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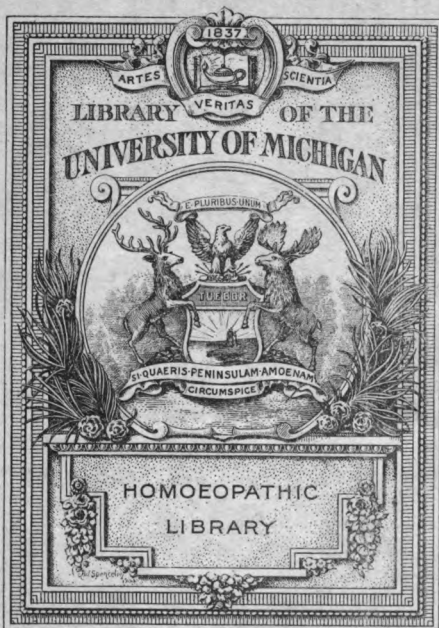
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SOUTH-WESTERN HOMŒOPATHIC JOURNAL, AND REVIEW.

"Prove all things—hold fast that which is good."

VOL. II.]

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[No. 1.

JOHN T. TEMPLE, M.D., Editor.

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R E V I E W

OF THE ARTICLE "HOMŒOPATHY," IN THE MISSOURI MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL FOR JULY, 1848.

In the May No. of this Journal appeared an Editorial on Homœopathy, ~~replete with ignorance and misrepresentation.~~ Indeed, so grossly did the Journal expose itself, that we felt for our brother Editors, and by way of a gentle hint at their extravagant assertions, we informed them that there was a difference between similarity and identity, between an ass and the likeness of one. We requested of the Editors, (who asserted that there was not "a single instance of a thoroughly educated and practical physician, deserting the ranks of his profession and becoming a Homœopath,") the privilege of occupying so much space in their journal as we might fill with the names of educated and practical physicians, who have deserted Allopathy and adopted Homœopathy. This request has been thrice made, and yet no opportunity has been afforded us of correcting their mistake, or exposing their ignorance on this point. On the contrary, in the July No. of the Journal, we have another editorial explosion on Homœopathy, worse than the first. It is painful to us to be compelled to expose the weakness and the ignorance of those we esteem as friends, but truth demands it, and cannot shrink from the duty.

In the second paragraph, the Journal says, "by a reference to Hahnemann's writings, as well as those of some of his followers, and also several *able reviews of Homœopathy*, in our possession, we find so many contradictions and retractions in their different publications, that we are really at a loss to find out the latest views of Homœopathy, or to reconcile the contradictory statements of its authors:"—"the tenets and prescriptions once maintained by Hahnemann as eternal truths, being afterwards even rejected as false by himself." Who the followers of Hahnemann are, and who the reviewers referred to above, we are not told. What the retractions and contradictions are, we are also left to conjecture. "The tenets

and prescriptions once maintained, &c. by Hahnemann," and afterwards rejected by him as false, is given by the Journal as a quotation, but we are not informed as to the author. If, however, it is intended to apply to Hahnemann, after he abandoned Allopathy, and became a Homœopath, it is a base calumny.

"Whilst, however, we may do injustice (in our hasty examination of the subject,) to the latest opinions of Hahnemann and his followers, yet we are prepared to show that we have derived our positions from *Homœopathic authority*." "To prove the truth of the foregoing position we refer the reader to the 4th edition of Hahnemann's *Organon*, as contrasted with his former editions, and his new work on Chronic Diseases, published in 1828; and also, to *Remarks on Homœopathy*, by Wm. Leo Wolf, M. D., New York, from which we extract the following passage," &c. &c.

The affectation of candor on the part of the Journal, is so very shallow, that it exposes itself in the very first paragraph succeeding its declaration, "that we have derived our positions from *Homœopathic authority*." Wm. Leo Wolf, Homœopathic authority!! Grand discovery, Messrs. Editors! But you refer to the 4th edition of Hahnemann's *Organon*, as contrasted with his former editions, and his new work on Chronic Diseases, published in 1828. This is a rather extensive reference, Messrs. Editors—six volumes referred to without naming a page or a line. Oh, no! it was much more convenient to quote two pages from Dr. Wolf's "*Remarks on Homœopathy*," than to name one sentence on one page in either Hahnemann's *Organon*, 4th edition, or in either of his five volumes on Chronic Diseases. In the extract made by the Journal from Dr. Wolf, we are referred to the *Organon*, 4th edition, sec. 120 and 121, we give in full from Hahnemann's *Organon*, 4th edition, these two important references that our readers may judge how far they prove the contradictions and retractions, &c. of Hahnemann, and how well informed the Journal is on Homœopathy.

"§ 120. Thus we ought to distinguish medicines carefully one from another, since it is on them that life and death, disease and health, depend. To effect this; it is necessary to have recourse to pure experiments, made with care, for the purpose of developing the properties that belong to them, and the true effects which they produce on healthy individuals. By this mode of proceeding, we may learn to know them properly, and to avoid their misapplication in the treatment of disease; for nothing but a judicious choice of the remedy that is to be employed can ever restore to the patient, in a prompt and permanent manner, that supreme of all earthly blessings—a sound mind in a healthy body."

"§ 121. In studying the effects of medicines upon healthy persons, it must not be forgotten that even the administration of moderate doses of the so called heroic remedies, is sufficient to produce modifications in the health of the most robust individuals. Medicines that are more gentle in their nature, ought to be given if we would likewise prove their action. Finally, if we could try the effects of the weakest substances, the experiment must be made upon persons only who are, it is true, free from disease, but who at the same time, are possessed of a delicate, irritable and sensitive constitution."

"We refer next to the groundless assertion of Homœopaths—that all they want to prove the superior efficacy of their mode of healing, is a fair opportunity; and that neither governments nor communities have afforded them such an opportunity." B

So far from this being true, Homœopaths have daily opportunities, which they improve to the conviction of hundreds, that their mode of practice is far more efficacious than any other—and governments have been for years convinced of “the superior efficacy” of Homœopathic treatment, as we shall show before we conclude.

“The governments of Prussia, Austria, and Russia, and some of the Italian States, have ordered a public trial of their practice, and to give their results, we cannot do better than to quote the following passage from Dr. Leo Wolf’s *admirable* work on Homœopathy.”

A convenient witness this Dr. Wolf, to prove any assertion the Journal may make. This good “Homœopathic authority” says that “*a few years since*,” the Prussian government ordered a public trial of Homœopathy in the Charite Hospital of Berlin, by “one of Hahnemann’s disciples, particularly recommended by him for the purpose.” Out of many hundred cases he *selected* twenty-five, and failed to cure *one*. Hahnemann then sent another pupil, who also failed to cure a *single case*. Dr. Wolf does not give the name of either of Hahnemann’s pupils—nor does he think *dates* of any use, as no time is mentioned when these great experiments were made. He says farther—“the experiments instituted by the Austrian government in a large hospital at Vienna, were attended with the same results.” (Which hospital?)

Again, Dr. Leo Wolf says, that, “*Dr. Herrman*, of Saxony, one of the oldest disciples of Hahnemann, was expressly sent for by the Russian government, to try the new method in a military hospital; being *completely unsuccessful*, he was dismissed, and the Homœopathic practice was entirely prohibited in all the Russian military hospitals.” The heroic Dr. Leo Wolf *does not hesitate to contradict the assertion of Dr. Herring*, who says in his pamphlet: “It was carried to Naples, and in that kingdom obtained steadfast adherents;” but brings up an anonymous letter writer to prove that Dr. Herring has not stated the truth, and that “Italy, the cradle of all modern civilization, and the native country of a Baglivi, a Morgani, &c., could not disgrace herself by the adoption of such a superstitious and rude empiricism as Homœopathy presented to her.” “It results from this letter,” says Dr. Leo Wolf, “that in Naples, Rome, and other Italian cities, no physician can now express himself in favor of Homœopathy, unless it be at the risk of his reputation,” &c. &c.

We now proceed to give our readers *facts*, derived from Allopathic and Homœopathic authority, as well as official government reports, accompanied by dates, names, and places, so that they may judge of the claim to fairness and honesty which is set up by the Missouri Medical and Surgical Journal, and of the character of the witnesses brought forward to shield its hatred or ignorance of Homœopathy.

First, Italy, “the native country of a Baglivi, a Morgani, &c.,” was foremost to receive the light. An eminent English divine writes as follows: “*Dr. Necher*, who had been cured by Hahnemann, of a dangerous disease of the lungs, studied the principles of the science which had saved his life, and returned to Naples to repeat on others the successful treatment he himself had experienced. Nor was it long before Dr. Horatiis, and several other practitioners, after a series of careful experiments, gave in their adhesion to the new doctrines.

“It was not at all probable that ‘fair but fallen Italy,’ contaminated by the curse of Austrian proximity, and unreluctant in her fetters, would

admit the smallest spark of light without emulating her German ally in eagerness to quench it. The reception of Homœopathy in Naples was such as might have been predicted, from medical ignorance flourishing under Austrian influence; but the ray issued from "the lamps of fire burning before the throne of God," and man, though backed by Neapolitan craft, inspired by the diplomacy of Metternich, *avouled not to extinguish it*. It spread gradually and not unpersecuted, from Naples, over the whole of the Italian States."—*T. R. Everest, Rector of Wickwar, England.*

Account of the progress of Homœopathy in Rowe, by Dr. Ladelci, Professor of Botany in the University of Macerata.—Homœopathy was little known in Italy, "until the Prussian antiquary, Dr. Braun, a dilettante in medicine, treated, in 1833, the patients confided to him, with Homœopathic remedies. About this time Dr. S. Centamori having heard of Homœopathy from this Dr. Braun, and having seen a *few cures*, began to study and familiarize himself with the new discoveries of the immortal German. The success of his practice surpassed his expectation. I was struck by some of his cures. In the mean time, a persecution of Dr. Centamori was commenced by the medical men of the old school, backed by the apothecaries. About this time, Dr. Luizzi, of Palermo, came to Rome, and began to practice Homœopathy. In the summer of 1837 the cholera made its appearance in Rome, and the Homœopathic physicians immediately made known the method of treating that disease, which was highly successful *wherever* it was carried into effect." Speaking of the "mode of treating this most terrible disease, of which I had read so much and such opposite opinions," he remarks, "I was at a loss which to select, and when the disease broke out, wishing to adopt all the curative means recommended, none succeeded, and *almost all the patients died*.—This was not the case, however, with the Homœopathic method. I, myself, had an opportunity of testing the value of the Homœopathic remedies in some cases of cholera, and in twenty-seven cases of cholérine. Most of these cases were cured by phos. acid alone, in from 24 to 48 hours. The ordinary practice was, indeed, found to be so disastrous, that the board of health, appointed by the late Pope Gregory XVI. could no longer refuse the urgent request of Signor G. Canali, the present Viceregent, to allow a Homœopathic hospital to be opened for the purpose of treating those affected by cholera. In the autumn of 1844, "the Allopathic physicians made another attempt to put down Homœopathy. By the revival of an old law, against physicians administering medicine, a prohibition was issued against Homœopathic physicians administering medicine." In this state of things, "the board of health were constrained to address a circular to the apothecaries, enjoining all to keep a supply of Homœopathic medicines. The apothecaries refused to obey this injunction, being afraid their own interest would suffer thereby, which left the Homœopathic patients without any medicine. The consequence of this was, that a numerous body of gentlemen waited on Cardinal Lambruschini, the then Secretary of State, and prayed him to repeal the law prohibiting Homœopaths dispensing their own medicines, whereby they were deprived of the benefits of the Homœopathic system. His eminence was unable to resist the appeal thus made to him, and forthwith granted the required license to the Homœopathic physicians. A large number of the most illustrious personages of Rome have already adopted it; among whom is the Secretary of State, Cardinal Gizzi, Cardinal Della Genga, Cardinal

Simonithi, and Cardinal Riario; Monsignore Canali, the Viceregent; Monsignore Spada Medici, President of the Board of Ordnance; Monsignore Sacrista; Monsignore Pacifici, Secretary to his Holiness," &c., &c., &c. The list of *distinguished names*, in Rome alone, would more than fill a page. What is to be thought of the assertion of Dr. Leo Wolf, endorsed by the Missouri Medical and Surgical Journal, "that in Naples, Rome, and other Italian cities, no physician can now express himself in favor of Homœopathy, unless it be at the risk of his reputation."

But the *Prussian government* has tried it, says Dr. Wolf and his endorser, the Missouri Medical and Surgical Journal, and not "*a single case*" was cured by it, and the physicians were "dismissed." Our first extract relative to Homœopathy in Prussia, is from Hufeland's Journal, than which no Allopathic journal ever stood higher in the medical and scientific world. "The success of a Homœopathist, Dr. Stap, in curing Egyptian ophthalmia among the soldiers on the Rhine, attracted the attention of the Prussian minister of war, who solicited him to visit Berlin, to take charge of its military hospitals, Lazareth and Charite." The very hospital named by Dr. Wolf. "He accepted the invitation and officiated to the *entire satisfaction of the minister.*"

In Prussia the offices of physician and apothecary are quite distinct, and it was quite as illegal for a physician to sell or dispense medicine as for an apothecary to vend it without a written order from a physician. This was oppressive to the Homœopathic physicians, and in 1843 the Government took into consideration this hardship, "and deemed it expedient by a cabinet order, signed by the King and three of the ministers; to pass an edict to this effect, that any physician properly qualified for practice, may himself dispense Homœopathic medicines," &c.

From the Annual Report (Allopathic,) of the progress of medicine in Prussia, by Drs. Canstall and Eisenmann, we make but one extract. In regard to particular sects, the Report says: "Homœopathy stands as much opposed to the old regime as ever. Under the *impulse given* by this doctrine, medical science continues to direct *more attention to the effects of medicine upon the healthy animal frame*; while on the other hand, Homœopathists are every day directing more and more attention to the physiological aspects of diseases, which they had before much neglected." We recommend to the Editors of the Missouri Medical and Surgical Journal a perusal of the *Acts*, passed by the Legislature of Prussia, in 1843, relative to Homœopathy and its practice throughout the entire kingdom. We do so, that they may not be again led into such an *awkward position* by any wolf.

Next in consideration, we have the Austrian government, where Leo Wolf, M. D., and the Missouri Medical and Surgical Journal inform us, Homœopathy was tried and the trials "were attended with the same results" as in Prussia, namely, not a single case was cured. In 1832 a hospital was established in Vienna by his Royal Highness, Archduke Maximilian d'Este; it was opened in July, 1832, under Dr. Maierhoffer, at the time of the cholera. An annual report has been made to the government every year since, of all the cases treated in that hospital, and the results. Our extracts are from the reports: From 1st Nov., 1832, to 1st November, 1833, there were 266 cases treated, 23 of which died.

From 1st Nov. 1833, to 1st Nov. 1834—cases 316—died 33.

From 1st Nov. 1834, to 1st Nov. 1835—cases 474—died 31.

From 1st Nov. 1835, to 1st Nov. 1836—cases 316—died 33.

From this period to 1843, the number of patients treated in this hospital, was 6,524, of which 407 died. In addition to the above, 32,000 out-patients were treated at the dispensary of the hospital.

In 1844, number of cases 1,058—died 57.

In 1845, number of cases 927—died 75. The number of out-door patients treated during the year at the hospital dispensary was 6,610.

From the June and July Nos. of the *Medicinische Jahrbucher des K. K. Oesterreichischen Staats*, for 1845, an Allopathic Journal, we copy the following: "The most important facts connected with the internal development of Homœopathy in Germany are, first, the opening of a new hospital at Liuz, &c. &c. The Homœopathic hospital at Liuz is connected with the order of the Sisters of Charity and is under the medical direction of Dr. Reiss. It was opened 1842. The number of patients admitted in 1844 was 555—of these 27 died and 485 were cured.

"Government report for 1845 shows the number received to have been 618, of which 35 died. Out-door patients treated at the hospital dispensary during the year 3,868."

We deem it unnecessary to give further reports from the various Homœopathic hospitals in Austria. From a work entitled "Austria, its Literary, Scientific and Medical Institutions," &c., by W. R. Wilde, of Dublin, an eminent Allopath, we make a few extracts. Speaking of Homœopathy, Dr. Wilds remarks: "And although I neither advocate that doctrine, nor slander its supporters, I deem it but the part of truth and justice to lay the following statement before my readers—one of the best regulated hospitals in Vienna is managed on the Homœopathic plan. The following circumstances led to its erection: the rapid spread of this mode of treatment in Austria, and the patronage it received from many noble and influential individuals in that country, attracted the attention of the government several years ago, who with their characteristic jealousy of innovation, then issued an order forbidding it to be practised. As this had not the effect of suppressing it, but as it rather seemed to gain strength from the legal disabilities under which it then labored, it was determined in 1828 to test its efficacy in the military hospital of the Josephineum. With this view, a commission was nominated, consisting of twelve professors, *all of whom* it is but fair to observe, were strenuously opposed to the Homœopathic practice. Dr. Mareuzeller, a veteran Homœopath, was appointed as the physician, and two members of the commission always attended him during his visits, and every ten days reported the progress of the cases under his charge. The only part of the report published, is that of Drs. Jager and Zang; it contains a very brief outline of the cases and their treatment, and expresses the surprise of these eminent professors at the happy issue of some of them. The commission, as a body, came to the conclusion that it was impossible to declare either for or against Homœopathy; one of the twelve, however, stated his conviction of the efficacy of the system from these trials, and has since remained an open adherent of it." As to the treatment of cholera, Dr. Wilde remarks: "Dr. Fleischman agreed to continue his charge on the condition that he was to be permitted to adhere to the Homœopathic plan of treatment. To this the Government assented: and two district physicians (Allopaths) were appointed to report upon the nature of the cases taken into the hospital, as well as to observe their course and treatment.

On comparing the report made on the treatment of cholera, in this hospital, with that of the same epidemic in other hospitals in Vienna at a similar time, it appeared that while two-thirds of those treated by Dr. Fleischman recovered, two-thirds of those treated by the ordinary methods in the other hospitals died." Again, Dr. Wilde says, page 277, "whatever the opponents of this system may put forward against it, I am bound to say, and I am far from being a Homœopathic practitioner, that the cases I saw treated by it in the Vienna hospital were fully as acute and virulent as those that have come under my observation elsewhere; and the statistics show that the mortality is much less than in the other hospitals of the city."

Dr. Balfour, another Allopathic writer, in his correspondence with Dr. Forbes, remarks, "I shall now proceed to lay before you the results of my inquiry into the practice of Homœopathy, prefacing them with a short account of its present state in Germany, where it is now become quite fashionable, and no where more *so than in Austria*. Even travelling physicians are now chiefly chosen from among its followers, who are, consequently, far from being insignificant in numbers: No young physician settling in Austria, excluding government officers, can *hope to make his bread* unless, at least, prepared to treat Homœopathically, if requested; and *many*, after attempting so to do, return to *Vienna* to make themselves acquainted with this new method. While thus from force of circumstances, *every where* increasing their domains, Homœopathists are far from sitting idly down, content with following the footsteps of their first great master. Inbued with the progressive spirit of the age, they also strive after improvement." "During the first appearance of cholera here (*Vienna*) the practice of Homœopathy was first introduced; and cholera, when it came again, renewed the favorable impulse previously given—as it was Dr. Fleischman's *successful treatment of this disease*, that the restrictive laws were removed, and Homœopathists obtained leave to practice and dispense medicines in Austria. Since that time their number has increased more than three fold in Vienna and its provinces."

From a work published by Dr. J. Buchner, of Munich, we make the following extract: "The history of Homœopathy in Austria, is remarkable and instructive. Pursuant to a decree of the late Emperor Francis, of 8th February, 1837, free exercise of the new system was permitted, which had previously been forbidden. At present several Homœopathic hospitals are *flourishing* in various provinces." So much for Austria, where Dr. Leo Wolf and the Journal say not a case was cured in a large hospital in Vienna.

Russia also, we are informed, tried it. "One of the oldest disciples of Hahnemann was expressly sent for by the Russian government, to try the new method in a military hospital; being completely unsuccessful, he was dismissed, and the Homœopathic practice was *entirely prohibited* in all the Russian military hospitals." In 1829 the Emperor ordered a trial of the "new system," at St. Petersburg, "which was conducted under the supervision of a commission appointed by the Government, of Allopathic physicians, which commission reported that the trial was "not unfavorable to the new system." The general results of the trial are as follows: whole number received, 395—cured, 341—died, 23—convalescent, remaining, &c. 31. Five of the deaths "occurred from pulmonary

consumption,"—"four from organic lesions of long standing." The above account is condensed from the official report of the commission of *Allopathic physicians* appointed by the Russian government. From the Prussian State Gazette, No. 316, 14th Nov. 1831, we extract the following result of Homœopathic practice in Wischney-Wolotschek, in Russia, in the cholera: "The report," says the Gazette, "is drawn up by Dr. Sieder, a Stadt physician."

"Cured by Homœopathy 86 out of 109.

"Cured by Allopathy 60 out of 199.

"Nature without Physic, 16 out of 49."

From the various experiments made, the Emperor "issued an ukase or order, for the establishment of Homœopathic apothecaries in the various governments of this vast empire. The ukase was published in November, 1833." From the *Allgem. Hom. Zisteing Bd. XXX.*, page 224, we find the following: "On the 16th December, 1845, a Homœopathic hospital was formally opened in Moscow, in the presence of the governor general Prince Setscherbatoff, and other persons of rank and influence." From Dr. Mabit's work on Cholera, we make a short extract, and give the result of the treatment by Allopathy and Homœopathy in every town and country. The number "treated Allopathically 495,027—cured 254,788—died 240,239—giving 49 as the per centage of deaths. Treated Homœopathically in the same districts, 2,239—cured 2,069—died 170—giving 7½ as the per centage of deaths." "*Le Moniteur*," (the official organ of the French government at that time,) February 1836, says, "Dr. Mabit has been created knight of the Legion of Honor, a recompense rendered to his devotion and exertions on the appearance of the Asiatic cholera, as well as to his steadfast zeal and continued researches for the interests of humanity and progress of medicine." We will not tax our readers by multiplying evidence on the subject. In continuation of their magnanimous attack upon Homœopathy, the Editors of the Journal says "the king of Saxony, and the city authorities of Leipzig and Hamburg, as well as other *German States*, withheld from any interference with Hahnmann's practice, or that of his followers." This statement, like those borrowed from Dr. Leo Wolf, is false in every particular. We make one quotation from an English divine, who writing on the subject, in Germany, says: "Thus, in Germany the system of Homœopathy, is now recognised, after fifty years probation, as one which is to be *taught in schools*, and which legislation is to secure in its rights and privileges—and that, after it has been put through a more fiery ordeal than can await it in any other country." There is a Homœopathic hospital in Leipzig, which has been in operation for eighteen years, "to the support of which the government appropriates three hundred dollars annually."

"In Bohemia, by the decree of the government, dated 15th March, 1831, the Homœopaths are permitted to dispense their medicines." "In *Illyria* Homœopathy has made great progress, in consequence of the clergy having adopted it, whose influence over the people is great, they being accustomed, owing to the paucity of physicians, to seek aid from their spiritual advisers." In *Coethen* "the new system has been recognised since 1st of July, 1822." In *Meinengen* "Duke Bernhard's edict of 21st October, 1834—as also the apothecary regulation of 9th May, 1837, allow the free developement of Homœopathy." We deem further extracts unnecessary.

We now come to the closing part of this *brilliant* production of the Missouri Medical and Surgical Journal, and that is, the doctrine of "infinitesimal doses." If that production had fallen into the hands of those only who are acquainted with Homœopathy, no review would have been required to show the ignorance of its authors. "Perhaps there is nothing more pitiable," says a distinguished English writer, "from the miserable disregard or ignorance it displays of the nature of the physical sciences, as distinguished from the abstract, in the whole category of objections; than that with which we are constantly met, in the assertion that the Homœopathic doctrine of small doses is at variance with common sense. We can understand the objection that maintains it to be opposed to all experience on the part of the objectors, who have not submitted it to experimental inquiry. But when men tell us that the doctrine of small doses is opposed to common sense, we must demand from them an explanation of the meaning they attach to the phrase. Common sense is a very respectable arbiter in certain matters that engage only the understanding, but it is an axiom in the physical sciences, that their alledged facts are to be judged of either by *evidence* or *experiment*, and not by reasoning. Common sense, therefore, has nothing to do with the facts of those sciences in any other way, than as judging of the evidence which maintains them to be facts." Those who are continually harping on common sense as opposed to this doctrine, either mistake the province of that reasonable faculty, or bestow its venerable name on *common and limited experience*; What would common sense say to this? "Zinc and platina wires 1-18 of an inch in diameter, and half an inch long, dipped into diluted sulph. acid, so weak that it is not sensibly sour to the tongue, or scarcely to our most delicate test-papers, will evolve more electricity in 1-20 of a minute than any man would willingly allow to pass through his body at once." Faraday's Experimental Researches, page 237. Truly, common sense, like conscience, needeth knowledge; and sound knowledge they have none who confront *their common sense with the truths of experimental science*. Dr. Prout, in his Bridgewater Treatise, on the Agency of the Minute and Seemingly Incidental Particles of various Matters contained in Organic Tissues, &c., observes: "In further corroboration of this opinion; may be adduced the beautiful experiments of Sir John Herschel, who has shown that an enormous power, not less than 50,000 times the power of gravity, is instantaneously generated by the simple agency of common matters submitted to galvanic influence, to wit: mercury alloyed with the millionth part of its weight of sodium. Moreover these incidental matters entering into the composition of a living body, apparently furnish to the organic agent *new powers utterly beyond our comprehension*." Of the charge by the Journal, through its "respectable authorities," that Hahnemann was "an arrant impostor," we have only to remark, that the charge is so foul a slander as to be below notice or contempt. "Our object is truth," says the Journal. Then do, for *truth's sake*, most worthy Editors, inform yourselves before you again undertake to write on the subject of Homœopathy.

INTERESLING STATISTICS.

We give the following extract from the official report of the colonel and surgeon of the 4th regiment of French hussars. The great superiority of the Homœopathic treatment is strikingly illustrated in this, as in every other fair trial of the two systems. The conclusion is, that "the Homœopathic treatment renders the *mortality smaller*, the *duration of illness shorter*, and the *expense much less*." We have only room in this number of our Journal to give the closing remarks of the report. "The majority of the patients were treated in their own quarters, and labored under slight affections. Among these, several threatened to be the commencement of serious diseases, but were checked within a few hours after the administration of the suitable remedy. It is thus that all the patients laboring under inflammatory diseases of the throat, violent headaches, vomitings, colic, diarrhea, general indisposition, effects of excess at table, of fatigue, of change in diet, of exercise on foot and on horseback, &c., were treated in their own quarters, and recovered in *two or three days* at the most. After these results it is easy to see what advantages we may expect to see, not only from the small number of patients sent to the hospitals, but also to the infirmary. For if we compare the patients sent to these establishments from the first year, 1835, with those of 1836, and the first six months of 1837, we will perceive their gradual, and we may even say, extraordinary, diminution. These advantages may be traced to the better health of the men, to the complete cessation of chronic diseases. Consequently, there were few constitutions to reform, few or none to send to the mineral waters. I would add, that two epidemics raged during the time the regiment was at Fontainebleau. I allude to the cholera and influenza; 228 of the hussars were attacked with these diseases, and only one sent to the hospital, all the rest were treated in their own quarters, and cured in three or four days, without any relapses, and not a single death, by means of Homœopathic remedies. In the same epidemics, I would remark, that I experienced a like result with patients in town, of whom I treated a great number. These results were obtained at a very trifling expense, and are more surprising as the patients had only the ordinary military diet, which consists of commissariat bread, soup, and beef, in the morning, haricots or potatoes in the evening." (Signed) LABURTHE, M. D.,

Surgeon to the regiment.

Certified as correct, (Signed)

L. DE BRACK,

Col. of the 4th Regiment of Hussars.

Fontainebleau, 17th June, 1837.

LEEDS HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY.

The report of this institution for the year ending Nov. 1847, shows its increasing popularity. The number of patients treated in 1845 '46, was 444, while in 1835 '37, there was 931 patients. The financial statement shows a balance of near £100 in the treasurer's hands. The physician is Dr. Irvine.—*Brit. Jour. Hom.*

ON BLOOD-LETTING.

By JACOB JEANES, M. D., of Philadelphia.

Read before the American Institute of Homœopathy, June, 1848.

The committee appointed last year "to report to the Institute, at its next annual meeting, on the employment and effects of blood-letting, and its incompatibility with homœopathic practice," reports—

"That it has endeavored to give the subject the full consideration which is demanded by its importance, but that it has been unable to prepare itself for reporting in full, and, therefore, wishes that the present shall be considered merely as a report in part, made to show that progress in the matter confided to its care has been attempted.

The committee proposes to report in the order in which the subject has been proposed to it; and, therefore, will first direct attention to the subject of blood-letting.

This is very extensive, and resorted to for two very opposite purposes, namely:—to destroy life and to cure diseases.

The first of these purposes, that is, the destruction of life, is very easily effected by blood-letting, which is, therefore, very generally resorted to in killing animals for food.

The latter purpose, that of curing diseases, is one of doubtful attainment. The idea of thus employing blood-letting is admitted to have originated with savage tribes; and the records of medicine show that it has been thus employed by physicians for the last two thousand years.

Bold, or reckless, must we consider the man, who, with the fact of the death producing-property of blood-letting before his eyes, first dared to open a sluice for the escape of the blood—a fluid so necessary to life—though his object were the cure of diseases. What happy accidents—what course of ratiocination, or what inspiration, prompted the adoption of such an apparently irrational procedure to this man, savage or civilized, we know not.

But we do know that its use as a remedy by savage tribes has been employed as an argument in its favor. It is, however, an argument which cannot meet with acceptance before a scientific tribunal, where its employment will be viewed as the evidence of the weakness of the cause, as it affords an acknowledgment that the other proofs in its favor are deficient.

If we turn to medical history, we find that Hippocrates employed blood-letting as a remedial means. He is said to have used it "as an evacuant, in order to get rid of redundant matters in the system: Secondly, to change the determination of the blood to or from particular parts, as circumstances might seem to require. Thirdly, for "restoring a free movement of the blood and animal spirits in cases where they were supposed to be stagnant or obstructed, as in apoplexy and palsy." Fourthly, "to cool the body when morbidly or preternaturally heated."

Asclepiodes appears to have employed blood-letting to restore a correspondence between imaginary corpuscular atoms and pores.

The methodic sect employed it to produce relaxation, "all diseases consisting, according to their tenets, either in too great rigidity, or its opposite, relaxation."

Celsus appears to have employed blood-letting empirically, but he "did

not bleed (except in urgent cases) earlier than the second day of the disease, on account, as he observes, of the crudity of the humors that are not yet ripe for evacuation; and he objected, likewise, to taking away blood later than the fourth day, for the reason that, by this time, the bad humors would be dissipated spontaneously, or, at least, have made their full impression on the system, in which case the only effect of bleeding would be that of needlessly weakening the patient.

Galen appears to have coincided in most points with Hippocrates, although more favorable to frequent small bleedings, and more averse to single large ones than the latter.

The Arabian physicians differed from the disciples of Hippocrates and Galen, in regard to the points from which the blood should be drawn relatively to the disease: for while the latter taught that the blood should be drawn from the side which is affected, the former directed its abstraction from the opposite side. This difference of opinion "was the cause of great and lasting dissensions in the schools of physic, and entire volumes were written and published on the different sides of the question. To such a height, indeed, was the dispute carried, that the University of Salamanca, in the fifteenth century, took part with the Arabians, and made a decree that no one should dare to let blood from the side affected; and, to add authority to their decree, they endeavored to procure an edict from the Emperor, Charles the Fifth, to confirm it, alledging that the contrary practice was as prejudicial to the community as Luther's heresy itself.

The committee need not point out the fact that the history of blood-letting affords us no rational ground for its employment, any more than do the modern conflicting theories of its *modus operandi*.

The committee next proposed to examine the effects of blood-letting in quantities not quite sufficient to destroy life, and it will state them in the language of a modern advocate of blood-letting:

"Their is, commonly, first experienced a slight feeling of languor; and if the pulse at the wrist be examined, it will be found to beat more feebly, and, often, more slowly, than before, though sometimes the reverse of this takes place. Breathing also becomes slower, in conformity with the pulse; and it is often irregular, with deep sighs. If the flow of blood goes on, the languor increases; the pulse becomes still more feeble, and sometimes fluttering. To these succeed paleness and coldness of the skin, and shrinking of the features; cold drops of sweat hang on the forehead, and sometimes perspiration breaks out over the whole surface; the eyes look glassy, and the pupils are dilated. Occasionally, also, there is vomiting, with other involuntary discharges; and, in a few instances, epilepsy, or convulsive movements, more or less general, take place. The pulse, at last, is not to be felt; respiration ceases, and consciousness is wholly lost. This is the state termed syncope, or fainting; during which, if complete, there is, in appearance, an entire suspension of all vital movements, morbid as well as healthy. It is, in fact, a state of apparent death.

"The effects now described are, for the most part, temporary in duration, and continue but for a short space of time; it may be for a few minutes only—rarely for half an hour; when the pulse again begins to be felt at the wrist; respiration is renewed, often with yawning, and consciousness returns. Hysterical laughter or crying occasionally takes place, as the patient recovers from the fainting state." "In some instances, headache of a throbbing kind takes place soon after bleeding, and which

may continue for several hours; and, sometimes, the following night is passed without sleep." "Where blood has been largely and repeatedly drawn, the weakness induced by it is in proportion to the quantity of blood lost, and is often very durable. The skin remains pale, and bloodless in appearance, for many months; there is great languor, or feeling of weakness; and an imperfect, and sometimes an irregular, performance of all or most of the functions."

That this is a fair picture of the effects of blood-letting in quantities not quite sufficient to kill, that is, in the quantities abstracted for the cure of disease, must be admitted by all who have any knowledge of the subject. If such are the effects upon persons in health, what must they be upon persons already prostrated by disease. If the healthy arise but slowly out of the debility produced by blood-letting, must not those debilitated by disease often succumb to combined maladies, namely, the original disease, and the effects of the loss of blood? And how numerous are the proofs which may be selected from the writings even of the advocates of blood-letting, that persons do thus perish.

On these grounds, blood-letting must be viewed, as being, at best, a very dangerous remedial means. But another question has to be answered, and that is—whether blood-letting is ever a remedy?

Startling as this question may be to those who have, all their lives, been in the habit of viewing blood-letting as an undoubted remedial means, it is not the less worthy of examination. If we have yet no satisfactory explanation of its *modus operandi* in the cure of disease—and this we have not—we have no rational basis for its employment, except that of empiricism: namely, the proofs furnished by experience of its value. And here we will be told of the vast advantages which it affords in the treatment of inflammations. Let us look at it, indeed, and observe the innumerable cases of phrenitis, of ophthalmia, of otitis, of cyanche of pneumonia, of peritonitis, &c. &c., which resist this treatment, however early and actively employed. But we will be told to note this case of pleurisy, and to mark how the patient is relieved as the blood flows. It is a fact he suffers less pain, he had taken a deeper respiration. But how is the case twelve hours afterwards? The pain is equally intense, and the respiration is as short as ever. He is bled again, and is again relieved, but again the pain returns. Then come the cups, which are followed by blisters, and then, if not before, antimonial, and other drugs, are thrown into the stomach. What has this vaunted remedy performed which acted like a charm in subduing the pain, that it needs to be followed by these aids?

Look at its *pathogenesis*, and you will soon perceive what it has done. It produces syncope, fainting, a state of apparent death, in which all consciousness is lost. As the blood flowed, you could observe the process going on; the signs of syncope were accumulating; the loss of consciousness, as a part of the same, was also advancing. As it became more and more complete, the power of perceiving the disorder was destroyed, less pain was necessarily felt, though the disease was not in the slightest degree abated; and as consciousness returned, the system could again perceive its disorder. A blow on the head with a club, provided it was severe enough to have stunned him, would have answered nearly the same purpose.

[To be continued.]

CASES TREATED WITH HIGH POTENCIES.

BY DR. GROSS—(CONTINUED).

“ ‘Tis above reason,’ cried the doctor on one side. ‘Tis below reason,’ cried the others. ‘Tis faith,’ cried one. ‘Tis a fiddlestick,’ said the other. ‘Tis possible,’ cried one. ‘Tis impossible,’ said the other.”—TRISTAM SHANDY.

F., a maid servant, of nineteen years of age, was attacked with acute rheumatism, going from one joint to another, with redness, swelling, and impossibility of moving the affected joint. The slightest touch or motion occasioned the most exquisite pain. On the 28th of July, I gave *cocc.* (300) one gl., in three tablespoonfuls of water, one to be taken every four hours. On the 29th, great improvement had taken place. On the 30th, the knees and right elbow were free from pain, but the left elbow was still painful. On the 31st, the left arm was quite well, but pain had returned, during the night, in the right knee, which, however, again went off by eight in the morning. On the 1st of August, she had no pain any where; could use her hands, and even knit. In consequence of a chill about a week subsequently, she had a relapse, for which I again employed *cocc.* (300) in the same manner, and on the following day all traces of the rheumatism were gone.

The wife of a clergyman, who had had several easy labors, but had, two years before, had a difficult delivery, where it was necessary to use instruments, and a laceration of the perinæum was the result, was near the term of gestation. While going about her domestic duties two days before, the membranes had burst, and the liquor amnii escaped. The attendant midwife found very little dilatation of the os uteri, and was of opinion that, as there was a complete absence of labor pains, the delivery would be greatly retarded. On being consulted, I gave a globule of *secale corn.*, (200) to be dissolved in three tablespoonfuls of water, and one taken every hour. I was informed next day that there was no time to give all the medicine; for, immediately after the first dose, powerful pains came on, and a strong female child was born feet foremost. I have seen the same results in several instances.

L., a peasant woman of strong constitution, about fifty years old, was suddenly attacked with a most severe erysipelas of the face. The whole countenance was swollen and frightfully disfigured, the eyes closed up; there was an exudation of acrid fluid, and the forehead was particularly red, and yielded much exudation. I dissolved one gl. of *rhus.* (200) in water, and ordered a spoonful to be given every hour. The following day the swelling had fallen, the eyes were opened, and scabs formed, especially on the forehead. The third day, the scabs had increased, and I repeated the *rhus.* (200). The fourth day the scabs began to fall off; the fifth day I repeated the *rhus* in solution; the sixth day the face was pretty smooth, and very slightly red; on the seventh she exposed herself, against my orders, to the open air, when the weather was very bad, but, fortunately, without any bad effect. She was perfectly well.

Postmaster S., about seventy years of age, had been accustomed to have his bowels opened by using Morrison's pills. He had used them for years, and entertained a high opinion of them. All at once, however, they failed to produce the desired effect; and the more he took, the more uncomfortable he became. He called in his ordinary medical attendant, who sought to afford him relief by giving him cream of tartar and carbon-

ate of potash, and applying leeches to the abdomen, but without any good effect. After eight days, (the 20th of May,) I was consulted, and found the following state:—Burning and excessive sensitiveness of the abdomen, frequent convulsive contractions of the abdomen, with pain whilst awake. After each evacuation of the bowels, which consisted of merely a spoonful of mucus, and to which he had very frequent calls, there was violent burning in the rectum. The clyster pipe, on being introduced, touches a painful place; and the fluid injected slowly passes off immediately. If injected suddenly or forcibly, it causes much pain in the gut, and remains there, and only a little mucus is discharged. I gave arsen. (400) one gr. Thereafter the convulsive movements came once again, with less pain, and the patient could now sneeze without discomfort. On the 23d, I found the abdomen quite free from pain; a hemorrhoid had appeared at the anus, which caused burning pain. The evacuations were very thin; much inclination to sleep; great weakness; coldness of the body. The patient was very wayward, and put all around him to great discomfort. One globule of Chamomilla (200) removed this abnormal affection in a few hours. I then gave a globule of veratrum (200). On the 25th, the general state was much improved; he had an extraordinary desire for beer, sour milk, and sugar-water, which I allowed him to gratify. He felt comfortable in the warm air out of doors, and was out, for a short time, in a garden chair. The extremities were only occasionally cold; the sleep was short; evacuations thin, whitish yellow, and could only be passed in a standing posture. He complained of pain in the back; had fixed ideas of a troublesome character, about which he wept. He got causticum (400) one gr. On the 27th, the bowels were moved without difficulty in the sitting posture; the motions consisted of only white and yellow mucus; during the evacuation great pain in the loins. He could only pass his urine after the bowels had been moved, and then with such excessive pain as compelled him to scream. The urine was limpid; restless nights, with great excitability; lachrymose humor. I gave a globule of puls. (300). On the 29th he was much better; he could almost walk alone. The motions consisted of yellow, thin fœces, without mucus, and he had several daily. No medicine. On the 3d of June he was quite well.—[*Brit. Jour. of Homœopathy.*]

NORTHUEBERLAND AND NEWCASTLE HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY.

The report for the year ending December, 1847, shows us a total of 688 patients treated during the year. The physician of this dispensary is Dr. Hayle. As in the Leeds dispensary, two classes of patients are received, ordinary patients, who are treated gratuitously, and extraordinary patients, who pay a small monthly contribution. Without discussing at present the propriety of having a paying class of patients attached to dispensaries, we would recommend all who adopt such a plan, to have the financial concerns managed entirely by a committee, who should draw up periodically, a statement of the affairs of the dispensary, in order to prevent the imputation that the physician derives any remuneration from a nominally charitable institution. We are glad to observe that this has been done by both Dr. Hayle and Dr. Irvine.—*Ib.*

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We are sorry to be compelled to remind our patrons who are in arrears, that the Journal is published at \$1 a year *in advance*, and assure them that by the remittance of \$2—one for the 1st volume, and one for the 2d volume, which is now commenced—they will afford us substantial evidence of their interest in our enterprise, and of their zeal in the cause of truth; and the melioration of human suffering.

ABSTRACT OF DEATHS FOR JULY, 1848,

AS REPORTED AT THE REGISTER'S OFFICE.

"Let the Dead determine what the Living can't agree about."

Total treated Homœopathically ..	4
Total treated Allopathically	313
Total number of deaths	352
Total without a physician's report ..	35
From other Diseases	59
Uterine Diseases	10
Still-born	5
Dropsy	18
Convulsions	20
Unknown	6
Measles	1
Croup	2
Whooping Cough	2
Scarlatina and Sore Throat	2
Diseased Liver	3
Diseases of Brain	28
Disease of Lungs	36
Fever	22
Diseases of Stomach and Bowels ..	140

CASES TREATED HOMŒOPATHICALLY IN JULY, 1848,

BY TWO PHYSICIANS.

Discharged	400
Died	60
On hand	38
Relieved	420
Cured	522
Total	82
Miscellaneous	49
Chronic Diseases	6
Catarrh	35
Uterine Derangement	150
Diseases of Stomach and Bowels ..	14
Diseases of Brain	87
Fever	17
Inflammation of the Lungs	12
Scarlatina and Sore Throat	1
Mumps	4
Croup	62
Cholera	3
Convulsions	3

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

Persons wishing to obtain Homœopathic medicine and books, or either, by applying to the editor of the *Journal*, can be supplied. Cases for domestic use constantly on hand.

Physicians can also be supplied with 200 remedies of the various attenuations from the 1st to the 30th.

SOUTH-WESTERN HOMŒOPATHIC JOURNAL, AND REVIEW.

"Prove all things—hold fast that which is good."

Vol. II.] ST. LOUIS, SEPTEMBER 15, 1848. [No. 2.

JOHN T. TEMPLE, M.D., Editor.

T. W. USTICK, PRINTER, 59 MAIN STREET.

This Journal will be issued monthly at One Dollar per annum, in advance. City subscribers will be supplied at any place within the city, by informing the Editor or Printer of the location.

ST. LOUIS MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.

The August number of this Journal has two articles against Homœopathy. We are much gratified that the science is one of so much importance as to receive the oft-repeated attacks of our opponents: It is a source of pleasure because it affords an opportunity of showing to the public the puerile and unphilosophical nature of the objections, and the ignorance of the objectors. We shall extract from each article; and first, from the

"ALLACIES OF HOMŒOPATHY."

The theoretical basis and the practical method of the system of Homœopathy are so unlike any thing ever before proposed in medicine, and seem at first and every succeeding view, so contrary to every thing which is to be expected, that it might seem preposterous to look to that scheme of doctrine and practice for any instruction or beneficial result. But *the true Student of Nature cannot condemn any system of opinion a priori*,* upon either of these grounds, and will, therefore, examine the scheme before deciding upon its merits and truth, and still longer will he study before he can conclude that it offers to him *no new direction of thought and inquiry, and no desirable results in its experiments and in the records of its practice.* It has many advocates and receivers, who are earnest and observant men — this we cannot charitably nor even reasonably doubt — and if we cannot adopt their views, we may improve ourselves by seeking to find the ground of their errors. And we have the opinion of one of the chief British medical writers, that Homopathy is destined to be the "cause of more fundamental changes in the practice of the healing art, than have resulted from any (doctrine) promulgated since the days of Galen himself." (Dr. John Forbes, in the British and Foreign Medical Review, No. xli.) Of course it cannot be expected to produce these changes by *compelling the adoption of its theories and practice*, but by exhibiting to the

*We have italicised those parts to which we ask particular attention.

eyes of observers the natural cause of disease: for we cannot suppose their *pin-head sugar pills* to produce any medical effect, and the patient under Homœopathic treatment may be viewed as one in whom disease is running its natural course. The natural history of diseases, if it can be hence written, cannot fail to be of great value; for *at present little is known of what would be the results of disease treated purely by expectancy*, and the Physician has not often the means of judging *how much and what portion of the phenomena which he sees in his patients are due to the nature of the disease and of the human system, and how much to the interference of the Doctor.*"

"I shall not," says the writer, "discuss the truth of the system, but assume that it is false, and seek in its development, historical and theoretical, for some of the points of its fallacy." After stating the number of symptoms recorded in the proving of nine of the therapeutic agents of our *Materia Medica*, this conceited novice in medicine proceeds to show the fallacy of Homœopathy in the following manner. "As an objection to the therapeutic rule of the system, that a substance is to be given to cure *those symptoms, and those only, which it causes in the healthy*—I might say here—that as no disease presents in the "totality of its symptoms" all these aches and ailings, this drug cannot be given in any disease; for it will not be—to use Hahnemann's phrase—"perfectly homœopathic to the disease," and hence if the patient "seems to get well," as he says of Allopathic treatment, he is not cured by the medicine. As we are to judge a disease by the *totality of its symptoms, and a medicine by the same rule*, and the two should accurately correspond, it seems to me, *if I understand their rule that only when the 1242 symptoms appear*, should we be "perfectly Homœopathic in prescribing *Sepia*." The above is a beautiful specimen of Allopathic logic. If the writer does really know any thing about Homœopathy it would be impossible to conceive any Homœopath of the fact by whole volumes of such specious reasoning as the above.—Any one tolerably informed knows that if a person have *only five symptoms*, they are *the whole, the totality*—and that if those five symptoms are peculiarly alike to five symptoms produced by *Sepia*, that necessarily *Sepia* would be prescribed—and so with any other set of symptoms, in reference to any other remedy.—All of the symptoms which a Patient has, whether they be five, or twenty-five, constitute the totality in his case. Every novice in Homœopathy, knows that the symptoms recorded under any one remedy, are not *all* witnessed in one person, but in the many on whom the proving has been made. "What reason is there to suppose that these numerous 'symptoms' were symptoms of anything but the *active imagination and morbid sensibility* of the subject?" a very logical method, truly, for disposing of facts. It is not an original idea with the writer on the "Falacies of Homœopathy" to attribute to imagination and morbid sensibility the symptoms which Hahnemann and scores of other able and honest men have found pertaining to the various Medical agents of the *Materia Medica*. "A true Student of Nature," says the writer, "cannot condemn any symptom of opinion *a priori*." Every reader will perceive that the author by his own showing, is no "true Student of Nature," and as *supposition* is the basis of his conclusions, let us pursue his method. Suppose that the infinitesimal doses had been in use from the days of Hippocrates to the present day; and how monstrous, murderous, and opposed to "*common sense*" would the drachms and ounces homœopathically prescribed, so many millions of times larger than the doses sanctioned by

ancient usage, appear in the eyes of an affrighted and endangered public. But neither supposition nor common sense can settle propositions involving natural phenomena. In the physical sciences it is an axiom that their alleged facts are to be judged of either by evidence or experiment, and not by reasoning.

"The Physician," says the writer, "has not often the means of judging *how much and what portion of the phenomena*, which he sees in his patients, are due to the *nature of the disease* and of the human system, and how much to the *interference of the Doctor.*" If the writer be desirous for truth, and will lay aside his reasoning on the subject and resort to experiment, he will soon learn from Homœopathy "how much and what portion of the Phenomena" are to be attributed to the disease, and how much to the ignorance and "interference of Doctor." But if he prefers reasoning and speculation to evidence and experiment, he may continue to write and talk about the "falacies of Homœopathy" through a long life, and die ignorant of that glorious revelation, which is the only second to the Gospel in the blessings which it dispenses and will dispense to the human family.

From the communication of Dr. O. Lumaghi we shall make a *very few extracts*, as space will not permit us to examine his many important confessions as to Allopathy, nor his various foolish efforts to reason out of existence the facts of Homœopathy. — "Thus," says the Doctor, "*finished experience* did not fail to set forth the *advantages of the new system*, as it did of other systems infinitely more injurious than the one in question. Therefore, although we cannot conceive how a man of good sense can practice homœopathy in good faith, *it was admitted among the most enlightened men, in spite of reason, which demonstrated its absurdity.* It had a brilliant era — *an era of fanaticism, as is the case with every error* — after that *it fell*, but its fall cannot be complete. If we refuse to admit any good in the imposture, we are obliged to confess that in such a case at least, *it may be good inasmuch as it did no harm.*" When the "finished experience" of "the most enlightened men" admit the truth and value of Homœopathy, as stated by Dr. Lumaghi, surely the labored efforts of Allopathy, to destroy this experience by reasoning or ridicule, can only expose to pity or contempt the authors of such folly. An intelligent community will never yield to the tyranny of Medical dictation, nor commit their interests or senses to the keeping of any sect of men who live in the daily violation of physical law, and yet laugh at the "experience" of the "most enlightened" of its citizens. In conclusion, we say to our worthy opponents, as Don Quixote did to his faithful Sancho Panza, "Be not governed by the law of your own will, which is wont to bear much sway with the ignorant, who presume upon being discerning." "If it happens that the cause of your enemy comes before you, fix not your mind upon the *injury done you*, but on the *merits of the case.*"

THE REALITIES OF ALLOPATHY.

Facts can neither be reasoned or ridiculed out of existence. Sophistry in vain weaves its meshes around them to hide or destroy. Although the enemies of Homœopathy may scoff, and ridicule, and rage, at the facts of this beneficent and glorious science, yet its truths, like the light of the

Sun, beam forth, illuminating the very clouds which obscure its full effulgence. Why is the "heroic practice" among Allopaths fading into the "small, smaller, smallest doses?" Why is it, that the conduits of the vital fluid are so seldom tapped now, and so little blood drawn? Why is a *grain of Calomel* given now, where a few years ago hundreds were administered? It is true there are some still remaining, so impenetrably blind, or hopelessly ignorant, that they continue in the old and beaten track, heedless of all that passes around them, and even unmoved by the victims who fall in their way. Why are large doses of mercury given to infants when death speedily results from such practice? Why are opiates used in affections of the bowels when disease of the brain and death so *frequently* and *naturally* follow? Why do Physicians lance the gums of children, when the practice can do no good, and is so often attended by hemorrhage which destroys life? Several instances of this kind have occurred in this city within the last year. And yet the Homœopath, because he turns from a path where groans and agony are his daily attendants, where darkness and death riot in his labors, to one where nature's law lights up his way and suffering gives place to relief and joy, he is branded by malice and ignorance as a Fanatic, a Charlatan, a Renegade, an Apostate. Alas, poor human nature!! We feel for our Allopathic brethren the most unalloyed and sincere pity—such as, we trust, we shall always have for the ignorant and benighted. And we take this occasion to again assure them, that we will extend to them any aid in our power for their relief and rescue. Much as Allopathy may abuse, yet it cannot be denied that all of improvement which she can boast in the last half century, is derived from the light of Homœopathy. From Homœopathy she has learned to give "very small doses"—to abandon, in a great degree, bleeding, &c. E.

CASES.

July 26th.—H. R., a child 16 months old, was taken with violent pain in the bowels, passages about every ten minutes, with great straining and small mucus and bloody stools—great restlessness, thirst and slight fever. I saw her in about six hours after she was taken, at which time the above symptoms continued. Gave two pellets on the tongue, of the *mercurius corrosive* 3d potency, and directed two more to be given in two hours if the bloody evacuations and pain had not ceased at the end of that period.

July 27th.—Visited the little patient and found her well.—Was informed by the mother that the first dose given relieved the child in half an hour, and that the child had slept soundly all night, and had no operation until the morning, and that, a perfectly natural one. She had no return and took no more medicine. She had taken no medicine previous to my first visit. E.

Mr. H. L., aged 43, was taken on 10th August with "violent deadly sickness" at the stomach, followed very soon with vomiting and purging every few minutes, with great prostration of strength. When I was called I found the patient in great pain, very sick at the stomach and frequently heaving without vomiting—pulse very small—hands and feet cold—

countenance sunken.—Gave 5 pellets of Ipecac, 3d potence, and directed the dose to be repeated in 30 minutes if the sickness at the stomach continued, and as soon as the nausea and retching ceased, directed 5 pellets of Veratrum to be given, and repeated every half hour until the pain and purging ceased.

August 11th. — Found my patient well — said the first dose of Ipecac relieved his stomach perfectly in 15 minutes, when he took the first dose of Veratrum, and repeated it in 30 minutes, and found immediate relief, after taking the second dose; after which he slept soundly all night and felt only a little soreness in the bowels on pressure. I have had three similar cases, which were treated in the same way and with the same result, during the last month. E.

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ABSTRACT OF DEATHS FOR AUGUST, 1848,

AS REPORTED AT THE REGISTER'S OFFICE.

"Let the Dead determine what the Living can't agree about."

Total treated Homœopathically ..	4
Total treated Allopathically	221
Total number of deaths	233
Total without a physician's report.	8
From other Diseases	37
Uterine Diseases	4
Still-born	2
Dropsy	11
Convulsions	12
Unknown	2
Measles	12
Croup	12
Whooping Cough	1
Scarlet Fever	2
Diseased Liver	18
Diseases of Brain	26
Disease of Lungs	34
Fever	72
Diseases of Stomach and Bowels	1

CASES TREATED HOMŒOPATHICALLY IN AUGUST, 1848,

BY TWO PHYSICIANS.

Discharged	2
Died	2
On hand	90
Relieved	36
Cured	401
Total	531
Miscellaneous	31
Chronic Diseases	11
Catarth	37
Uterine Derangement	114
Diseases of Stomach and Bowels	11
Diseases of Brain	99
Fever	29
Inflammation of the Lungs	6
Scarlet fever	1
Mumps	5
Croup	4
Measles	79
Cholera Infantum	1

DRUGS, OR POISONS.

By what delusion could the human race be persuaded to open their mouths to poison? Are the effects of medicine at large, such, that history vindicates and recommends them? Has the human race become healthier, since it has been overrun with doctors and apothecaries? No: since that time it began to be diseased and infirm. Are those nations which do homage to this "science," the strongest and healthiest? Oh, no! without contradiction they are, bodily, the most miserable of all. Are those individuals of these nations which most encourage the apothecaries, healthier than the others? By no means: but much more unhealthy. How? and the individuals that especially consult the doctor a great deal? Alas, they are miserable! Their life is worse than death, and their death comes with torments and the indications of poisoning.

All this goes from mouth to mouth! Every one knows it, sees it, realizes it. Aye, writers among nations that make use of medicine, have often advanced the opinion, that the human race is already in the last stage of old age and disease; this they believed, because they did not perceive that their wretched condition is a work of art, not of nature. Go into the forest of the savages, if you will convince yourselves that the natural man of the present day is still as vigorous and young as the first of our creation. The *race* can never grow old, except through art, and poison, and vice.

Since the preparations from the kitchens of medicine are so terrible in their effects, is there, perhaps, a seductive charm of sensuality, which acts as mediator between them and mankind? Instinct shudders at the poison; and the small lips of the innocent, unfortunate children, are broken open with violence, to receive the disgusting potion!

How? and still does man take poison of his own free will, and pay for it with a believing soul? Thus it is; and many might be induced to believe, that only the black arch-enemy of all happiness could be successful in persuading the people, that health was to be attained through the medium of poison.

The whole unfathomable misery of medicinal poisoning, which has already swept away many millions from the face of the earth, and must, if continued, finally sacrifice the human race, has its first origin in the misunderstanding of the primary, or acute diseases. Because people have not perceived, that these abnormal, or febrile conditions, are only curative endeavors of the organism, they imagine these symptoms of fever to be the disease itself; they found that they were relieved by abstractions of blood, and administration of poison, and esteemed highly this unfortunate discovery. From this poisonous dragon-seed, there sprang up a whole immense army of fearful, deadly diseases; disordersments and suppurations of the internal organs, the various types of dropsy, &c.; all of them diseases unknown to the past ages, and which can never be engendered in any other manner, than by poisoning, and negligence in the use of water, as required by nature. But because these consequent diseases do not set in, the next week after medicinal suppression of the acute struggle, but oftentimes not till many years afterwards, therefore no one misgives that poisoning is the cause. Thus this most terrible plague of the human race, the poison plague, has been by themselves dug out of the dark caverns of the earth; thus it has for centuries been cherished and looked upon as a

profound science; thus, often enough, it has absorbed the last cent of its deceived victim.

For this greatest of miseries, as many millions of dollars have been thrown away as would have liquidated ten times over all the state debts of Europe; upon the stage of these murderous errors, millions of human beings have spent a whole life and all their powers. In such a pit of misery and folly does man sink, when, posted behind the bulwarks of the "sciences," he declares hostility to his nature and instinct! Behold how nature chastises these apes, who would tutor her! O, thou great ineffable nature, how fearfully beautiful art thou in thy inexorable devastating strength!

But well, now the veil is torn from your eyes, now the blinds are torn from the fatal pit, into which the human race began to plunge itself. Do now, as it please you; if you still desire to descend into the black pit of poison, peace be to your ashes!

RAUSSE.

PATHOLOGY OF THE BLOOD OF INEBRIATES.

To the Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal:

SIR — I have been requested by some of my medical friends in Boston, to collect the facts relating to the state of blood taken from an inebriate in South Berwick, Me., and transmit them to your Journal.

It is well known to the members of the medical profession, that liquids, and even mineral and vegetable substances, taken into the stomach, are shortly found in various parts of the system. Madder, for instance, when *internally administered*, imparts a like color to the milk and urine, and to bones of animals, without materially affecting the healthy action of any tissue or sensibly deranging the constituent part of the solids or fluids, unless too long persevered in. Like results follow, varying according to the qualities of the fluid, whenever any fluid is taken into the stomach capable of absorption. But there are very few known cases in which so much alcohol has been absorbed into the system as to change the chemical qualities of the blood, or so modify it, that its watery proportions should give place to the fluid which has been immoderately indulged in. The case which we shall now briefly refer to, plainly shows that such may be the fact.

A Mr. Thompson, aged 35 years, had long been subject to fits of intoxication, and was daily accustomed to yield to the demands of his ruling passion. For five days previous to the examination of the blood, he had been in a beastly state of intoxication; and indeed it was found, upon inquiry, that he had drank in that time *two gallons* of "West India Rum." At the expiration of the fifth day, he went to Dr. J. C. Hanson, complaining of the usual symptoms of drunkenness, and wishing medical aid. Dr. H. seeing that he did not require any active medical treatment, but rather the expectant plan, concluded to deplete him a very little for experiment. The blood was forthwith drawn, and it was found destitute in a measure of its arterial elements, alcohol having been substituted therefor. Immediately a lighted taper was applied to it, and it began to burn with a flame similar to that of Alcohol. This produced such an effect upon the inebriate, that he refrained from his intemperate habits, and afterwards became a more sober man.

The fact that the blood did burn, can be substantiated by the testimony of Drs. Jewett and Hanson, and other respectable citizens of South Berwick, who were eye-witnesses at the time the blood was drawn, and saw the experiment tried.

Yours, &c.,

Dover, N. H., May 15, 1848.

J. T. W. PRAY, M. D.

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“ WHO SHALL DECIDE WHEN DOCTORS DISAGREE ? ”

In a very learned and laborious work published by Dr. Pereira, one of the Physicians to the London Hospital, and chemical professor at that institution, entitled “Elements of Materia Medica,” occur the following passages on the subjects of opium and mercury, two drugs more universally in use than any other two in the whole list. “Several physicians,” says Dr. Pereira, “as Dr. John Murray, and Dr. Anthony Todd Thomson, consider opium to be primarily *stimulant*; some, as Drs. Cullen and Barbier, regard it as *sedative* (that is, just the *contrary* to stimulant); one, viz: Dr. Mayer, as *both*; that is, a stimulant to the nerves and circulatory system, but a sedative to the muscles and digestive organs; another, viz: Orfila, regards it as *neither*; while others, as Mueller, call it *alterative*. Now here are five different men, holding no fewer than five different opinions with regard to the effects produced on the body by this deadly drug, opium. When these five different physicians give opium, it is clear that they give it with the view of producing five different and contradictory effects!

But Dr. Pereira proceeds thus with regard to mercury: “Again, mercury is, by several writers, as Drs. Cullen, Young, Chapman, and Eberle, placed in the class of sialogogus; by many, as Drs. A. T. Thomson, Edwards, Vavasseur, Trousseau, and Pidoux, among excitants; by some, as Conradi, Bertele, and Horn, it is considered to be sedative; by one, Dr. Wilson Philip, to be stimulant in small doses, and sedative in large ones; by some, as Dr. John Murray, it is placed among tonics; by another, viz: Vogt, among the *resolventia alterantia*; by one, viz: Sundelin, among the liquefacients; by the followers of Broussais, as Begin, among revulsives; by the Italians, as Gracomini, among contra stimulants or hyposthenics; by others, as Barbier, among the *incertae sedis*—or those drugs whose *modus operandi* is not understood.”

After reading such a statement as this, one can hardly be surprised that the word physician should have been defined to signify, “a man who puts drugs, of which he knows nothing, into a stomach of which he knows less.”—Dr. Edward Johnson.

## PRIZE ESSAY.

BY. DR. G. M. SCOTT, OF GLASGOW.

THE prize committee of the Parisian Homœopathic Society awarded a gold medal, valued at 300 francs, to Dr. Scott, for the following essay. The committee justly say of it: "It is short, clear, but not dazzling in style." Dr. S. whilst discussing the fundamental idea of homœopathy has displayed to view, parts that no anatomist of thought had remarked before himself; he has not cast in a new mould, in a new form, thoughts enunciated by Hahnemann or others, on the value of homœopathy; he has done better, he has hit upon ideas of a perfectly novel character; he has *invented*.

*A Logical and Experimental Demonstration that it is by Homœopathy alone that the principles and machinery of the science and art of medicine have attained a definite foundation.*

It is proposed in the following disquisition :

I. To explain what is understood by a definite foundation for the principles and machinery of the science and art of medicine.

II. To show that no such definite foundation has been attained by any school previous to that of Hahnemann.

III. To show that a definite foundation has been attained by that school.

The relevancy of the arguments adduced will constitute the demonstration *logical*;—the *historical* character of the investigation will constitute it *experimental*; and thus will the terms of the proposition be met.

We assume the truth of the homœopathic law, because to do otherwise would lead to a repetition of arguments and instances familiar to homœopaths and others, and would carry us too far away from the point directly in view. Our position, then, is, "Granting the truth of the homœopathic law, a definite foundation is laid for the theory and practice of medicine." In this we make no unfair assumption, inasmuch as in our review of other systems we adopt the same premises, though we draw an opposite conclusion, viz: "Granting the truth of the theory, no definite foundation is laid."

I. What is meant by a definite foundation for the principles and machinery of the science and art of medicine? It is necessary to limit the subject to the consideration of *therapeutics*, since an investigation of the collateral sciences of physiology and pathology would imply too extensive a range of inquiry, and would be foreign to the end contemplated. Our question, therefore, resolves itself into this, "What is meant by a definite foundation for therapeutics in theory and practice?"—Now this, we conceive, must consist in the establishment of a *universal law of cure*, which shall be the foundation of *theory*, and of a correct method of *applying* the law, which shall be the foundation of the practice.

The perfection of such a foundation would be, that the law, which is the foundation of theory, should also itself be the foundation of the practice.

In order to this, it must be of such a nature that the practice shall arise out of the theory without the intervention of any separate theory. For example: the practice of homœopathy arises directly from the theory, because, if the theory, "*similia similibus curantur*" be established, we re-

quire no independent theory of the action of medical instances, but only an accurate investigation of their actual, discoverable properties; whereas, on the contrary, a therapeutical theory founded on a pathological hypothesis (however correct it might be), would require that medicines be selected according to their agreement with that hypothesis: thus, if fever be ascribed to a spasm of the extreme vessels, and if this doctrine be regarded as our guide in practice, we must select a medicine in virtue of its property of counteracting such spasm; which is to introduce another theory, viz: that of the action of each individual medicine; and in strict accordance with the original theory of disease, all results of the medicine are to be discarded, excepting so far as they may be considered anti-spasmodic.—In this view, no theory of disease can constitute a definite foundation for practice.—But if some universal law of cure be pointed out, consisting in a relation between the actually ostensible properties of medicinal substances and the equally ostensible or discoverable phenomena of disease, this, we think, will constitute a definite foundation both for the theory and practice of medicine. But this, as far as we know, has not even been *sought* by any other school than that of Hahnemann, and hence has arisen the want of progress and of a definite foundation, notwithstanding the immense expenditure of learning, talent and effort bestowed on the subject during many centuries.

With the single exception of the empirics, the method of cure in every school was made to depend on the *theory of disease*, not on the discovered properties of medicines, apart from such theory. It is the characteristic of homœopathy, that it is not a *theory of disease* at all, but a *theory of cure*, and that it may be applied to practice, whatever theory of disease may happen to be adopted. It provides therefore, if established, a definite foundation for the theory and practice of medicine, because the universal law of cure which it points out as the foundation of the theory is capable of immediate application to practice, without any separate or independent theory.

II. We propose now, by a very succinct review of the principal theories of medicine from the age of Hippocrates, to show that no definite foundation for theory and practice has ever been laid, except by the school of Hahnemann.

We are not aware that Hippocrates himself ever asserted any general law or theory; he commonly contented himself with details of individual cases and the treatment which he considered suitable, though it is manifest from the habitual strain of his writings that his practice was founded on his physiological and pathological theories; that is to say, he selected medicines in virtue of their supposed relation to the supposed deviation from the normal condition implied in any given disease; and the relation is that of contrast, expressed by the words “*contraria contrariis curantur.*” We cannot recall any passage of his writings containing the express statement of a general law more definite than this, nor do we imagine that even *this* was assigned by him as a definite foundation for practice, but merely as an intimation of the general end to be kept in view; for in *one* passage at least, he recognizes the direct opposite, in saying, “*vomitum vomitu curantur.*” But, were it even the case that he had laid down the principle “*contraria contrariis curantur,*” as the fundamental law, he should still have failed in laying a definite foundation for the theory and practice of medicine. For, in the first place, it is manifest from the whole tenor of his

writings that the state which he opposes is the abnormal state in which he conceives the disease to consist; that is, it is his own pathological theory, and not the symptoms actually discoverable; and secondly, were it otherwise, and were the law of cure expressed by these words, "*contraria contrariis curantur*," it would still be impossible to apply it without an intervening theory; we must ascertain what state is contrary to a given morbid state, and what medicine can establish such a contrary condition: what state, for instance, is contrary to headache, to measles, to cynanche, &c.; for if the *contrary* to such states be merely the absence of the morbid symptoms, the rule is a mere truism, and amounts to this, "Cure each disease by that which removes it;" if more be intended, then the rule is an enigma requiring a distinct theory for every disease and for every medicine. The merit of Hippocrates, no doubt, was great; but it consisted in patient observation and faithful delineations of diseases, their course, their treatment, and their issue; and in the general design to reduce them within the province of philosophical investigations. His merit may be compared to that of Bacon, not indeed in pointing out a general rule, even for the routine of inquiry, but in accumulating facts, from which, by induction, a general law might be derived, rather than to that of Newton, who indicated the one universal law which explained an infinite number of facts. Hippocrates may thus be regarded as contributing to lay a definite foundation by furnishing materials to those who should reduce the details of experience to a general law, but he cannot be regarded as having elicited any such law himself. The only sense in which we can conceive that the most devoted admirer of Hippocrates would assert that he had laid a definite foundation for the theory and practice of medicine is, that he may be regarded as the founder of what has been called the dogmatic or rational school as distinguished from the empiric; which amounts to this, that he looked upon physiology and pathology as the guides to practice. But even if it be allowed that the law which is to constitute the definite foundation, is to be found somewhere in the region of these collateral branches of science, it cannot certainly be shown that he succeeded in extricating it, or in reducing it to any formula: for, while by universal consent, he is styled the father of medicine, and has in all ages been held in the highest veneration, there is, nevertheless, no one law that bears his name, professing to afford a definite foundation.

If our remarks be correct, we conceive that they apply to all that may be called the Hippocratic or dogmatic school, whether we view it as speculating on the forms of ultimate atoms, or as seeking light in an improved anatomy, or as analysing and combining substances in crucibles, instead of bringing them into relation with the human frame; though we should grant that the efforts of the various sections of this school were exerted in the right direction, we maintain that hitherto they have been unsuccessful, and that no law can be pointed out as a definite foundation for the theory and practice of medicine laid by the dogmatic school.

If we now turn to the empirics, we shall find them equally destitute of any general law; indeed, their principles forbade it; for as long as experience alone is allowed to guide, that school can be regarded merely as accumulating instances from which perhaps a general law may be derived by *others*, but to make this deduction *themselves* would be to contradict the essential principles of the sect; for, as soon as a general law or theory is advanced, the characteristic feature of the school is lost. The empirics,



indeed, approached the nearest to the establishment of a definite foundation, because they pointed out that method which is really the best guide to practice, though they did not indicate the *law* which reduces to unity all the details of experience, and which thus should constitute a guide not only through the beaten paths of human suffering, but also through the *terra incognita* of each new malady.

For example: On the invasion of a new disease, as the cholera in Europe, the dogmatist and the empiric would be alike at fault; the former to be consistent, must defer his treatment till he has formed a satisfactory theory of the pathological character of the disease; the latter refers to his experience, and finds it a blank; while the homœopathist, whose guide is in the very features of the disease itself as cognizable by him, is competent to meet it at once (we do not here say *successfully*, but at least *consistently* with his principle) without the delay of forming an hypothesis. He feels that a definite foundation has been laid for the treatment of this disease as well as the more familiar, and therefore he may undertake it at once without any conscious shifting of his ground.

Themison, the founder of the methodic school, renounced the pursuit of the "prima causa morbi," but he adopted a system which amounted to very nearly the same thing. For while he classified all diseases under three heads, according to some supposed common feature, viz:—1st. Diseases of confinement; 2d. Diseases of relaxation; 3d. Diseases of a mixed character,—he must have founded this very classification on a *theory* of confinement and relaxation, unless we consider these elements of classification in the most obvious and superficial point of view, in which case, assuredly no definite foundation would have been laid. Certainly the guide would be very far from satisfactory which should give no further rule for treatment of catarrh than that which applied to diarrhœa, or direct us to cure hæmorrhoidal flux by a remedy which he happened to have found useful in diabetes. But the real views of the methodic school were much more recondite than to include only the most obvious indications of confinement and relaxation; they regarded disease as consisting in a disproportion of the pores of the body to the atomic particles appropriated to them, and by this disproportion occasioning confinement and relaxation. This, therefore, was to introduce a very abstruse theory in the cause of disease, instead of discarding such theories altogether. And it was to leave us still in the dark as to the means of cure, the means of re-adjusting the proportion; and since medicines were supposed to act in virtue of their power of so doing, this was to meet a theory of disease by a theory of medicinal action; that is to say, instead of laying one definite foundation, to lay two very indefinite and very uncertain foundations. We may adopt this or any other classification of diseases, to assist the memory, but what we seek is a principle of *cure* which shall be independent of all classification.

Take now the Episyntetic school, whose principle was that of combination, adopting the characteristic features of different sects, combining, for example, the theories of the dogmatic or Hippocratic with the results of the empiric and the classification of the methodic. This is certainly to lay no definite foundation, but rather to incur the risk of introducing the elements of weakness and inconsistency, and of making facts bend to theories. The rigid empiric who turned a deaf ear to all theory was more likely to be firmly established than the Episyntetic who, gathering to-

gether on one side a mass of facts, and, on the other, placing a readily formed theory, determined to make one the measure of the other, to the rejection of neither. If we regard the synthesis of this school merely as involving the adoption of the *characteristic principles* of other schools, thus acknowledging that pathological theories ought to be formed and ought to guide our practice, but that these theories must be modified and built upon experience, and that, for convenience sake, these numerous details must be thrown into method, the Episynthetic resolves itself into the Eclectic school, whose principle was to select from all schools that which they contained true and worthy of imitation, in which, no doubt, they are to be commended; but nevertheless, they came short of laying a definite foundation, since it is from such a source, such a collection of truths, of true theories, and established facts, that a general law may perhaps ultimately be elicited, but they cannot themselves constitute any such general law. To select truths from all quarters, is, no doubt, to accumulate a number of truths; but we are in quest of *one truth*, one uniform, unbroken foundation, and this we can find neither among the Episynthetics nor Eclectics.

The Pneumatic school took one step further in departure from a definite foundation; for, whereas hitherto, the theories of disease had contemplated deviation from the normal standard in the several known elements of the body or their properties, heat, cold, dryness, and moisture, the pneumatic sect introduced another element, entitled *pneuma* or spirit, to which they assigned the cause of disease, thus building a theory on a basis itself having only theoretical existence. These were the principal medical schools of antiquity. To them the Arabians cannot be said to have added much, since these were merely the copyists and translators of their predecessors, though they introduced some new substances into practice. They do not appear to have founded any new school, unless we ascribe to them the chemical school. The introduction of chemistry, even in its very imperfect state, was a great step in advance, but merely a step of *detail*, that is to say, it contributed to enlarge the *materia medica*, but it established no general law of cure. Even the search after a universal medicine was of this character; it was the search after a *particular substance*, not after a *law* or *principle*. The pursuit was so visionary, that it deserves not any particular attention; but even if by a stretch of the imagination we suppose the object attained, it could scarcely be said to lay a *foundation* for the theory and practice of medicine, since it would *wholly absorb* both the science and the art. A universal remedy of disease and preventive of death would itself constitute the whole of therapeutics. But apart from the chimerical nature of the pursuit, it involved such an ignorance of the nature of man and the laws of his being, as to be totally incapable of affording a definite foundation for any method of correcting deviations from the healthy performance of functions appropriate to that nature and regulated by these laws.

We are left equally destitute of any definite foundation by the more recent theories, either spiritual or material. Thus the spiritual theories of Van Helmont and De Stahl may be held to be true or otherwise;—we may contemplate vitality under the idea of a living intelligent principle, or soul, or we may regard it as the necessary result of organization, and at the same time be conscious that we are equally removed on either supposition from any definite foundation of the theory and practice of medicine.

Though we were quite sure of the existence of an intelligent vis naturæ presiding over the human frame and seeking to repel disease, we should still be without a guide to the treatment of it; we cannot regulate the movements of this intelligent principle, nor force it to speak out, in order to regulate ours; all that we can do is to minister to the exercise of its powers, but whether our efforts be to help or to hinder, we can tell only by the *result*, a result in no degree modified by the hypothesis of such a superintending power. And if, on the contrary, we view life as the necessary result of organization, and every disease as a perturbation of that organization, we have still to ascertain the character of the perturbation and the method and principle according to which we may seek to restore the pristine or normal state. Either theory, whether that of spirituality or materialism, affords in itself no clue to treatment; it is a mere theory of physiology or pathology, not a theory of *cure*.

(*To be Continued.*)

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### ON BLOOD-LETTING.

BY JACOB JEANES, M.D., of Philadelphia.

*Read before the American Institute of Homæopathy, June, 1848.*

(Concluded from page 13.)

But there is the buff coat which sometimes appears upon the blood abstracted in inflammations, and which often cannot be found; and, alas! sometimes appears when there is no inflammation. Should we not bleed until this disappears? Or, is this all nonsense with which medical men have been deluding themselves, and deceiving their patients? The following remarks of Magendie will serve to throw some light upon this subject:

"The yellowish stratum which accidentally solidifies at the upper part of the coagulum, consists of fibrin separated from the globules, and a physical agent perfectly independent of inflammations, namely, specific gravity, is the cause of this abnormal super-position of the fibrin. This buff, which is only an occasional appearance in human blood, occurs almost constantly in that of the horse, and there ordinarily forms two-thirds of the total mass of the clot.

"The practical question to which the subject of the buff leads, is, whether we can rationally deduce any consequences from its presence. It has long been the invariable habit of authors of treatises on practical medicine, to recommend attentive examination of the blood; and their instructions are generally followed. But the manner in which the task is performed is extremely superficial; and yet, from the information it furnishes, the necessity of a second bleeding is very often inferred. For my part, I have, for a number of years, paid no more attention to this phenomenon, than such as my curiosity to become acquainted with its cause has required; truth to say, I bleed my patients but little, and I do not perceive that they fare a whit worse than those of my neighbors. But how can we draw any inference of importance from the presence of buff, when, as all the world knows, its formation depends on various circumstances that have no manner of connection with disease? Thus, if the opening in the vein be too small, or its parallelism with that of the integuments imperfect, or if a globule of fat interfere with the flow of the liquid, and cause the blood to trickle away, it is certain that no buff will form. But

open the same vein largely, and receive the blood into a narrow and deep vessel, and on the following day you will find the results in the two cases widely different. Now, by this simple exposition of facts, the question, in so far as regards the importance attributed to it in general pathology, appears to be solved. What consequence can you attach to the appearance of a condition which extraneous agencies influence so materially. For either it constitutes a pathognomic sign, (and, if so, it ought to occur in all similar cases, which is not found to be the fact,) or it is merely an adventitious formation, without practical signification, and one which only deserves to be noted for forms sake—far from being made the foundation of the course pursued in the treatment. But if medical men will cling to the opinion they have so long maintained, let them, at least, be consistent, and apply their measures of treatment to the vessel in which the blood is received; for it is this that modifies the coagulation of the blood, and produces the morbid appearance so terribly dreaded: let them change its shape, and then they will have employed a much more infallible remedy for the evil they fear, than blood-lettings repeated ever so frequently. But no: they bleed, because the buff is an inflammatory phenomenon; they bleed again to cause its disappearance, and, in truth, they are ordinarily successful in this respect, after having let blood a certain number of times in succession, say three, four, five, six, or more. But that it should thus disappear is not, in the least, to be wondered at; there are two reasons why it should so happen: either the patient is worn out and exhausted by the frequent losses of blood he has undergone, and his impoverished fluids, deprived in a great measure of their fibrin, are incapable of affording any more of that principle for separation; or, if the individual be robust and plethoric, and his blood has resisted, in a measure, the means of effecting its decomposition, employed with so much hardihood, all this proves is, that the last venesection was employed under conditions such as those I have just described, as being favorable to the production of the phenomenon in question.” “You see how difficult it is to eradicate the most absurd prejudices; in spite of the evidence of our experiments, men continue to maintain that the buff is the source and origin of inflammations.” “And in defiance of all the information thus acquired, you would bleed in order to combat the ridiculous bugbear of pathologists; and although you are aware that it is developed under every condition of the system, both in health and disease! But, you will say, must we then prohibit venesection in pleurisy, in pneumonia, &c.? and if we refuse to employ it in such cases, what treatment is to be adopted in its room? I will state to you, with fidelity, my convictions on this point. If bleeding be prescribed *because* the blood is buffy, I say that they who so prescribe it, act in defiance of facts; and hence I utterly reject, on this score, the propriety of its employment. But if bleeding be advised because it relieves the patient, diminishes the oppression he feels, soothes his pain, and, finally, because patients habitually recover by, or, rather, after the use of this remedial agent, then, empiric as I am, I admit that we are justified in having recourse to it; nevertheless, I must, at the same time, declare that I cannot conscientiously affirm, in the majority of cases, that the malady would not have gone through its periods, and reached a fortunate termination, had venesection not been employed. And my doubts on this head are strengthened by the fact, that if, instead of weakening your patient, you support his physical and moral strength, and, watching the

disease closely in all its phases, promote the occurrence of favorable crises, and assist nature (by directing abstinence from solids, and the use of diluents) in overcoming the obstacles she encounters, you frequently see rapid recoveries occur, more rapid, even, than those witnessed as the sequent of abundant and repeated blood-letting. The methods of treatment with which we are now acquainted, are unfit to fulfil such indications as those I have enumerated: this I am well aware of; and, indeed, in the present state of things, I am, as I have more than once declared, persuaded that it is wiser to stand still, and do nothing, than act, as we must do so often, under the apprehension of possibly increasing the violence of the disorder. For you must remember that the treatment by blood-letting, employed in almost every case of acute disease, but especially in those I have adverted to, is one of the means of inducing these very diseases in healthy animals. Bleeding lessens the quantity of fibrin, proportionally increases that of the serum, and weakens the energy of coagulation; and you are aware that whatever interferes with the coagulability of the blood, its most important quality, manifests itself by morbid alterations in the organs, whence, in their turn, result a variety of serious general affections."

In these remarks of the justly celebrated Magendie, we have a proof, of which there are many similar, that the growing opposition to the practice of blood-letting is not confined to the ignorant, but is adopted by the learned, observant, and reflecting physician. The utilitarian and matter of fact spirit of the present age, which has been slow to touch upon medical usages, is at length operating upon the profession itself, and is leading enquiring minds into an examination of the foundations of medical doctrines and practices. The practice of letting blood for the cure of diseases, when submitted to the test of close investigations, ceases to obtain the same respect as was formerly conceded to it; as it is found that there is no knowledge of the nature of morbid actions, and of the *modus operandi* of this agent, to demonstrate that it can cure any disease. Still, it might be pursued for the reason mentioned by Magendie, namely, the proofs of its utility afforded by experience—if such proofs exist. But it has already been shown, that some of the experiences which, at first view, appear to be most remarkable in its favor, are fallacious. And, inasmuch as the principal reputation of blood-letting, as a curative means, rests upon these deceptive experiences, we are led to distrust it as a remedial agent. Where it is employed for its direct morbid effects, as production of syncope and consequent muscular relaxation, a luxated bone may, perhaps, be more easily reduced; but we are far from recommending it even for this, or other similar purposes; for skillful manipulations, aided by other less skillful means, will enable us to dispense entirely with the employment of a means so extremely costly to the animal economy.

The committee would next proceed to consider the incompatibility of blood-letting with homœopathic treatment. This is so obvious as scarcely to require remark. Because an agent capable of producing such violent derangement, both immediate and persistent, must interfere with the operation of the properly adapted homœopathic remedy.

# SOUTH-WESTERN HOMŒOPATHIC JOURNAL, AND REVIEW.

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*"Prove all things—hold fast that which is good."*

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**JOHN T. TEMPLE, M.D., Editor.**

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## THE ALLOPATHIC "SCHOOL IS THE QUINTESSENCE OF QUACKERY."

SUCH is the charge of an able journal. It is a serious one. Is it true? Can it be proven? If it is true and can be proven, out with the evidence, will be the prompt and just demand of every intelligent reader. We shall present the facts adduced by the accuser, and then give our own testimony in the matter, and leave the jury of the public to decide the truth or falsehood of the case. "The popular errors among the people on diseases and medicines," says the writer, "had their origin in the Allopathic school; and that school, even in this day, seeks to perpetuate them. Who taught the people to believe in the 'impurities of the blood?' Who invented that silly word 'billious,' which has done incalculable injury to health and life, and enriched quack medicine merchants? Who taught the mischievous doctrine that the bowels can be cleansed by cathartics, and the stomach by emetics? Who taught the people that they should take cathartics in the spring of the year, to thin their blood and carry off bad humours? Hundreds of other equally false and pernicious doctrines have been promulgated by the Allopathic school, which have let in a torrent of quackery which they cannot now control; and they cry out lustily, with deep lamentation, we have lost the confidence of the community; because the people are ignorant—they do not appreciate our learning—our regular education—our diplomas—they will not employ us to 'purify their blood,' and cleanse their stomachs and bowels; but their stinginess is such, that they go to the apothecary, to the nostrum seller, to save the regular doctor's fees. This comes of informing the people that they have impure blood, dirty stomachs, and worse bowels, and an excess of bile; and that emetics and cathartics will accomplish all these purposes, whether administered by an apothecary, a patent medicine merchant, or a 'regular' doctor.

“The conclusion is irresistible, if the whole question is fairly and fully examined, that Allopathic physicians can never suppress quackery—for *that school is the quintessence of quackery*. It is the full embodiment of that hatred monster.” The writer (the editor of the American Journal of Homœopathy,) lays down two important positions as contra-distinguished to quackery. “1st. That the public mind should be instructed in regard to diseases, and the effects of medicines. 2d. That educated physicians should cure all cureable cases that come under their treatment, so that the sick may have *evidence* in their own experience, of the *true art of healing*. Of all the evils with which the human race is afflicted, few, if any, exceed that which has been brought upon it by the medical profession itself, by concealing from the public a *true knowledge of medicine*.” We do most fully concur in the above, and shall contribute our mite to the consummation of so desirable an end.

We shall now give our reasons for believing in our caption or text. The medical profession “proper,” “regular,” “orthodox,” as it is called, had its origin in the very infancy of time. Intelligence in man, and instinct in the brute creation, taught both to seek relief from the sufferings incident to life. In tracing the history of most sciences to their infancy, we perceive the various and marked epochs at which improvement and expansion occurred. For instance, in astronomy, natural philosophy, chemistry, &c. &c. Indeed, it is perfectly natural, in the general advancement of intelligence, that sciences and the arts should also keep pace. But how is it with Allopathy? The feeble light which rose on the horizon three thousand years ago, attracting the eager gaze of the afflicted; inspiring hope for the future by the promise of a rising sun, in whose beams disease, like the morning dew, should melt away; where is it now? A vast pile of fragments heaped upon the altar of empiricism, with its blinded votaries worshipping at the shrine, and imploring fire from heaven to kindle into a blaze this pyramid of trash, that the world may be enlightened and believe in their deity. But, alas, although the altar groans beneath the weight of accumulating offerings, and the cries of the worshippers rise in ceaseless agony of prayer — yet no spark is seen in the darkened mass, and no descending fire answers the supplicating call. Fortunately for mankind, a kind Providence, in commiseration of the torture inflicted upon his creatures by the medical priesthood, sent forth his angel of revelation to write in the mind of a Hahnemann the glorious truth, that “Like cures like.” A truth which has made visible the darkness of Allopathic idolatry, and brought out to the light of day its worse than heathen tyranny. A truth that speaks peace to the troubled body—when torture and despair are preying upon the poor sufferer, it comes like an angel of hope, and lifting him from the pit into which he had fallen and well nigh perished, bids him go in peace. A truth in medical science, which, like the sun in the planetary system, shall send forth from its great focus, beams to cheer and enlighten the world.

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☞ Homœopathic Cases of Medicine, and Books for family use, containing from 10 to 84 Bottles, are kept constantly on hand.—Also, a supply of Medicine for Physicians’ use, amounting to 200 remedies—of the best Leipsic preparation. Ed.

INTERESTING CASES OF FEVER IN IRELAND, IN 1847.

TREATED BY DOCT. KIDD.

(From the British Journal of Homeopathy.)

CASE I.

M. H., aged thirty-four years, visited first on 12th April, the third day of fever. Complaints of severe aching pains in the bones and joints of the extremities, aggravated by movement; throbbing head-ache at forehead and temples; the pulse is full and frequent; skin dry and hot; tongue dry, covered with white fur; bowels costive; very little sleep at night; short hacking cough in the morning, without expectoration.

Tinct. Aconiti, 3, gtt. iij, in 12 spoonfuls of water, one to be taken every 2 hours.

14th.—The skin still dry and hot; bowels relieved; very restless at night.

Rept. Aconitum, a dose every 3 hours. Tinct. Belladonna, 3, gtt. j, at night.

17th.—Skin soft and cool; perspiring; tongue coated, but moist; less restlessness at night.

Much cough in the morning, with scanty, thick, white expectoration.

Tincture of Nux vomica, 3, gtt. ij, a dose every 4 hours.

19th.—Scarcely a trace of fever; the cough is better, and expectoration increased; sleeps well. To continue.

22d.—She is up and feels pretty strong; a little cough during the day.

24th.—From exposure to cold draughts of air she has suffered a relapse; complains to-day of aching pains in the limbs; much cough, with thick, yellow expectoration; pulse rapid but weak; skin hot and moist.

Tincture of Bryonia, 3, gtt. iij, a dose every 8 hours.

26th.—Much better; less aching in the limbs; skin cool and soft; cough continues the same. Rept. Bryon., a dose every 6 hours.

28th.—Improving, and to continue.

30th.—She is again able to leave her bed.

CASE II.

K. D., an old woman, upwards of seventy years of age; visited May 23d, the second day of fever; slight heat of skin, which is covered with clammy perspiration; aching and heaviness in the forehead, with vertigo and sense of "bewilderment;" tongue rough, dry, of a dark brown color, (looking like a piece of leather); mouth dry, constant thirst; very little sleep; pulse slow, small and weak; general lassitude and debility.

Tinct. Bryon., 3, gtt. 2, a dose every 3 hours.

25th.—Much the same; she was very restless all night; no sleep. Rept. Bryonia, to be taken during the day. Tinct. Bell., gtt. j, in two doses, to be taken in the evening.

28th.—Improving; the tongue to-day is of a bright red color, (like a piece of raw meat,) interspersed with patches of white.

Tinct. Bell., 3, gtt. j, a dose every 4 hours.

31st.—Much improved; the tongue becoming soft and moist, pale at the edge, sleeps well; appetite returning. No medicine.

June 3d.—She is convalescent.

HOMŒOPATHY IN GERMANY.

[From the British Journal of Homœopathy.]

AUSTRIA.

It is boasted of the medical academies in Austria, that not only are they distinguished as schools, but that those educated in them do honor to them ; if this be true, then must the empire reckon not only the largest number of sceptics, but also the largest number of Homœopathists, according to the impartial spirit of prejudice, the intelligence or the reverse of individuals, exclusive of the common herd, who cannot go beyond the *verba magistri*. The history of Homœopathy in Austria is remarkable and instructive. Pursuant to a decree of the late Emperor Francis, of the 8th February, 1837, free exercise of the new system was permitted, which had previously been forbidden, at the suggestion of the body physician Stiff, on the 21st of October, 1819. At present there exists no hindrance to the free practice of Homœopathy ; the dispensing of medicines by physicians is allowed by law, and several Homœopathic hospitals are flourishing in various provinces.

Among the physicians of Vienna, who are distinguished by their excellence in, and enthusiasm for, Homœopathy, we may mention Doctors Arneth, Bohm, Braun, Fleischmann, physician to the Gumpendorf hospital ; Frohlich, Gerstel, Glucker, Gnadiger, Gorstel, Hampe, physician to Prince Lichtenstein ; Hirsch, Landsmann, von Lichtenfels, Lederer, who had the honor to treat the Princess Mary of France ; Lowe, Marenzeller, staff-physician, one of the first and most celebrated Homœopathic physicians ; Maschauer, Menz, Montbel, Muller, Nehrer, (now in Presburg,) Pleyel von Pleyburg, Polatsek, Puffer, Reisinger, Richter, Rothansl, Schlesinger, Schmelzer, Schmid, Schaffer, Schultz, Schwarz, Sigel, Sterz, Streinz, Schwierzina, Tedesko, Professor Veith, Vrecha, Wachtel, Watzke, Weber, Weinke, Wurda, Wurmb, Wurstel, Zlatarowich, imperial counsellor and professor.

Besides these, there are in Austria — Drs. Bergmann, Huber, Pleninger, imperial district surgeon, and Reuss, in Linz ; the last mentioned is physician to the well known hospital of the Sisters of Charity ; C. Mayerhofer, convict physician in Kremsmunster ; Heller, in Schlogl ; Dulalion, in Thalgau, near Salzburg ; Schider, physician to the Cardinal reigning Bishop Schwarzenburg, in Salzburg ; Kuhne, in Gastein ; Still, in Oberneukirchen ; Taubitz, in Glaubendorf ; Braun, in Theschen ; Huber, in Herzogsdorf ; Mayor, in Schneeberg ; Steiner, in Troppau. A Homœopathic hospital is being erected in Steyer.

TYROL.

In the Tyrol are, Bayer, army surgeon, in Bregenz ; Hechenberger, district physician in Weissenbach ; Morz, in Insbruck ; Marchesani, in Botzen ; Matzecker, in Meran ; Weinseisen, in Lofer ; and many of the monks practice Homœopathically where there are no physicians. Several districts, as for example Langkamphen, Zell, Landl, have petitioned government for physicians of the new school.

BOHEMIA.

In Bohemia, by decree of the government, dated 15th March, 1821, the Homœopathists were indirectly permitted to dispense their medicines. The names of the following physicians are known to us : Drs. Altschul

Bar, J. Hirsch, Hofrichter, Lewi, H. Lovy, and Schaller, in Prague; Fiedler, Kromada, and Gersune, in Teplitz; Brand, in Pilsen; Elsass, in Kolin; Haunstein, in Gottesgab; Hauptmann, in Strickna; Holeczek, in Kladrau; Huber, in Riechenau; Knaf, in Commotau; Kozischek, in Brug; Muller, in Brux; Nenning, in Hohenfurt; Netolitzky, in Senftenberg; Sigl, in Gorkau; Sturm, in Postelberg.

PHILOSOPHY OF DISEASE.

From the American Journal of Homœopathy.

ACCUSTOMED to use the word "philosophy" only in a sense adapted to the teaching of the modern inductive school, I have come to apply it but sparingly to the speculative branches of human science. Nosology has been, to some considerable extent, esteemed an exact science, whilst practical medicine has been and still is one of the most *speculative* branches of the Allopathic science of medicine. In Homœopathy we are presented with an accurate and truly philosophical system of practical medicine; whilst a field for speculation is still afforded in the *Philosophy of Disease*. Yet it is not all speculation; there is much that is now rendered *certain*, that was before the subject of conjecture. The inductive system of reasoning—a *primis ad posteriores*—may sometimes be safely departed from, and the very opposite course adopted. Hence a *posteriori* reasoning is sometimes entirely satisfactory, and is the only form of argument the particular case will admit of.

This is emphatically the case, when we attempt to get at the nature and causes of disease; especially that which is of a constitutional character. Thus, the fact that in certain districts of country, people are liable to peculiar diseases, leads to the conclusion that there is some invisible, intangible substance, which occasions this disturbance of the human organism—which has received the name of *miasma*. What it is, no one can safely affirm; but we infer a *cause* from the effect. In *constitutional* disease, in general, this principle is applied. Thus, we behold a person of mature years, without any known present cause, die of the same disease of the lungs with which his father or mother had died, years before; and we infer the existence of a peculiar constitutional taint. And yet, in this case, neither physiological signs, or chemical analysis, can often detect the least peculiarity. We deduce a cause from the obvious effect. This, in the new school, is likewise denominated a *miasma*. The reasoning upon which such title is based I do not propose to go into; but it is not left to mere speculation, but is founded on the strongest chain of a *posteriori*, as well as analogical reasoning. I may mention, as among the strongest points in this reasoning, that persons, undoubtedly free from the constitutional taint, often acquire the very same disease, and that, too, from the repercussion of certain eruptions acquired, without inoculation, but by the mere presence or vicinity of the diseased person. This is established by Hahnemann by a chain of *facts* entirely too strong to admit of a reasonable doubt.

In addition, I will mention a confirmatory fact, within my own personal knowledge. It is the case of a highly respectable and liberally educated gentleman, of the legal profession. In childhood he had the *itch*, which was plastered and annointed in every possible way. It had finally become a serious disease, when *sulphur* (I think in spirits,) was used

both internally and externally. Under this treatment the disease yielded. But recently—perhaps twenty-five years afterward—he was greatly troubled with what was called *salt rheum*. It became exceedingly troublesome; and when it would partially disappear, he was taken quite unwell. At last the old itch occurred to his mind; he resorted to the sulphur, and the eruption very soon began to disappear, and his health was restored. This is mentioned not as a proof of all of Hahnemann's doctrine, but as confirmatory of certain parts. In mentioning to this gentleman Hahnemann's doctrine about cutaneous diseases, with which he was wholly unacquainted, he at once discovered the relevancy of his own experience, and was much surprised, having been a good deal prejudiced against Homœopathy.

I have above only indicated the process by which we arrive at the causes of disease, or at any knowledge of them. The facts of Homœopathy, taken together with all the recorded experience of the medical profession, now clearly negative certain things. They positively prove that disease is an incubus or terrible something superadded to the system, and which may be purged, sweated, blistered, or bled away. And yet they do not prove that these processes *may not* sometimes be followed by entire convalescence in some strictly *acute* diseases. Now, it has been seen that the purging, puking, and sweating, and various other processes of many years, cannot drive from the system the virus of itch. Similar remarks might be made of others. It has been shown that the vile discharges occasioned by calomel and other drugs are not the departing disease, but the effects of the so-called medicine itself.

Then, the question has arisen, what is disease? We answer, that it is not a disease, an organism—but an abnormal *action* or *state* of the system or some of its parts. If this be true—and it seems to be an inevitable conclusion, from recent developments—then the just application of the term *dynamic*, (signifying power or force,) is sufficiently obvious. Hence to speak of diseases as occasioned by “dynamic causes,” is only to say that they are occasioned by causes calculated to disturb or disarrange the dynamism or forces of the system.

Here we arrive at no common speculative theory; but use a philosophical term broad enough to cover all the known facts. It allows room for the most powerful dose of active drugs to produce a violent effect, whilst it at the same time admits of the more volatile and diffusible poisons, producing almost instantaneously, equally violent effects, in exceedingly small quantities.

We are now prepared to see most clearly how important may be the mere habits of life—how absence of exercise, or sitting in a particular posture, may permanently affect the health. It is not that they superadd something foreign to the system, but derange its dynamism.

But it is in contemplating the known facts in relation to the operation of the minute dilutions of medicines, that this new and expanded view of the nature of diseases is rendered the only one possible. Here we behold a disease utterly eradicated, by the action of a dose of medicine, which adds an utterly inappreciable amount of matter to the system. But the subtle *forces* of the system are affected in their *action*, and the deranged force corrected. When this is freely done, and then only, is there said to be a cure.

H. C. K.

Milwaukee, July, 1848.

PRIZE ESSAY.

BY. DR. G. M. SCOTT, OF GLASGOW.

(Continued from page 30.)

We need not dwell long on any of the more recent doctrines of the schools; there are however two, which may not be wholly passed over. The theory of Dr. Brown, owing to its great simplicity, was very widely adopted. It may be considered a new school of the methodic sect, classifying all diseases under two heads, viz.—1st, excess of excitement, and 2d, defect of excitement, and classifying treatment and medicines accordingly. But this is also a theory of *disease*, not a theory of *cure*, and involves a double theory, viz.: that of the disease and that of the action of the medicines, with this additional inconvenience, that in proportion as it simplifies the forms of disease, so must it simplify the available powers of medicine, and regard them not, as they really are, infinitely varied, but merely as possessing one or other of the two properties, of *exciting* or *allaying excitement*. To esteem so narrow a conception of the *materia medica* and of the morbid conditions of human nature as a definite foundation for the treatment of the countless forms of disease, would be to construct a pyramid upon its apex.

Similar in its essential character, viz., that of very extensive generalization, appears to be the theory of Broussais, which ascribed a large proportion of diseases, if not in principle the whole, to mucous irritation, and met them by the simple remedy of blood-letting. (We do not assert this to be the sum total of his theory or treatment, but its characteristic feature, that which *individualized* it). Now, supposing the theory established in its full extent, that all diseases have a local origin and fixed character, consisting of irritation of the mucous membrane, this would be merely a theory of disease, not a theory of *cure*: and it would by no means follow from it, that the method of cure should be equally uniform and fixed; for it remains to be shown that the abstraction of blood is the cure for mucous irritation, and still further, that this cure can be effected by the abstraction of blood at so remote a distance as that which intervenes between the external surface of the body and the internal organs. Flattering, therefore, as the prospect of great simplicity may have been, even at the cost of so much vital powers as is implied in making the abstraction of blood the chief therapeutical agent, it cannot be maintained that even at this cost, a definite foundation has been laid.

It is somewhat indicative of the insufficiency of the various systems which we have thus very briefly reviewed, that they arose in general from each other, not by way of *development*, but of *opposition*. Thus the Dogmatic by its uncertainty led to the Empiric, the Empiric, by its want of classification, to the Methodic; the incompetency of any one of the preceding systems led to the Episynthetic and Eclectic; while the more recent schools may be considered merely as modifications of the earlier, chiefly of the pathological and methodical.

These changes, therefore, although extending through centuries, by no means indicate an advancement in medicine, but rather its low and uncertain state. Had a definite foundation been laid, we should expect the different theories of successive ages to arise from each other by way of development, for they are not destitute of *mutual relation*, nor are the

characteristic features of all incapable of mutual harmony. Thus, pathology is related to empiricism, empiricism to method or classification, method to combination and selection. Had the foundation, therefore, been laid, all these forms might actually have existed, but they would have presented themselves under the aspect of *development*, not of opposition. Had it been laid in pathology, a link would have been established between the science and therapeutics; and classification, combination, and selection, would have been also regulated by the same law, whatever it might be. But the difficulty has always been to establish the link between pathology and therapeutics: efforts directed to this end have hitherto proved fruitless, and it is probable they will always remain so. The proper object of pursuit, is a general law of *therapeutics*, the discovery of which must be made in the *region* of therapeutics, that is to say, in the application of medicinal agents to the human constitution. Until we have distinct convictions concerning the source whence we are to derive the object of our search, we may be laboring in a mine rich in its appropriate ore, but utterly destitute of that which we desire.

III. But has a definite foundation been laid by Homœopathy? We think it has: for a foundation for both theory and practice has been laid, if a true principle have been taught, and so eliminated as to be applied to practice; if a universal law of cure have been established which is of such a nature that the practice shall arise from the theory, and be itself dictated by the terms of the theoretic law. And this we conceive to be characteristic of Homœopathy; for the law "*similia similibus curantur*," which is the theoretic law, points immediately to those properties in a medicine which render it suitable to any given disease. No intervening theory of medicinal action is requisite; we do not inquire whether a medicine be anti-spasmodic, or relaxant, or stimulant: we inquire merely what are its obvious effects, and how far do they resemble the discoverable symptoms of the malady; so that in proportion as our knowledge of the *materia medica* is complete, will the disease itself afford an index of its own cure. A law more perfect, and consequently a foundation more definite than this, we cannot conceive, though the application of it may require, as it undoubtedly does, careful observation; but the law having been enunciated, nothing more is necessary than a faithful and diligent investigation of its details in the operation of various medicinal substances; every new disease successfully treated in accordance with the principle, is cement added to the foundation; every new medicine adequately provided, is a new stone in the superstructure.

That a foundation has been laid, may be inferred with some degree of confidence from the fact, that every well marked step of advancement in the ordinary method of practice, implies the adoption of one or other of the great characteristic features of Homœopathy. We do not say that they have been *borrowed* consciously or unconsciously from Homœopathy, though in some instances this may have been the case; the strength of our argument, however, is rather confirmed than otherwise by regarding all such coincidences as perfectly independent, as the results arrived at by different minds working on the same subject, in different ways and with different pre-conceptions.

Now if we compare the present state of therapeutics, with its former state, we shall find the prominent differences to be: 1st. A greater simplicity in prescription, approaching the Homœopathic rule of administer-

ing only one medicine at a time: 2d. A diminution in the quantity of medicine administered: 3d. A more general treatment of diseases as of constitutional character: 4th. In a few instances, the adoption of specifics if not *nominally*, at least *virtually*, the same medicine being employed in similar forms of disease, as mercury in syphilis and in certain derangements of the bilious secretions, cinchona in ague, &c.; 5th. These specifics, or some of them at least, have manifestly, and on all hands allowed, a certain amount of Homœopathic character—the mercurial action being with difficulty distinguished from the syphilitic: 6th. Some eminent lecturers on the *materia medica* have recommended the investigation of the properties of medicinal substances by experiments on the healthy rather than on the sick.

While this gradual and general adoption of the grand principles of Homœopathy by physicians of every school affords a striking corroboration of their truth, and the more satisfactory in proportion as it is supposed to be the result of independent reflection in experience; the difference in the relative position which these characteristic principles hold in respect to Homœopathy, from that which they hold in respect to any other system, warrants our claiming for the former the merit of laying the foundation: for these principles *in their mutual relations* have been seized by Homœopaths while by others they have been casually adopted, but without regard to their mutual relations. By the Homœopathist they have been shown so to arise from each other as, *when united*, to form a solid basis for theory and practice: by others, they have been severally adopted or rejected, but without that bond of union, that perception that one involves the other, which constitutes the cement, without which the foundation cannot be secure, and which affords the rule of measurement, without which it cannot be well defined.

It has been observed that at all periods of history, the state of medicine has reflected the philosophical movement of the particular epoch. In accordance with this remark, which we believe to be correct, it may be interesting to notice the general features of those philosophical movements which characterize the present age; by which we understand, not entirely or principally, the prevalent bent of the mind among the public generally, and intellectual men in particular, but also, and chiefly, the character of those laws of nature which recent researches have elicited. The general bent of the human mind in the nineteenth century is towards an exclusive appreciation of *facts*. No theory is much valued unless established by *facts*, and no theory is considered too startling for credence, if *facts* can be adduced in its support. Ideas which had grown obsolete, because uncongenial to the public mind, rather than because they had been proved to be inconsistent with reason, have revived and in many instances been adopted, and the sole demand is that it should be supported by *facts*. The *prima facie* condemnation which formerly greeted them is exchanged for a demand for *facts*. This is evinced (though partially) in the treatment given to recent revivals of mesmerism and of the transmutation of metals. Though the old spirit of prejudice has no doubt been allowed to exert an undue influence, yet we can hardly contemplate the numerous and crowded meetings assembled for the witnessing of professed experiments, without regarding them as an expression of the public mind saying, "give us *facts*," nor can we regard the *sceptical*

but still in intention, at least, the *fair* and *equitable* tests advanced by men of science, other than as a similar expression on their part.

Theories, no doubt, have been suggested in accordance with the present state of knowledge to explain these departments of science, but the demand is constantly for *facts*, and by these they must stand or fall. Now this exactly coincides with the spirit of Homœopathy and of its founder. There is something startling in the first aspect of the theory and in the details of the practice, but a resolute determination to be guided *only* by *facts*, sustained its founder through many discouragements and difficulties to the completion of the method in its present form.

But in the more important feature of the inquiry, viz. the correspondence of the characteristics of Homœopathy with the characteristics of those laws of nature which recent researches have elicited, the analogy is equally striking. These characteristics are—1st. A tendency towards the abolition of materialism, and of the supposed intervention of any physical or corporeal medium between the powers of the agent and the thing acted upon; in other words, the resolution of all the phenomena of the material world into the results of *powers* rather than of material atoms or substances; corresponding to what is understood by the dynamisation of medicines, i. e. the eliciting of their characteristic virtues with as little as possible of brute matter; or indeed, as some have supposed, the imparting of their powers to the medium through which they are conveyed, in a manner somewhat analogous to the communication of magnetic power to any number of needles by contact with a single magnet.

2d. The effecting of great results by agents in themselves inappreciable—by the scientific application of natural laws previously known to a greater or less extent, but only recently developed in practice. Such are the effects of the electric telegraph, the electric clock, and other applications of this single power of nature, perhaps the most subtle and recondite of all; a power which, universally pervading creation, may, nevertheless, lie dormant and undiscovered, till called into action by mere friction, the simplest of all mechanical efforts, and which when elicited, affords scope for the ingenuity of the most imaginative and the researches of the most laborious. To this agrees the employment of medicine in infinitesimal quantities.

3d. The recent application of chemistry to agriculture, which consists in a revelation of the *principles* which have all along, though perhaps unconsciously, been *practically* enforced, leads to a more accurate adaptation of the remedy to the defect (for this is the essential character of all manure); in other words, a more specific treatment of the necessities of the earth; and, in consequence, a much smaller expenditure of the material.

Finally: the tendency of all philosophical investigations is towards unity. In proportion as electricity, galvanism, gravitation, and even vitality, become known, they seem to converge to one common point. The ultimate principles of the material world are by chemical researches continually diminishing, and are, by some, supposed to be resolvable into one, whose various modes of combination give rise to the countless forms under which the material world presents itself. Unity is the demand of every thinking mind; unity is the goal to which every science tends; unity in principle, with vast variety in application, is the characteristic of Homœopathy: unity embracing, we conceive, not merely the

limited questions of diseased humanity, but *every* question of an analogous nature, the maladies of the mind, the defects of the character, and the evils of man's social position.

The agreement, therefore, of the characteristic features of Homœopathy with those of recent scientific discoveries, or improved applications of known laws, which are seen to render more and more firm and defined the foundation of the various departments of science to which they belong, corroborates the assertion, that in the department to which it is especially applicable, it acts the same part. Recent scientific developments and applications render progress an absolute certainty, as truly as the planting of a living seed in a congenial soil is a prophetic act, to be fulfilled in due time by the growth of the corresponding herb; and the laying of the foundation of medical treatment in the great therapeutic law of Homœopathy will, we doubt not, be followed in time, though perhaps slowly, by a firm and well-cemented superstructure. But it must not be forgotten, that to lay a foundation is not *itself* to raise a superstructure; the foundation may be perfect—the superstructure utterly worthless; the foundation may be the work of a master—the superstructure the work of many unqualified workmen.

When we consider the actual state and results of Homœopathy as exhibited by statistical accounts, we are looking at the superstructure which *may be marred* and *must be modified* by each individual engaged in its construction; when we are studying the doctrines of Hahnemann, we are examining the foundation. He arranged, and cemented, and formed in one solid basis, the scattered and disjointed materials, which though in many instances known before his time, and actually in the hands of less skillful workmen, had remained incapable of supporting superstructure, from the want of the guiding and uniting principle of a master mind.

The use of the word machinery in the terms of the proposition, seem to imply that the details of practice, as well as the general principle, are contemplated, and we conceive that even in this point of view the position holds true. For, as we know, Homœopathy is the only system which has included the mode of preparation and the administration of medicines, the proportion of the dose and the method of investigating their properties, as part of the general system. In Homœopathy these details arise naturally from the very principle which is the basis of the whole. The connection between the law of cure and experiments on the healthy is not arbitrary or accidental—the method of experimenting arises of necessity from the law, from which also it follows that the medicines must be kept perfectly distinct and administered singly; and from the same law it follows that the quantity of medicine administered in disease should be small, while the curative process depending on the reaction of the vital power, it follows that a considerable interval should elapse before the repetition of a medicine. These general rules of practice arise naturally from the essential principles of the theory, though it is impossible that any theory should assign exact limitations in particulars, which must be modified by the state of each individual patient, and the character of each individual disease.

The sum of our remarks amounts to the following propositions:

1. That no theory of *disease* can ever lay a definite foundation for practice.
2. That the theory of *cure* can alone do this.

3. That until Hahnemann, the labors of physicians were directed principally towards the establishment of a theory of *disease*, and that this is characteristic of medical schools generally, even at the present day.

4. That the principle of Homœopathy, "*Similia similibus curantur*," is theory of *cure* and not of *disease*.

5. That from this principle of the *science* of medicine arise naturally the general principles of the *practice* of medicine; and therefore,

6. It is by Homœopathy alone that the principles and machinery of the science and art of medicine have attained a definite foundation.

MEDICAL ETHICS.

[From the Medical Chir. Review.]

The homœopathic, hydropathic, or mesmeric practitioner, addressing himself to a large portion of society in whom superstition and credulity are influential, succeed for a time in eclipsing the conventional practiser, or "allopath" as his antagonists have termed him, and hence no little ill-will and envy arise. But independently of this inroad upon the sources of pecuniary gain perpetrated by the homœopath and his congener, there is the outrage on current doctrines and conventional methods of treatment which, to that numerous portion of the profession not given to change, is an unpardonable sin. In accordance with this feeling have been the denunciation of the medical heretic and schismatic by his orthodox brother; who, regardless of what there might be of truth in the new ideas and ways, has poured forth upon them the full vials of his unmitigated wrath. To any hints at moderation he has turned a deaf ear; all inquiries into the utility and veritableness of the doctrines he has met with a scoff.

Such conduct is, we think, perfectly useless for any beneficial object. Nay, it is worse than useless, because the estimation in which homœopathy or hydropath is held by the imperfectly informed public, is not decreased by such unreasonable denunciations, but rather increased. They look upon him as the victim of unjust persecution, as a martyr to the cause of truth and honesty. Unreasonableness begets unreasonableness; and the defence therefore is as the attack. It is worse than useless, because the truth there may be in the system being thus rejected by the allopath, he is looked upon by the public as bigoted in his own ways, inapt to learn from others, unsafe to trust in sickness. Intelligent laymen seeing that good has resulted from these new methods of treatment, cannot sympathize with that blind conventionalism which wages war to the knife with the doers of that good, and this the more decidedly, because in the ranks of the schismatics men of science, or at least of a regular professional education, and some position in the profession, are to be found.

We would then advocate a different course of conduct, not only as ethically right, but as expedient for the interests of the profession. Let the pretensions of the new sectarians be received in silence; let the results of their treatment be carefully investigated; let their methods and views be carefully inquired into, in a spirit of enlightened and philosophical courtesy; let all that is good be selected and appropriated, and all that is bad rejected. This may be done with nothing more bitter than a laugh; may be done too with immense benefit to the practitioner and the

public; and may be so done that the empiric will at last find his level. When we hear of quacks carrying the public with them, we may be sure it can only be that they are better tacticians than the regular troops; but why should this be? The profession ought to know that human nature is a thing full of frailties and infirmities, and should be treated accordingly.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION DEGRADED BY SERVILITY IN ITS MEMBERS.

[From the American Journal of Homœopathy.]

The history of Medicine proves no class of men to be more servile in their thoughts and actions than physicians. They are too often mere imitators of one another. There are but few, clear, bold, independent thinkers among them. For thirteen hundred years the errors of Galen controlled the mind of every or nearly so, acknowledged member of the profession throughout the civilized world. And when appeared those bold enough, to break the fetters which had bound themselves and their fellows so long, they became mere mouth-pieces and leaders of parties holding doctrines equally erroneous. And this is the state of things at the present period.

The doctrine we advocate in this respect is, "be no man's man." We have as little confidence in him, who, without due investigation, follows Hahnemann, as in him who follows Galen or Broussais. We advocate "principles not men." We urge, as essential to the progress of true medical science and art, that every practitioner should, to the utmost, employ the abilities with which he is endowed, to comprehend those principles applicable to the art of medicine which have been proved true. Theology, law, and physics have fixed principles, to which reference is always had for practical purposes. But in medicine, a few principles in physiology and in pathology have been discovered and universally acknowledged; but a principle of cure was not known or even sought for until Hahnemann. It is a remarkable fact, that no one, until his day, perceived that the healing art required a law of cure, distinct from the laws of disease. Physicians have, until the last fifty years, acted under the erroneous notion that a true theory of disease was the only essential thing to a prompt, safe, and certain cure. And the prevalence of this error at the present time, is the chief cause why so few embrace homœopathy; and the reason, also, why there are so few genuine practitioners of it even among those who pretend to have embraced it.

The same beaten track is trod now, as two thousand years ago; and although some modifications at times have been adopted, yet no one anterior to Hahnemann had dared to advocate a radical change in therapeutics, although some of the ablest of the profession had declared a reform necessary in this branch of the healing art. The present classification of the *Materia Medica* receives the confidence of the allopathic school, and continues to be taught in the colleges, notwithstanding the palpable absurdity of it goes to prove, either that physicians have ceased to think, or they dare not do so. We cannot believe that any competent person who carefully examines that pretended class of drugs termed *tonics*, but would be convinced, not alone of the folly of such a classification, but, when employed in practice, under the definition given of *tonics*, the tendency

must be to injure or destroy. *Tonics* are said to be those medicines, which are supposed "to increase the tone of the muscular fibre," or, as Eberle has it, "medicines which impart vigor and tone to the system, without materially increasing either the heat of the body or the frequency of the pulse." The opinion held by physicians and the people is, that there are medicines which impart strength to the human system; and with this is associated the idea, that it is "the result of a slow operation on the animal economy;" consequently, these medicines are usually taken in large and repeated doses, and for a long time. The most common tonic in use is *quinine*. Did any one ever obtain strength by a long use of this drug? Not one! On the contrary, thousands have been made weak by its use. Probably there is not a more pernicious preparation prescribed by the allopathic school than *quinine*. We appeal to the experience of those who have taken most of it—we ask such—have you not found weakness instead of strength? We put the question to the thousands who are suffering from *phthisis pulmonalis*: many of you may be able to trace your present hopeless state of health to the use of *quinine*. And even now your physician is daily prescribing large doses of that poison to relieve your debility. You say to him, "I want strength." He replies, "I am giving you the most potent tonic to give you strength." Those who have experience, know full well, that tonic drugs, in the doses of the allopathic school, induce weakness.

When that school speaks, or rather boasts, (for it is common for her to do so lately,) of her scientific principles in the treatment of diseases, she means mainly the classification of her *Materia Medica*. That is to say, diseases are cured on the "scientific principle" of an emetic, of a cathartic, of a tonic, of an astringent, of a narcotic, of an anti-spasmodic, of a diuretic, of an expectorant, of a sialogogue, of an emmenagogue, &c. &c. It is to us the occasion of surprise, that this arbitrary arrangement of drugs should be denominated "established principles." There is another point in close connection, to which we would ask attention. It is this, the same drug is sometimes found in several classes. For example: mercury is classed among drugs which are said "to repress inordinate and irregular muscular action," to "give strength to the system," to "quicken or increase the evacuation from the intestines," to "promote the menstrual discharge," to "increase the natural exhalation from the skin," to "increase the salivary discharge," to "occasion a discharge from the nostrils," and to "expel worms from the intestines." Now, we will not undertake to deny that mercury may produce some of these effects in the human system, and many more; but we do deny that the practitioner of allopathy can at will control the action of that mineral, so that such effects only as he may desire, shall take place. And further, most of these would be the poisonous effects of the mercury, and not the curative effects—a distinction which would have been made long since, had it not been for the servile submission of many members of the profession to baseless theories. Similar remarks could be made of other drugs, but the chief object of this article is, to furnish proof to sustain the allegation, that there is a want of clear, close and independent thinkers in the medical profession. The interest of all would be promoted if each one for himself, would undertake a careful, thorough, and honest investigation of the theory and practice of medicine, and in doing this, on no account pass by Homœopathy.

**MEDICAL ASSOCIATIONS IN THE WAY OF A REFORM IN
MEDICINE.**

[From the American Journal of Homeopathy.]

It is our purpose to avoid personalities in the columns of this journal. There are, however, circumstances in which opponents place physicians of our school, which makes it exceedingly difficult to strictly adhere to this rule. Scarcely an article appears in any of the medical journals against Homœopathy, that does not contain some unjust personalities, which not only weakens them very much, but engenders feelings inconsistent with well educated minds, that may live for ages, reaching to children's children. We never read over an article in which we have indulged in any measure in personalities, but we feel mortified. We feel that we have, in this respect, betrayed a weakness, and that such a course is not calculated to promote the interest of true medical science. If physicians of our school are denounced as knaves and fools by all the medical journals, what of it? We do not doubt that both the one and the other may be found, who acknowledge faith in the doctrines and practice of Hahnemann. But, suppose that all could truly be classed among the one or the other? Would a single truth in medical science and art be disturbed thereby? We think not. Suppose all who pretend to receive the doctrines of Homeopathy could be proved guilty of mongrelism, or bad faith in their professional duties—would "one jot or tittle" of true medical science be changed thereby? Most certainly not. Should the physicians of this age be guilty of devouring one another for opinion's sake?

Has the medical profession gained any thing by the denunciations of Dr. Forbes, for the frank avowal of his opinions; and Prof. Henderson for his imperfect trials of the law of cure, as put forth by Hahnemann? We doubt if it has. Has the *New York Academy of Medicine* accomplished any thing for the true interest of its members and the profession, by its anathemas against those of equal standing with themselves, and as well known to the public for moral worth and medical skill? Some of its members now acknowledge it has not.

Can truths be changed by associations of men? Do majority resolutions make truth any thing but what it is? Do these prove any thing true or false? If the Academy of Paris, and the Academy of New York declare animal magnetism true, would it be made true by such declarations? If these associations should declare Homœopathy false, is it evidence that it is so? Such are only the associated opinions of men, put forth with the usual effect to retard the progress of individual investigation—absolutely prevents any investigation whatever, either by themselves or others.

What a disgrace it is for American physicians to allow themselves to be hoodwinked by the doings of foreign aristocratic associations, most of which are controlled solely by a few minds, and in some instances by a single mind. American physicians! who, in all likelihood, are the ablest practitioners of the known world, allow themselves the silly attempt to arrest the freedom of mental action. It may be said—no such thing is intended. Indeed! Then why urge the colleges to "swear" every graduate "upon the altar of his Alma Mater, that he will protect and defend her sacred truths and principles." What does this mean? It is nothing less than this—that every graduate shall swear "to protect and defend"

what has been taught him, in the lectures he has heard in the college from which he graduates. "Most noble, grave and reverend seniors," a pretty work you would make of it. You would go back to the period when men's minds were bound—and here, in the nineteenth century, and in free America, compel graduates in medicine to think, always think, as you think—do, always do, as you do—and to secure these objects you would place before them the fear of the sin of perjury. This won't do. The Mississippi Journal, the New York Annalist, and one or two others, urge that measure. And for what purpose? To prevent the spread of the doctrines and practice of Hahnemann. To prevent a real reform in the healing art. To prevent the downfall of quackery. Hear the Annalist in its ravings: "We owe it also to the profession of which we are members; which we love and cherish, as the exposition of saving truths to humanity, to protect it [Allopathy] against the slanders of renegades who go about decrying its merits and its usefulness, bringing it [Allopathy] every where into contempt and discredit, and setting men against it as if it were both dangerous in practice and erroneous in theory, and who would substitute for it, for their own advantage, one which we, and we must think *they* know, to be justly liable to either imputation. We entreat our brethren to reflect upon these things, and in concert take action in the premises." Combine! combine! *vie et armis*, put down Homœopathy.

ABSTRACT OF DEATHS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1848,

AS REPORTED AT THE REGISTER'S OFFICE.

"Let the Dead determine what the Living can't agree about."

Diseases of Stomach and Bowels	54	45	14	7	0	3	2	3	0	8	20	1	8	2	20	10	197	185	2
Fever																			
Disease of Lungs																			
Diseases of Brain																			
Diseased Liver																			
Scarlet Fever																			
Hooping Cough																			
Croup																			
Measles																			
Unknown																			
Convulsions																			
Dropsy																			
Still-born																			
Uterine Diseases																			
From other Diseases																			
Total without a physician's rept.																			
Total number of deaths																			
Total treated Allopathically																			
Total treated Homœopathically																			

CASES TREATED HOMŒOPATHICALLY IN SEPTEMBER, 1848,

BY TWO PHYSICIANS.

Discharged	4
Died	2
On hand	50
Relieved	50
Cured	474
Total	580
Miscellaneous	81
Chronic Diseases	36
Catarth	8
Uterine Derangement	38
Diseases of Stomach and Bowels	123
Diseases of Brain	9
Fever	148
Inflammation of the Lungs	29
Scarlatina and Sore Throat	17
Mumps	2
Croup	8
Cholera	77
Convulsions	4

SOUTH-WESTERN HOMŒOPATHIC JOURNAL, AND REVIEW.

"Prove all things—hold fast that which is good."

VOL. II.]

ST. LOUIS, NOVEMBER 15, 1848.

[No. 4.

JOHN T. TEMPLE, M.D., Editor.

T. W. USTICK, PRINTER, 59 MAIN STREET.

¶ This Journal will be issued monthly at One Dollar per annum, in advance. City subscribers will be supplied at any place within the city, by informing the Editor or Printer of the location.

To some unknown person we are indebted for a pamphlet, entitled,

"AN EXAMINATION OF THE CLAIMS OF HOMŒOPATHY,

"As a system of Medical Doctrine and Practice: By HENRY MILLER, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women and Children, in the Medical School of Louisville, Ky."

From the title page, we expected a treat, in the perusal. We carefully read page after page, to its terminus. Like most other Professors in Allopathic schools, the Doctor's self-conceit and presumption far outstrip his knowledge, both medical and scientific. He labors hard, through seventeen pages, to abuse and ridicule Hahnemann and his system; but *no where* states that he ever tested the law, "Like cures like," or tried the effects of the infinitesimal doses on himself, or on any one else. With this fact standing out in bold relief, the *philosophic Professor* presumes to settle the claims of Homœopathy by his feeble denunciation. The Professor's efforts at wit are fully equal to his examination of science, and no doubt as satisfactory to his own mind.

The lecture, or address, before us, is not confined, in its efforts, to the destruction of Homœopathy, but the author, as if impressed with fear of the decline or death of his beloved Allopathia, steps boldly forth, in the double capacity of her eulogist and defender.

Being a teacher in a medical school, Dr. Henry Miller should certainly be acquainted with doctrines which are considered orthodox, and we therefore call the attention of our readers, to some of his positions, laid down "*ex cathedra*."

"Some of our most valuable medicines," says the Professor, are "virulent poisons, and are, of course, capable of exciting morbid symptoms, of a very decided character; but, it may well be denied that even these act thus *virulently*, when properly exhibited; while of others, it may be confidently affirmed, that their tendency is to produce no morbid symptoms, whatever,

but, on the contrary, directly to allay them. The continued exhibition of the various preparations of iron, for example, in cachectic and anæmic states of the system, is productive of *no disturbance* of any function; but, on the contrary, all the functions are invigorated, and even the blood is enriched. Under their sanative influence, the skin, as if touched by the wand of the magician, loses its sickly hue; its capillary vessels are swelled with the crimson currents of life, and the roses of health again bloom upon the cheeks." Who can read the above, and not be struck with the logical character of the Professor of Obstetrics, in the medical school of Louisville, Kentucky?

"The continued exhibition of the various preparations of iron," says the Professor, "is productive of no disturbance of any function, but, on the contrary, *all the functions are invigorated.*" If not disturbed, how are they invigorated? How does the "sickly hue" give place "to the roses of health," "which again bloom upon the cheek," if there is "no disturbance of any function"? All of these changes in cachectic and anæmic states of the system, are produced "as if touched by the wand of the magician," through the agency of the "various preparations of iron," and *without disturbing any function!* Admirable, magical explanation of the action of remedial agents!! But this is not all—"the blood is enriched," and the "capillary vessels are swelled with the crimson current of life": and this is done without any disturbance in any function!!

"But," says the Professor, "the abstraction of blood, on the other hand, exerts a direct and powerful control over inflammatory affections, and if it do not immediately arrest, disarms them of their power to disorganize and destroy. This saving influence of blood-letting is manifested without the intervention of any *morbid symptoms*; the *quantity* of circulating fluids is simply *diminished*; the *morbid* action of the heart and arteries lowered, and the vessels of the inflamed part are thus enabled to recover their healthy equilibrium and tone. The experience of physicians, in all ages, as well as the common sense of mankind, has established the value of blood-letting on so secure a basis, that it cannot be shaken by the puny assaults of its adversaries."

The "saving influence of blood-letting is manifested without the intervention of any morbid symptoms"!! This declaration is at war with most of the Allopathic views, in nearly all of the schools of the present day. Indeed, we had not supposed that any professor was so far behind the age as to be ignorant of the fact, that venesection was nearly abandoned by all intelligent physicians. That in the present enlightened state of the world, any teacher of medicine should have the temerity to state, or the ignorance to believe, that blood-letting produces no morbid symptoms, is truly lamentable.

The blood is the fluid from which the whole system, and every organ in it, derives its support—and the various organs in the system require a full and regular supply of blood to enable them to perform their functions; and any deficiency of blood causes injury to the organs, and prostration to the general system; and, carried to a certain extent, uniformly produces death. Has not Dr. Miller yet learned that bleeding is the process used for taking the life of hogs, lambs, chickens, &c.? Aye, but in inflammatory diseases it is indispensable, and produces no morbid symptoms, says Dr. Miller. So thought many other great men, fifty or one hundred years ago. If the learned Professor will keep pace with the improvements in his pro-

profession, he will find that even his own Allopathic brethren have denounced this savage and barbarous practice. Will the Professor please look at the opinions of the Professor of *Materia Medica* in the university of Grœtz (an Allopath), and also at those of Majendie, the distinguished Allopathic physiological author, and he will discover that he is very far behind the intelligence of his profession.

The Professor announces to his hearers that the "Homœopathic doses of medicines are nothing, absolutely nothing, and in themselves, incapable of doing either good or harm." How he obtained this knowledge is a question which he does not solve; and, as he never tried them, we are left to suppose that he is in the same predicament with the wise farmer, who hooted at the idea of the earth's turning over: "That can't be, because *it's impossible*," said the farmer. The Homœopathic doses of medicine cannot do good or harm, because they are nothing, absolutely nothing," says "Dr. Henry Miller." For the instruction of Dr. Miller, we will make a few extracts from writings of eminent men of his own faith and order. Dr. Millingen, surgeon to the British forces, adorned with honorary titles, a man of great experience and practical knowledge, wrote a book, entitled "Curiosities of Medical experience," which he dedicated to the "Director General of the Army Medical Department." In this work, while he ridicules some of the *theories* of Hahnemann, he admits the *value of the law*, and the *efficacy of the remedies*, and gives cases cured by them. We can make but one extract:—"I trust," says Dr. Millingen, "that the few cases I have related will afford convincing proof of the injustice, if not the *unjustifiable obstinacy* of those practitioners, who, refusing to submit the Homœopathic practice to a fair trial, condemn it without investigation. The introduction of *infinitely small doses*, when compared, at least, with the quantities formerly prescribed, is gradually creeping in. The history of medicine affords abundant proof of the acrimony, nay, the fury, with which every new doctrine has been impugned and insulted. The same annals will also show that this *spirit of intolerance* has always been in the ratio of the *truths* that these doctrines tended to bring into light. From the preceding observations no one can accuse me of having become a blind bigot of Homœopathy; but I can only hope that its present vituperators will follow my example, and examine the matter calmly and dispassionately, before they proceed to pass a judgment, that their *vanity* may lead them to consider a final sentence."

The celebrated Brera says, of Homœopathy,—"It cannot be denied, that it has taken its stand in the scientific world," and that, the "doses are by no means to be rejected, indiscriminately," because, says he, "it is also to be considered that the smaller, and more subtle, any substances are, the *greater and deeper* is their effect on the organism." An able Scotch writer, in a recent publication, uses the following just and pertinent remarks, which we particularly recommend to the careful consideration of the "Professor of Obstetrics, and diseases of women and children":—

"It has been observed that, at all periods of history, the state of medicine has reflected the philosophical movement of the particular epoch. In accordance with this remark, which we believe to be correct, it may be interesting to notice the general features of those philosophical movements which characterize the present age; by which we understand, not entirely or principally, the prevalent bent of the mind among the public generally,

* We have italicised parts of the above extracts, for Dr. Miller's special benefit.—Ed.

and intellectual men in particular, but also, and chiefly, the character of those laws of nature which recent researches have elicited. The general bent of the human mind, in the nineteenth century, is towards an exclusive appreciation of *facts*. No theory is much valued unless established by *facts*, and no theory is considered too startling for credence, if *facts* can be adduced in its support. Ideas which had grown obsolete, because uncongenial to the public mind, rather than because they had been proved to be inconsistent with reason, have revived, and in many instances been adopted, and the sole demand is, that it should be supported by *facts*. The *prima facie* condemnation which formerly greeted them is exchanged for a demand for *facts*. This is evinced (though partially) in the treatment given to recent revivals of mesmerism, and of the transmutation of metals. Though the old spirit of prejudice has no doubt been allowed to exert an undue influence, yet we can hardly contemplate the numerous and crowded meetings, assembled for the witnessing of professed experiments, without regarding them as an expression of the public mind, saying, "give us *facts*;" nor can we regard the *sceptical*, but still in intention, at least, the *fair* and *equitable* tests advanced by men of science, other than as a similar expression on their part.

"Theories, no doubt, have been suggested in accordance with the present state of knowledge, to explain these departments of science, but the demand is constantly for *facts*, and by these they must stand or fall. Now this exactly coincides with the spirit of Homœopathy, and of its founder. There is something startling in the first aspect of the theory, and in the details of the practice, but a resolute determination to be guided *only* by *facts*, sustained its founder through many discouragements and difficulties, to the completion of the method in its present form.

"But in the more important feature of the inquiry, viz: the correspondence of the characteristics of Homœopathy with the characteristics of those laws of nature which recent researches have elicited, the analogy is equally striking. These characteristics are—1st. A tendency towards the abolition of materialism, and of the supposed intervention of any physical or corporeal medium between the powers of the agent and the thing acted upon; in other words, the resolution of all the phenomena of the material world into the results of *powers* rather than of material atoms or substances; corresponding to what is understood by the dynamisation of medicines, *i. e.*, the eliciting of their characteristic virtues with as little as possible of brute matter; or indeed, as some have supposed, the imparting of their powers to the medium through which they are conveyed in a manner somewhat analagous to the communication of magnetic power to any number of needles, by contact with a single magnet.

"2d. The effect of great results by agents in themselves inappreciable—by the scientific application of natural laws previously known to a greater or less extent, but only recently developed in practice. Such are the effects of the electric telegraph, the electric clock, and other applications of this single power of nature, perhaps the most subtle and *recondite* of all; a power which, universally pervading creation, may, nevertheless, lie dormant and undiscovered, till called into action by mere friction, the simplest of all mechanical efforts, and which, when elicited, affords scope for the ingenuity of the most imaginative, and the researches of the most laborious. To this agrees the employment of medicine in infinitesimal quantities.

“3d. The recent application of chemistry to agriculture, which consists in a revelation of the *principles* which have all along, though perhaps unconsciously, been *practically* enforced, leads to a more accurate adaptation of the remedy to the defect (for this is the essential character of all manure); in other words, a more specific treatment of the necessities of the earth; and, in consequence, a much smaller expenditure of material.

“Finally: the tendency of all philosophical investigations is towards unity. In proportion as electricity, galvanism, gravitation, and even vitality, become known, they seem to converge to one common point. The ultimate principles of the material world are by chemical researches continually diminishing, and are, by some, supposed to be resolvable into one, whose various modes of combination give rise to the countless forms under which the material world presents itself. Unity is the demand of every thinking mind; unity is the goal to which every science tends; unity in principle, with vast variety in application, is the characteristic of Homœopathy: unity, embracing, we conceive, not merely the limited questions of diseased humanity, but *every* question of an analogous nature, the maladies of the mind, the defects of the character, and the evils of man’s social position.

“The agreement, therefore, of the characteristic features of Homœopathy with those of recent scientific discoveries, or improved applications of known laws, which are seen to render more and more firm and defined the foundation of the various departments of science to which they belong, corroborates the assertion, that in the department to which it is especially applicable, it acts the same part. Recent scientific developments and applications render progress an absolute certainty, as truly as the planting of a living seed in a congenial soil is a prophetic act, to be fulfilled in due time, by the growth of the corresponding herb; and the laying of the foundation of medical treatment in the great therapeutic law of Homœopathy will, we doubt not, be followed in time, though perhaps slowly, by a firm and well cemented superstructure. But it must not be forgotten, that to lay a foundation, is not *itself* to raise a superstructure; the foundation may be perfect—the superstructure utterly worthless; the foundation may be the work of a master—the superstructure the work of many unqualified workmen.

“When we consider the actual state and results of Homœopathy, as exhibited by statistical accounts, we are looking at the superstructure, which *may* be marred and *must* be modified by each individual engaged in its construction; when we are studying the doctrines of Hahnemann, we are examining the foundation. He arranged, and cemented, and formed in one solid basis, the scattered and disjointed materials, which, though in many instances known before his time, and actually in the hands of less skillful workmen, had remained incapable of supporting superstructure, from the want of the guiding and uniting principle of a master mind.”

Perhaps we should apologize to our readers for occupying so much space to so worthless a production. Our only excuse is, that we naturally feel for the misguided sons of Adam, and particularly for those of the medical profession, who, like Dr. Miller, are pursuing an ignis fatuus, which leads into an interminable morass, from which we desire to extricate him, and place his feet on solid ground, where he may see the light of nature, and the truth of science.

ON THE USE OF CHEMICAL AND MECHANICAL MEANS AND
LARGE DOSES, IN CONNECTION WITH HOMŒOPATHIC
PRACTICE :

Being a Report made to the American Institute of Homœopathy, at its Fifth Annual Session, in
June, 1848.

BY E. F. JOSLIN, M. D., OF NEW YORK.

A physician who administers a chemical antidote in large doses, does not thereby repudiate the doctrine, that agents which are therapeutic, in the strict and proper sense, should be administered in small doses. The law which regulates the neutralization of a poison in the cavity of the stomach, is radically different from that which regulates the cure of the morbid phenomena which the poison has already produced. The first is a law of chemical action, the last is a law of vital action. Entirely different conditions are required to be fulfilled in the two cases. The neutralization of a poison requires energetic chemical affinity between the poison and the antidote, or between some of their components. It also requires a certain relation between the mass of the poison and that of the antidote—the ratio varying with different substances. The same quantity of the antidote which would be required to neutralize a given amount of any poison in an inanimate vessel, would be required to neutralize it in the cavity of the living stomach; no more, no less. A poisonous dose will always require a ponderable dose of the chemical antidote—in cases of some substances, a quantity about equal to that of the poison; in others less, in others more.

On the contrary, no known chemical relation, and no near approximation of weight, are ever required between the poison and the antidote employed to remove the disease which the poison has produced. The relation is the vital one expressed by the law *similia similibus curantur*. The quantity of the vital antidote which is indispensable, and even the quantity which is most advantageous, is, in almost every case of poisoning through the stomach, exceedingly small, as compared with the quantity of poison.

The opinion that severe diseases require severe remedies, is a delusion originating in the misapplication of chemical, mechanical, and toxicological ideas. The mass of the chemical equivalent is never expressed by an extremely small fraction; neither is that of the mechanical equivalent, in case of the velocities which ordinarily fall under our observation. To form a complete and pure compound, we weigh out the smallest component in a quantity which is immense as compared with the smallest quantity which would act powerfully on the living body. To arrest a large, moving ball by means of a momentum equal and opposite to its own, we must select a ball, which—in order that it may have the requisite momentum (*i. e.* product of mass into velocity), with any velocity which we are capable of giving it—has an immense magnitude as compared with the smallest dose which would act powerfully on the living body. Again, in order that a drug may quickly destroy the life of a healthy man, *i. e.*, in order that it may be a poison in the strict sense of the term, it must be given in a dose which is immense as compared with an efficient and judicious therapeutic dose; and this is no less true where the therapeutic object is to counteract a poison, than it is in most other cases of acute disease. The dose of medicine depends upon the nature and intensity

of the morbid action, and not upon the quantity of poison that has produced it.

The case is entirely different where the object is—not to remove the disease already induced by the poison, but—to prevent the poison from inducing the disease. This last is, in strictness, rather a hygienic than a therapeutic measure. It is more analogous to surgery than to medicine proper. Here the Homœopathic physician suspends for a moment his functions as a therapist proper, and adopts mechanical or chemical expedients, like a board of health, a surgeon, or an Allopathic physician.

The object of medical police is mainly hygienic: it removes noxious filth in order to prevent disease. Its object may be either to prevent an apprehended endemic in a city in which it has not yet commenced, or to prevent it—when once commenced—from extending to individuals not as yet attacked, or—in reference to individuals already attacked—to obviate a repetition of the poisonous action; a repetition which is aggravating and prolonging their disease. In all these cases, even in the last, it is merely removing the influence of morbid physical agents, but not any morbid vital action. Its object and function are preventive.

So it is with some of the earlier operations of a Homeopathic physician, called to a recent case of poisoning, where the poison is still chiefly in the cavity of the stomach. This cavity is practically exterior to the body proper—the living organism. But into this organism a portion of its contents are every moment liable to enter. Among the earlier steps which he is bound to take, is the neutralization of the poison, or its removal from the stomach, or both. For example, if the patient has swallowed acetate of lead, the physician administers a large dose of sulphate of magnesia. He neutralizes a corrosive or poisonous acid by calcined magnesia, and *against potash, soda, or ammonia, he gives vinegar, or other non-poisonous vegetable acids.*

In all this, his object is not to act on the living organism; not even on the stomach itself, but on the contents of the stomach; and it would be as absurd to restrict him to Homœopathic principles in the choice of the agent, and the dose, as it would be, were he cleaning a crucible, or fumigating a house, or purifying a street. However, from the facility with which substances in the stomach may act on the organism, he is bound to avoid, as far as possible, the formation there of new hurtful compounds.

Another part of the duty of the physician frequently is, to remove the poison from the stomach. In this case his function is analogous to that of the surgeon, when he removes a bullet, a needle, or any foreign body, from the flesh. The surgical operation, as to its direct and immediate effect, may not be remedial; it is oftener, on the contrary, a positive evil, a cause of present pain and hemorrhage. The secondary and remote effects of the first stage of the surgical operation are not remedial, but, on the contrary, may be inflammation of the parts which require to be divided before the foreign body can be reached. Yet we deem it right to inflict such evils, in order to prevent a greater evil. So the Homœopathic physician, while he denies that vomiting is a proper therapeutic operation, nevertheless considers it admissible as an antitoxical operation. He would not hesitate to tickle the fauces, or to administer large quantities of tepid water, in order to excite in certain muscles that morbid action on which vomiting depends. He would thus excite a temporary disease in these muscles, for a merely mechanical purpose, viz: the expulsion of the poison.

In other cases, he might produce this as an additional result, by the continued administration of a comparatively harmless antidote: for example—to envelope and partially neutralize, and also to remove corrosive sublimate, he would give the white of eggs until he excited a sufficiently copious vomiting.

The Homœopathic physician, aware that emetic and cathartic drugs are often productive of immense mischief, will prefer the more harmless measures above mentioned, in all those cases in which he considers them equally efficient. But if cases occur in which the use of such means, or of the stomach pump, are not likely to remove the poison as promptly as active emetic and cathartic drugs, and delay was dangerous, he would not hesitate to employ these drugs. Like the surgeon, he would not hesitate to inflict the less injury, for the sake of preventing the greater.

Another duty of the physician is to correct the pathogenetic effects which the poison has already produced in the living forces or organism. The treatment for this purpose should frequently be commenced simultaneously with that for the neutralization and removal of the poison, and should always be continued longer. Here, the physician is called to operate, not on brute matter, but on the living organism and the immaterial vital principle. On this account, we denominate the medicine employed, the vital antidote, in contra-distinction to the chemical antiocte, which operates on the poison itself.

The dose of the vital antidote may differ, according as we are treating for the primary pathogenetic action, or for the consecutive effects.

When a large quantity of poison has been taken, and ponderable quantities of it are still circulating with the blood, and continually acting on the organism, it may be proper, in some cases, to give large doses of the vital, as well as of the chemical antidote. Until nearly all the poison has been removed or neutralized, and whilst it is making violent and continually repeated assaults on the vital power, the repetition of the morbid action is continually reproducing the disease, and rendering a repetition of the medicinal action necessary. This repetition of the medicinal action can be secured by the frequent repetition of small doses; but it may also be secured by repeating at longer intervals, doses which are large as compared with those which would be proper in the Homœopathic treatment of ordinary diseases, however violent. By the larger dose, circulating, like the poison, in the blood, we secure a continuity of therapeutic impressions, corresponding to the continuity of the morbid impressions to be combatted. On this ground, I justify the practice so common in the Homœopathic school—of giving coffee, and some other vital antidotes, in large quantities, at the commencement of the treatment, in cases where poison has been recently taken.

But this principle does not justify the administration, either of large, or frequently repeated doses, in ordinary diseases, however violent. The action of a large quantity of poison, still entering, or just introduced, into the circulation, may be compared to that which gravitation exerts on a falling body. The earth acts on the body every instant, and accelerates its descent, unless resisted every instant. On the other hand, ordinary diseases, originating in a primitive morbid impression, may be compared to the action of a blow which rolls a ball along a smooth, horizontal plane. By a single blow in the opposite direction, the ball may be retarded, and no subsequent acceleration can take place without a new impression; and the ball may be stopped by repeated and small blows, given at long intervals.

This simple illustration suffices for the object I had in view, and with those who know, that in therapeutics, forces primarily parallel and in the same direction, are virtually antagonistic. But were my object to enlighten an antipathist, in regard to the great Homœopathic law, that one impression weakens the effect of a similar one, I might consider the force which is ultimately to act in arresting the ball, to be at each application of it, first applied to a spring, and applied in the same direction in which the ball is moving. The reaction of the spring is in a direction opposite to the motion of the ball, and resists it. To represent the force as applied through such a medium, has another advantage; it illustrates the continued action of a single dose, and the reason why frequent repetitions are unnecessary in ordinary diseases. The spring—which here represents the reaction of the vital forces—exerts for a considerable time its antagonistic action.

[I have stated one case for the administration of large doses; another is that of apparent or approximate death, from a poison, or other sudden impression. I shall consider this in another place.]

But suppose the poison once neutralized, or evacuated, or both, what is our duty then? What will be done by a true Homœopathic physician? In other words, what will be done by any physician who understands the true principles of the healing art? He will endeavor to remove, by appropriate Homœopathic medicines, the morbid actions which the poison has excited in the living organism. In effecting this he will not ordinarily resort to large doses, or even to crude drugs, in any dose; for he has learned that small doses, and the peculiar preparations of the Homœopathic school, are in general vastly superior in their efficiency as well as in their safety.

Does any sceptical bystander ridicule the proposed means as evidently inadequate to the end, on account of the disparity between the mass of the medicine and that of the human body; or is the physician himself disturbed by a similar *a priori* doubt, when about to administer an inconceivably small quantity of matter to remove active inflammation, violent spasms, or agonizing pains? Is he tempted to doubt whether it is not contrary to all the analogies of nature, to suppose that so minute and ethereal an agent can act efficiently on a hundred and fifty pounds of matter, or on any one ounce of it.

The answer is at hand. In the case of light, caloric, or electricity—whatever physical theory we adopt in relation to their nature—there is a material agent, which, in imponderable doses, is capable of powerful action on the same gross and weighty human body. Whether we adopt the hypothesis of the emission of particles, or that of the undulations of an elastic medium, in either case the agent is material, and so comminuted or rare, that it would be impossible to weigh, with the most delicate balance, a decillion of grains of the emitted particles, or a mass of the elastic fluid as large as the terraqueous globe. These particles, or this fluid, must, in the case of heat and electricity, penetrate with great freedom the pores of iron and gold, and, in the case of light, the pores of glass and diamond.

To reject the teachings of Homœopathic experience on such a speculative ground, as the presumed impossibility that minute doses of an attenuated medicine can act on such great and gross bodies as ours, would be like the reasoning and conduct of a man who should say to his friend, "You need not fear to keep your bare hand almost in contact with a bushel of intensely ignited coal, nor to gaze at the meridian sun in a clear sky,

with your inflamed eyes. In either case the size and weight of your body will perfectly secure you; for I have ascertained that the weight of the matter that would enter your system in a whole day, is less than that of the highest attenuation which the most visionary Homœopathist ever administered in the pores of a grain of dry sugar of milk."

Now the physical facts stated by this theorist are perfectly true; but his practical conclusions are utterly false; as every child knows from sheer experience. Such conclusions would only be worthy of a closet philosopher, who had lived since his infancy in a cell destitute of windows and fire, and lighted with the faint flame of an inaccessible lamp.

In like manner, our closet speculator—with perfectly just ideas in regard to the weight of electricity—having learned—what is indeed the fact—that a thunderbolt is much lighter than the smallest dose of Homœopathic medicine ever employed, might very consistently venture to receive through his body, the shock of the most powerful electrical battery, or stand, during every thunder storm, with an unfinished lightning rod resting on his head. Imagine the rod to be complete, except at the lower part, where it terminates in the room five feet above the floor, and is eked out by the erect body of our consistent Allopathic philosopher!

If it is obviously preposterous to deny the power of light, caloric, and electricity, in defiance of experience, how can it be reasonable to deny the power of Homœopathic doses and preparations, in defiance of experience? The medicinal portion of these preparations differs from crude matter, in some degree of approach towards these imponderable agents, in respect to their rarity and the minuteness of their parts. The molecules of the imponderable agents must be inconceivably minute; and on this minute division their activity probably depends. But our belief in the fact of their activity is founded on experience. The teachings of this experience, in regard to them, no sane man rejects. With such analogies, to remove the *a priori* improbability of the activity of minute portions of matter, in a minutely divided state, why should a sane man reject the abundant proofs which experience furnishes, that the Homœopathic preparations possess great activity, and are capable of controlling violent diseases, and antidoting virulent poisons? The *a priori* improbability being removed, we are left at liberty—nay we are compelled—to admit the testimony of experience in regard to the power of Homœopathic doses and preparations, just as unhesitatingly as we do the same testimony in relation to the above mentioned transcendently active agents of nature. Why then should we generally administer large doses, if experience has proved that small ones are more safe, and generally more efficient?

[To be concluded in our next.]

ON THE MEDICINAL VIRTUES OF CALCAREA CARBONICA.

Read before the "Societe Hahnemanniens."

BY DR. CROSERIO.

The *Calcareo Carbonica* of Hahnemann is a substance almost completely excluded, by modern physicians, from the *Materia Medica*. The school entitled Physiological, (Broussais,) uncertain whether to place it in the class of stimulants or of debilitants, has preferred to determine its utility from its physical and chemical qualities only, thus limiting its employment to external applications as an astringent and anti-septic. The ancients,

however, had perceived its efficacy in a large number of diseases; in acidity of the stomach, in chronic diarrhœa, in intermittent fever, with congestion of the liver and spleen, in leucophlegmasia, in scorbutus, urinary calculus, gravel, skin diseases, itch, phthisis pulmonalis, internal ulcerations of the kidneys and bladder, in scrofula, in excessive secretion of milk, in leucorrhœa, in ulcerations of the neck of the uterus, and of the extremities, in congestion of the joints. Among the proofs of the dynamic effects of Calcareo upon the living body, we may include the serious affections often produced by inhabiting newly-built houses (which cannot all be attributed to the moisture); these effects, as related by Desbois de Rochefort, agree very well with those observed in the pure observations of Hahnemann: sneezing, frequent cough, slight affections of the throat, with constrictions of the gullet, inclination to vomit, colic, diarrhœa, dysentery, constriction of the chest, and especially paralysis. We have seen a patient affected, from the same cause, with a number of cold abscesses in different parts of the body. The diseases to which individuals engaged in working in calcareous ground are subject, described by Ramazzini, likewise agree with the pure symptoms of Calcareo. These are, tubercular concretions observed in the lungs after death, or expectorated, violent colic of the stomach and intestines, dryness of the mouth, trembling, paralysis, obstinate constipation, contraction of the throat, diarrhœa, difficult micturition, itching, dryness of the skin, &c. These various diseases, produced by the prolonged action of lime, can no more be attributed to any physical or chemical action upon the humors, than jaundice produced by an attack of anger.

The observations of Morton, Willis, Batens, Bule, and other medical men, on the employment of lime, either empirically, or according to some supposed ideas respecting its chemical action on the animal humors, are remarkable, as all the curative effects observed by them are an exact expression of the Homœopathic law, as shown by direct experiment. Of this we may be easily convinced, for the number of symptoms furnished by Calcareo perfectly represent all the different kinds of ailments in which it has proved useful. Thus, Hippocrates recommended lime in chronic diarrhœa, on account of its astringent quality, and in the memoirs of the Academy of Medicine, Grangier relates several observations of its utility in that disease; among others, that of a soldier, exhausted by dissipation, affected with hemorrhoids and worms, with stools sometimes mucous, sometimes sanguineous, sometimes purulent, and reduced to a state of complete marasmus, with an earthy skin, &c., who had resisted all methods of treatment, and was cured in three weeks, by the internal employment of lime water. Having remarked that blood mixed with lime water did not putrify so rapidly, Robert, Morton, Pringle, and Macbride, recommended it in putrid fevers, hectic fevers, and marasmus. We know that in the symptoms of Calcareo, some of the phases of these diseases are perfectly represented. This antiseptic action has also caused it to be recommended in atonic ulcers. Macauley relates, in the memoirs of the London Medical Society, the cure of an enormous ulcer of the leg, with swelling of the limb, which had resisted twenty years of treatment, by the internal use of lime. Baumbauch relates the cure of a cancer of the breast, obtained by lime water used internally, in consequence of its supposed anti-septic virtues.

But the most frequent employment of lime water is that which has been

derived from its chemical action in urinary calculi. Whytt, Butler, and other experimenters, observed that calculi were destroyed in lime water, and that even the urine of such as had swallowed a quantity of it reduced to a sort of a jelly, a calculus immersed in it. From these facts, all authors, up to very lately, who have written on urinary calculi, have recommended lime water as the best lithotriptic. The celebrated Sir Robert Walpole is said to have owed, to its continued use, relief from all the sufferings occasioned by a stone in the bladder.

De Haen, Willis, Adam, and a vast number of other authors affirm that, though they have not been able to obtain the removal of the stone by its use, they have, nevertheless, found it to produce a cessation of the symptoms caused by its presence in the bladder. This testimony of so many medical men, who have employed this remedy, proves the reality of the dynamic action of lime on the urinary organs. Butler, indeed, says, that during the first days of the employment of lime water, the sufferings of the patient increase. They thus experience a true Homœopathic aggravation. He observed that the patients passed a thick, dark-colored urine, similar to an infusion of coffee. The nephritic pains produced by gravel were also cured by the use of this remedy for a sufficient length of time. Willis relates a remarkable example of this.

This action of lime water on urinary concretions led to the idea that it might be also useful in those produced by gout and rheumatism. Macbride and Whytt observed that if it did not entirely cure the gout, it rendered the fits less frequent, and less severe—and that it relieved the patients from affections of the digestive organs, more especially of acidity, from which they suffered. Benjamin Bell recommended lime water in caries of the bones.

The alkaline nature of calcareous earth is the cause of its being used in acidity of the *primæ viæ*. Pringle and Macbride, moreover, have recommended it in weakness of the stomach. Its pathogenetic effects correspond to all these symptoms.

Gaubius relates, that a man, after swallowing some crab's eyes, was attacked with a swelling of the face, and red spots all over the body.

Hahnemann, in subjecting calcarea to direct experiment, has really enriched the *Materia Medica* with one of the most energetic powers, and furnished us with the means of determining the numerous cases of disease in which it may be employed with success, in spite of the neglect into which it had fallen among modern physicians. We shall now proceed to run over these cases, according to their pathogenetic symptoms, and give the result of clinical experience.

Symptoms 1586 to 1600 express a deep alteration in the arterial capillary system, and in the vital force, by want of internal heat, and the excessive susceptibility to cold. Symptom 1616 confirms this particular action by the continual excessive sweats, on the least movement.

Symptoms 1475 to 1477, by the production of excrescences on the surface of the skin, show a special action of *Calcareo* on the functions of nutrition of that organ, and its power to cause the development of its tissue.

Symptom 1177 shows a similar action on the osseous system. Symptoms 1435-44 indicate excessive weakness; 1432-34 tendency to syncope and actual syncope. All these symptoms demonstrate the efficacy of this remedy in diseases of the elementary tissues of the organism which preside over the nutrition and growth of the body. To this property it is in-

debted for its usefulness in the ages of infancy and youth, in affections of the glandular and lymphatic systems, in excrescences and tumors produced by the development of abnormal tissues, in diseases of the bones, rachitis, and vices of conformation. Thus, in infants, when the development of the organism during dentition goes on irregularly, too slowly, or is accompanied with sympathetic sufferings, carbonate of lime has been found useful in an immense number of these cases. When the development of the osseous system is too slow—when the fontanelles remain open—when the long bones bend, or their extremities become swollen—when the child shows weakness of the limbs and loins, and can scarcely sustain the weight of its body, or walk, *Calcareo*, after a dose of sulphur, is of great utility.

A young lad, aged fifteen, extremely psoric, had remained exceedingly small and thin; his limbs were very slight, and his head too large for the rest of his body. He suffered from violent headaches, when making any mental exertion; in his childhood he had suffered from feebleness of the limbs; he was very timid, especially at night; he could not bear to be left alone in the dark. Two doses of *Calcareo*, at forty-five days' interval, after one dose of sulphur, brought about such a favorable change in his constitution, that, in six months, his height, which had hitherto increased only from six to eight lines per annum, gained four inches; his limbs, the hands and feet in particular, had become large and strong, like those of a young man who would grow to the ordinary height.

My friend, Dr. Luther, related to me a case of a girl seven years of age, affected with cyanosis, who presented all the appearance of abnormal permeability of the ductus arteriosus, from the difficulty of breathing, the irregularity of the circulation, the blue discoloration of all the skin, &c. The medicines employed according to the symptoms present had little effect on the principal disease; a globule of the 30th dilution of *Calcareo*, effected a radical cure in six weeks, probably by restoring the abnormal part to its proper state.

The cure of *lopus*, which has been effected by several Homœopaths, and of which I have just had a remarkable case in a girl of twenty years, who suffered at the same time from constipation and weakness of the stomach, with excessive catamenia, is another proof of the action of this substance on the reproductive system, to which alone are referable the production of those superfetations of abnormal tissues, mentioned in symptoms 1475-77. Kretschmar has succeeded in curing condylomata and warts with *Calcareo*.

A symptom which indicates its action on the capillary system is excessive thirst and hunger, represented by symptoms 563-80.

The symptoms of swelling of the glands, 445-7, 765-72, 1178, 1181-4, demonstrate its action on the lymphatic system, and its utility in scrofulous diseases. This specificity of action on the system of nutrition, indicates its general usefulness in the age of development, in diseases accompanied by excessive emaciation or obesity.

Symptoms 954-85, 1123-28, which show such remarkable effects on the female organs of generation, prove its efficacy in diseases of this sex.

Judging from the symptoms we have above enumerated, nervous and lymphatic constitutions appear to be best suited to the action of *Calcareo*.

Having finished the consideration of the general phenomena produced by the action of *Calcareo*, we shall now proceed to examine the particular organs to which we find, from the symptoms detailed in the *Materia Medica*,

it has an affinity, and the diseases to which they correspond, and also the cases of cure related by various observers, as having been effected by Calcareo.

It has a powerful action on the dermoid system. Symptoms 219-35, 237, 240-42, 374, 409, 416-23, 432-43, 1122, 1168-69, 1255-60, 1300-5, 1349-55, 1459-73. Symptoms of various kinds of itching and eruptions on different parts of the body are a proof of this. This remedy has, however, been little used in such affections. I had once an opportunity of observing remarkable effects in a case of dry ring-worm, with swelling of the glands of the neck and mesentery where I succeeded, by means of it only, repeated once a month, in producing a complete cure in four months. A case of excessive itching in the scrotum and perineum, with severe hemorrhoidal affection, was cured by a single dose of *Calc.* It is generally suitable in dry skin diseases accompanied with itching.

Calcareo has many symptoms belonging to the nervous system; symptoms 291, 399, 400, 518, 1170, 1172, 1244, 1249, 1332, 1344, 1396, 1397, 1398, 1417-19, 1422, 1423, 1426, 1430, 144, 1445, are very characteristic, more especially the last. The cure of chorea mentioned by Rummel should be referred chiefly to its specific action on the diseases of adolescence.* I once saw a case of a young girl of seven years, of fair complexion and lively disposition, who was cured in four weeks of a chorea which had lasted six months, by *Bell.*, *Cin.*, and *Calc.* Dr. Rueckert cured an epileptic with a single dose of this remedy, which is particularly recommended by Hahnemann in this disease, from symptom 1445, above referred to.

CHOLERA!

MR. EDITOR:—The following extract from the London correspondence of the *Commercial Advertiser*, published in the *New York Spectator*, may be deemed worthy of insertion as showing the working of antagonistic systems of medical practice.

“On the two remaining points of alarm, the cholera and the potato disease, there is not much to be said. The proportion of deaths reported from Russia and the Turkish Provinces of Moldavia, in the present progress of the Cholera, seems to exceed even that which characterized its former visit. In the alarm created by the statistics of this invader, considerable attention seems likely to be excited by statements put forward by the homœopathists, of the comparative mortality under their treatment and under that of the Allopathists. Documents, some of which are beyond question, and which extend over a large number of cases, show the homœopathic loss of patients to have been about eight per cent; while under the ordinary treatment it was forty per cent. Certified returns have also been published of the comparative results of the respective methods in the treatment of the aggravated form of dysentery prevalent during the famine in Ireland in 1847. These show 14 per cent of deaths under the homœopathic against 36 per cent under the allopathic, and as they have been widely made known it is probable that if the cholera should ultimately reach us, the two systems will now be tried side by side to a sufficient extent to afford to the medical profession the means of distinctly forming a judgment on the question.”

* Symptoms 1396-7-8 show a power of producing those muscular movements characteristic of Choreo.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

College Building located in the rear of 229 Arch street, Philadelphia.

From the American Journal of Homœopathy.

Preliminary Instructions will commence on Monday, the sixteenth day of October. The regular course will begin on Monday, the sixth day of November, and continue until the first of March ensuing.

Jacob Jeanes, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine.

Caleb B. Matthews, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica.

Walter Williamson, M. D., Professor of Midwifery, and the diseases of Women and Children.

Francis Sims, M. D., Professor of Surgery.

Samuel Freedley, M. D., Professor of Botany.

Matthew Semple, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.

William A. Gardiner, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

The Chairs of Physiology and Pathology remain to be filled.

Clinical instruction in Medicine and Surgery will be given at the College.

Lectures will be delivered throughout the year, but the winter course only will be obligatory—attendance on the summer course being at the option of the student.

Standard works on Homœopathy, and such books as are generally used in other Medical Schools, can be used as text books.

Students who have attended a full course of Lectures in another Medical School, can, after attending the winter course of this college, graduate next Spring, if their attainments justify it.

Fee for a full course,	- - - - -	\$100 00
Practical Anatomy,	- - - - -	10 00
Graduation Fee,	- - - - -	30 00

W. WILLIAMSON, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

No. 80 North Eleventh street, Philadelphia.

PRACTICAL SCHOOLS OF ANATOMY.

From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

How does it happen that the ardor of former years, for studying anatomy in private theatres, and demonstrations under accurate teachers, has so generally subsided? Brilliant courses of lectures were formerly given in most of the Atlantic cities, during the progress of the public instructions in the schools of medicine, and not only with those who improved the opportunity, but with the general approbation of the faculties of the regularly organized institutions.

Dissecting rooms are appended to the medical colleges, as they should be, with a view to affording students an opportunity of becoming expert in dissections; but popular courses of anatomy, by private enterprise, have always been profitable to the hearers, however disastrous to those who bore the expense, as well as labor.

A mad system of itinerating with a manikin has been much in vogue. People love to have their marvellousness excited by looking on while muscle after muscle is detached, dry as a ribbon—and a promiscuous as-

sembly of men, women and children, imagine that the exhibiter who picks the artificial model of humanity to pieces so easily, must be a prodigiously learned professor of exceedingly profound sciences. This racing over the country from village to village, and exhibiting the mysteries of animal organization with a manakin, is falsely called popular anatomy. The truth is, it is a superficial show of superficial things, and far too often by very superficial persons in pursuit of pence. A revivification of the old but excellent system of private courses of anatomy, is unquestionably desirable in all the large cities, by which students and artists, and such others as might desire a general acquaintance of animal mechanism, as exhibited in the beautiful structure of the human frame, may be gratified and advanced in useful knowledge.

ABSTRACT OF DEATHS FOR OCTOBER, 1848,

AS REPORTED AT THE REGISTER'S OFFICE.

"Let the Dead determine what the Living can't agree about."

Total treated Homœopathically ..	3
Total treated Allopathically ..	191
Total number of deaths	204
Total without a physician's report.	10
From other Diseases.....	45
Uterine Diseases	3
Still-born.....	9
Dropsy.....	4
Convulsions	16
Unknown.....	7
Measles.....	0
Croup.....	8
Whooping Cough.....	1
Scarlet Fever and Sore Throat.....	1
Diseased Liver.....	0
Diseases of Brain.....	8
Disease of Lungs	31
Fevers.....	29
Diseases of Stomach and Bowels	42

CASES TREATED HOMŒOPATHICALLY IN OCTOBER, 1848,

BY TWO PHYSICIANS.

Discharged	4
Died	3
On hand.....	75
Believed.....	21
Cured	353
Total.....	456
Miscellaneous	0
Chronic Diseases.....	25
Catarrh.....	9
Uterine Derangement.....	76
Diseases of Stomach and Bowels,	88
Diseases of Brain.....	9
Fevers.....	109
Inflammation of the Lungs.....	33
Scarlatina and Sore Throat.....	17
Mumps.....	4
Croup.....	16
Cholera.....	3
Convulsions	2

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

Persons wishing to obtain Homœopathic medicine and books, or either, by applying to the editor of the *Journal*, can be supplied. Cases for domestic use constantly on hand.

Physicians can also be supplied with 200 remedies of the various attenuations from the 1st to the 30th.

SOUTH-WESTERN HOMŒOPATHIC JOURNAL, AND REVIEW.

"Prove all things—hold fast that which is good."

Vol. II.]

ST. LOUIS, DECEMBER 15, 1848.

[No. 5.]

JOHN T. TEMPLE, M.D., Editor.

T. W. USTICK, PRINTER, 59 MAIN STREET.

This Journal will be issued monthly at One Dollar per annum, in advance. City subscribers will be supplied at any place within the city, by informing the Editor or Printer of the location.

WO TO THE CLERGY! AWFUL ANNOUNCEMENT!

The State Medical Society of Connecticut, the Ohio Medical and Surgical Journal, &c., have issued a pronouncement to the faithful throughout the land, that Allopathic physicians will no longer "prescribe gratuitously for the clergy and their families." The reason assigned for this noble and generous movement is, that "the clerical profession do more to uphold and extend quackery, in its various forms, than any other equal number of men." Similar views were expressed in the St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal, some months ago, by one of its editors. We really think that an epidemic delirium is pervading the entire Allopathic profession. In their wild raving, like the poor sufferer from *mania youtu*, they are pursued by horrid spectres, seeking to slay them: and hence their cry—"Quack, Charlatan, Mountebank, Renegade! Oh, save us, save us, from these horrible demons!!" Cannot the "clerical profession," in their wisdom and beneficence, adopt some measures for the relief of so ancient, large, and respectable a body? If not, we propose that a congress of *quacks* be called, to take the subject under consideration. The subject is one which awakens our deepest sympathies, and we shall labor unceasingly till their condition is improved, or we follow, as a mourner, to the grave.—Ed.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES!

It is gratifying to find the cause of science and humanity progressing in our country, with a steady and firm step. In our own great valley, of inestimable resources, the science of Homœopathia is beginning to shed its healing beams, and the people to feel, and rejoice in its mild and life-giving influence.

Homœopathic periodicals are multiplying in our valley, and we congratulate the friends of the cause that the prospect of a speedy and universal spread of this glorious cause over the civilized world, becomes daily more promising and brighter.

Chicago, Milwaukie and Cleaveland now have the benefit of a Homœopathic journal, published in each place. We sincerely hope that they may be instrumental in diffusing the truth and blessings of the science to all around, until the savage and absurd practice of Allopathia shall be exterminated in our beautiful and prosperous valley.

MADNESS, OR EPIDEMIC DEMENTIA.

Having promised to keep our readers advised of all that may interest or concern them, we cannot omit the announcement, that a raging, and fast-spreading epidemic prevails at present throughout our country—a kind of madness; foaming-at-the-mouth, nashing-of-the-teeth disease, which we have called Epidemic Dementia.

We trust no alarm will be created in the minds of our readers, for we assure them they are in no danger from its ravages. The malady is confined principally to the medical profession, and to the allopathic order.

We have watched the progress of this affection for some time, and find it now so prevalent in St. Louis, that we feel it a duty to inform our readers of the fact.

We shall give a few extracts from the notes taken during several fits of this distressing disease. The editor of the London Medical Gazette, during a paroxysm (fit), exclaimed,—“Homœopathy is, in our judgment, scepticism. Without doubt, this scepticism, which makes of medicine a science of divination, of Pagan augury, ought to be stigmatized, as a jugglery, unworthy, at once, of those who employ it, and those who are imposed on by it. Is it not treason to the dignity of man, an insult to the nobleness of his nature, to treat him *like a child*, and to employ a *lying science*, industriously elaborated, like a coral, to lull him to sleep in suffering and death? Pagan societies might well have such sciences, and revere them, but such a cheat is *not allowable* in the present day.”

We perceive from the November number of the St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal, that the editor of the New York Annalist has had a most awful attack of this epidemic, and that some one or more of the editors of this journal, in reading the account, were similarly affected. We give some of the ravings, and leave our readers to judge of the disease for themselves:—

“We are all interested, in putting down, as speedily as possible, this fallacy (Homœopathy), which clouds men’s judgments, jeopardizes their lives and health, and empties their pockets.

“Why is it, then, that the failures and fatality of this ridiculous Homœopathy, which are daily to be gleaned, and are daily mentioned in private conversation, and in scientific associations, are not given to the public through professional media?

“The disciples of *rational medicine* owe it to their own interests to expose the fallacies of Homœopathy to each other,” &c. “We owe it also to the profession of which we are members—which we love and cherish, as *the exposition* of saving truths to humanity—to protect it against the slanders of renegades, who go about decrying its usefulness, bringing it *everywhere* into contempt and discredit, and setting men against it, as if it were both dangerous in practice, and erroneous in theory,” &c. &c. “Why are they not exposed? Is there any lack of zeal on the part of the regular profession, in behalf of legitimate, rational, and scientific medicine? The time, we proclaim, is come, when we must arm, muster, and be doing. Homœopathy can, and Homœopathy must, be exposed and eradicated. It has trifled too long with the confidence in, and respect for, the security of our profession, with the honor and safety of mankind. The system, which is based upon absurdities the most preposterous; fallacies and inconsistencies the most gross; results the most lamentable; pretensions the most

arrogant: the system which, by its prospective advantages, and profitable vogue, *seduces daily* into its ranks, the *intelligent and respectable* from beneath the banner of the just cause:— which maintains, in defiance of all common sense, correct theory, experience and observation, that blood-letting is, 'at best, a dangerous remedy, and doubts even whether it is a remedy at all,' can and must be exterminated."

We trust that our readers will exercise the utmost sympathy and kindness towards our afflicted brethren, as by such means only can they be restored to a sound mind and usefulness.—ED.

WHO ARE THE QUACKS ?

[From the Ohio Medical Examiner.]

The charge of "quackery" falls harmlessly at the feet of Homœopathsists. Having been educated in the same schools, in the same classes, with the same text books and teachers, and to the same extent, with their Allopathic opponents, and crowned with the highest honors that Allopathic colleges can confer; having been pronounced by those "learned bodies," in "congress assembled," duly qualified to practice medicine and surgery, in all their branches, they have an undoubted right to pursue that practice as they think proper, and believe to be right. They are the flower of the profession, both in talent and acquirements, and it is "*supremely ridiculous*," at this period of their history, to charge them with quackery and hypocrisy. Added to the whole of the study required by the old school, of their disciples, they require two or three years more study of therapeutics, a branch admitted on all hands to be the most important of any in the whole curriculum of medicine.

Can it be possible that so large and respectable a body of physicians as the Homœopathsists, who, in 1842, numbered 2,000 and over, and, according to the best information that can be obtained, now number over 3,000 in the United States, most of whom are seceders from the old faith, who have been compelled, by facts and reasons presented to them, to overcome the strong prejudices common to that school, against the new men, too, who were acknowledged ornaments to their profession and to society—whose characters are in every respect above reproach—can it be possible, I ask, for these men to be knaves? Does not common charity award to them at least common honesty of opinion?

But if they are imposters, as their opponents represent, they have succeeded most admirably in imposing upon the most intelligent, reading, reasoning, and thinking part of community, the very men, of all others, the most difficult to "humbbug," for among these is their practice principally confined. Now how does this thing happen? Can all that mass of intelligent people who employ Homœopathsists, be so badly humbugged? They are constantly asking their opponents to try their practices, test the power of their remedies, and prove them false, if they are so, and all who try fairly, become converted, and no one has ever recanted, or regretted the change. They have no secrets in relation to the matter, as is characteristic of quacks; on the contrary, it is characteristic of them to use every means in their reach to enlighten the public as much as possible on the subject of their practice. Does this look like charlatanism; like duping the people? Knaves find it necessary to throw a cloud of darkness around their proceedings, to cover them up with mystery, but Homœopathsists do

no such thing. They act in the opposite manner—they court fair discussion, and the light of investigation; from that they never recoil, nor do they find it necessary to resort to falsehoods, personalities, and slang, in their discussions and practice, to blind the people; they disdain such dirty work—such meanness. They respect the opinions of others, and are entitled to the same respect for their own. They are under no obligations whatever to apologise to the old school for seceding from their sanguinary practice. The only persons to whom they are amenable, are their patients, and, as a general thing, they hail it as a blessing, and feel an undefinable gratitude, an inexpressible satisfaction, that they have escaped the torturing, repulsive, cruel, uncertain, slaughter-house practice of Allopathy, and few of them could ever be induced to return to the latter again. It would be a great outrage on humanity, to compel them to return to the old practice again, but the old school would compel them so to do, did they but have it in their power, notwithstanding all their best writers admit the hazard and uncertainty of it. Could we but read the engraving on their hearts, we should read something like the following:—“You shall poison, bleed, blister, cut and mangle your patients—in short, you shall use all the withering means of death that we do, or we will destroy you, if possible. We cannot read your books, or allow others to do so, if we can prevent them. ‘We had rather err with Galen, than be right with you.’ You have already made us a vast sight of trouble and vexation. You have disturbed the public mind in relation to the subject of medicine, and brought the people to inquire into the reasons of our conduct, and we can render them no satisfactory one, for we have none that satisfies ourselves. You have caused them to lose that confidence in us they were wont to have formerly, that brought us wealth and honor. Therefore we cannot countenance you nor your books, or even those that give shelter to any such fellows.

“But if you will believe, and teach nothing, only what emanates from us; if you will teach the people that we are the fountain of all knowledge; that our council fires are the only ones that shed light, which they must be *made* to believe, right or wrong: if we are to prosper, then will we take you by the hand, and greet you a hearty welcome, as we used to do in former days, when you were one of us; then shall you have our hearty acquiescence, our sincere regard, our heart-felt gratitude.” This, I say, is the language of the old school, when properly translated into plain English. Hence arises all their bitterness, slang and sarcasm, towards reformers and reformers. Hence they have assailed the doctrines of Hahnemann and Priessnitz, and their disciples, in every possible manner. The more skillful and learned have brought to bear upon them all the heavy artillery of argument they could command, while the more time-serving, the inferiors and whiffets, have discharged whole volleys of pop-guns and squibs, in the form of ridicule, stale jokes, and falsehoods.

Notwithstanding all this combined assault, by sea and by land, and continued from year to year, on the principles of Homœopathy, still they stand, a towering rampart of living strength, behind which the defenders are securely intrenched, and can laugh defiance at the harmless batterings and idle ravings of their bewildered opponents.

Every attack but strengthens their position, and extends the area of their dominions. The old school feel this to be true, with deep regret. Hence they abstain, as far as possible, from fair controversy on the subject; they well know it to be unprofitable.

KIDD ON THE DYSENTERY OF IRELAND, IN 1847.

Read before the British Homœopathic Society.

The principal cause of this disease may be clearly traced to the abrupt change which took place in the dietary of the people, from potatoes and milk, and occasionally fish and meat, to the almost unvaried use of Indian meal, owing to the extravagant prices of the other farinaceous articles of food (flour, oatmeal, &c.), and to the scarcity of milk, from the fatality among cattle during the winter.

That Indian meal is a nutritious article of food, is undeniable (particularly well fitted for those at active labor), but it is equally undeniable that it was the cause of much suffering and disease, which may, in a great measure, be ascribed to its improper preparation, the grain being very coarsely ground, with the bran generally unseparated (which is far more irritating than the bran of wheaten flour), and the meal thus obtained, used, either boiled in water, or made into hard, flat cakes, in either mode alike indigestible.

The actual change of diet must also be considered as a powerful cause, for in previous years the supply of potatoes generally fell short, in most parts of Ireland, during June and July, when oatmeal became the ordinary article of diet amongst the poor, at which time every Dispensary physician in the country districts had an unusual amount of cases of gastric affections applying for treatment. These causes combined—the change to a diet of indigestible, badly cooked food, insufficient in quantity, with a state of mental and physical depression, may be considered as the origin of dysentery.

In order to study its nature and symptoms with more accuracy and satisfaction, three subdivisions or groups, may be distinguished and called—1st, the acute dysentery; 2d, the ordinary form as it attacked adults; and, 3d, as it appeared in children: this division not being merely artificial, but the natural arrangement which suggested itself to my mind at the time, and which was constantly acted upon in practice.

1st. The symptoms of the first group generally came on suddenly, with excruciating griping, cutting, or shooting pains, all over the abdomen—most severe about the umbilical region, with soreness and pain upon pressure; and cutting, forcing, and excruciating pain at rectum, with tenesmus and straining after the evacuations, which were most frequent, once or twice every hour, scanty, yellowish, or brownish, mixed with blood, in large proportion (constipation sometimes preceded); expression of intense anguish and anxiety on the countenance, with rapid exhaustion; hiccough, thirst, vomiting; small, weak, rapid, intermittent pulse. Its progress was very rapid, and frequently towards a fatal termination.

As instances of this division, I shall read the details of two cases transcribed from my note book.

CASE I.

J. M., aged about forty years, of a thin spare habit and dark complexion, visited April 27th, the seventh day of dysentery. Complains of violent shooting pains about umbilicus, and along the course of colon, with soreness to the touch, and forcing, cutting, kneading pain at anus after each evacuation, the number of these being about fifteen to twenty in the twenty-four hours, very scanty, mixed with much blood and mucus; tongue white and furred; skin hot, not dry; countenance expressive of intense anxiety and suffering, with constant moaning and crying.

Tincture of corrosive sublimate, 5, gtt. iij, a dose every hour.

May 1st.—The soreness and shooting pain extremely severe; rather less pain at rectum.

Tincture of Arsenicum, 3, gtt. iij, a dose every two hours.

3d.—No improvement. Rept. Arsen. at the same dose and interval.

6th.—The pains have almost ceased; the motions much less frequent; slept well last night. Rept. Arsen., a dose every five hours.

9th.—Continued improving till this day, when a slight return of the shooting pain occurred. He immediately took one or two doses of Arsen., left with him against that occasion, and very quickly found relief.

10th.—No pain to-day.

13th.—No return of pain. Bowels quite regular.

(The effects of Arsen. were found very satisfactory in this case.)

CASE II.

D. C., aged 16 years, visited April 24th, seventh day of dysentery. Complains of most excruciating cutting and burning pains at rectum, with straining and tenesmus after every evacuation, these evacuations consisting almost entirely of blood, scanty and fluid, very frequent, at least once every half hour; pulse rapid and weak; skin moist; tongue covered with white fur; slight aching in the bones of the extremities; rapid failure of strength;

Tincture of corrosive sublimate, 5, gtt. iv, a dose every hour.

26th.—There is no improvement in any of the symptoms; the tenesmus and pain in the anus are rather more severe.

Tinct. of corrosive sublimate, 5, gtt. iij,

Tinct. of nux vomica, 3, gtt. iij,

A dose of each to be taken alternately every hour.

27th.—Died this morning in great agony.

This was the most severe case of dysentery met with in all my experience, and interested me very much during the three days it continued under treatment; the medicines seemed to have had no effect on the symptoms, which advanced with the utmost rapidity to a fatal termination.

2d. The ordinary form of dysentery, as it attacked adults, generally commenced with loss of appetite, nausea, and looseness of the bowels, which gradually increased, till, in four or five days, all the urgent symptoms of dysentery became developed.

The pain was generally very severe, most so before and after each evacuation, and described as "cutting," "forcing," "smarting," with tenesmus and straining, seldom with shooting pain across the umbilical region; evacuations from twelve to fifteen or twenty in the twenty-four hours; most frequent during the day; scanty, gelatinous, yellowish, or brownish, streaked with blood, or consisting of two parts—a thin, reddish serum with a tough, pale red, fibrinous-looking matter, in flakes, or thread-like pieces, generally sinking to the bottom of the vessel (where the evacuated matter was of the latter character, the attendant pain was invariably extreme). For many minutes after each evacuation the patient suffered intense pain from tenesmus and straining, which in some cases produced *imperfect prolapsus ani*.

It was in this class of cases that the effects of *Merc. Corrosivus* and *Nux Vomica* were best seen, given singly, in succession, or alternately (according to each particular case), at intervals varying from two to six or eight hours. It was seldom found necessary to give *Aconite*, as the condition of

the patient was rather the reverse of inflammatory, as indicated by slow and weak pulse, loss of strength, &c. Where the pain was of a shooting character about the navel, and the evacuations very little bloody, *Arsen.* or *Veratrum* was given, as also *Nux Vomica*, and with equally satisfactory results; occasionally *Rhus* or *China* was given towards the termination of the disease, when the symptoms were much changed.

Anasarca in the limbs or trunk, occasionally accompanied and followed dysentery in adults, and continued for some weeks after the healthy action in the intestines had been restored. The remedies used in it were almost the same as those previously described in the treatment of dropsy following fever.

SLAUGHTER.

[From the Ohio Medical Examiner.]

We cannot refrain from publishing in this number, a case reported in the Ohio Medical and Surgical Journal, as an extract from a letter received by the editor, who expresses a desire to "receive more such letters from all parts of the State." The letter purports to give an account of the measles which prevailed in Willoughby and its vicinity, last season, together with the writer's plan of treatment, and the state of public feeling in that vicinity towards the old school practice. The writer "complains most sadly of the intractable and provoking obstinacy" of the people for preferring the comparatively harmless domestic practice of "*Nanny berry tea*," and "milk punch" to his "nitrate of silver," "opium combined," "ipecac and soda," "blue mass," alias mercury and the lancet, and adds, "the result of this miserable folly," the domestic practice, "has been just what you would anticipate—obstinate chronic diseases and local inflammations. A melancholy case of this kind came under my observation a few days since, which I will briefly relate."

Now comes the case; and as it is, I presume, a model, both in symptoms and treatment, I hope neither the writer nor editor will be offended if we give it to the world entire, as they have done.

"I was desired on Friday morning to see a young man 21 years of age, of good constitution, and who had, till the last four months (*i. e.*, till March, at which time he had the measles), invariably enjoyed excellent health. Being a stranger to the people, I at first learned from the young man, that he had been sick a week with pain in the abdomen; but he had, during the time, been to Cleveland, and indeed had not taken his bed till that morning. He had pain in the right iliac region, with tenderness on pressure, and I could distinctly feel a hardness at that point. No heat of skin; no distension of the abdomen; pulse eighty, but neither unusually hard, slow nor sharp, weak nor irregular, nor, indeed, save a somewhat haggard countenance, were there any general indications of disease. Took 16 oz. of blood, which produced syncope; appearance slightly buffed; administered 15 grains of calomel, and directed salts after it; also local applications. Saturday morning great pain and tenderness over the whole abdomen; heat of skin; pulse 110, hard. Position on the back, with knees flexed: the least motion aggravated the pain—slight distension of abdomen—thoracic respiration—in short, all the symptoms of violent peritonitis. Twenty ozs. of blood were taken—2 grs. calomel, with James'

powder, every two hours—injections containing spirits turpentine, &c., were used, but of no avail. He died on Sunday morning.”

Now “the result of *this* miserable folly was just what” any man at all acquainted with the physiological and pathological action of blood-letting on the system, would anticipate. (See *Magendie* and *Chutterbuck* on blood and blood-letting.)

On Friday morning there were no “general indications of disease,” but 16 ozs. of blood were exchanged for 15 grs. of Calomel, and for what? can any earthly being tell for what? Let us read the result. Twenty-four hours afterwards, or “Saturday morning—great pain and tenderness over the whole abdomen; heat of skin; pulse 110, hard. Position on the back, with knees flexed; the least motion aggravated the pain; slight distension of the abdomen; thoracic respiration—in short, all the symptoms of violent peritonitis.” An ugly condition, indeed, this, and a loud warning to both patient and physician, to abandon the lancet and drugs. But what was done? Why, acting on the principle of Isopathy, which some ignorant persons take for Homœopathy, that identicals cure identicals, they bled again to the extent of 20 ozs., and ordered Calomel and James powder in abundance, to cure the compound malady already induced by blood-letting and Calomel; and all this violence was accompanied with injections containing Spirits Turpentine.

Shades of Allopathy! tell me, if thou canst, the reason of this practice. And the result was, the patient died on “Sunday morning,” 48 hours after the first bleeding. We could hardly expect that many men would long withstand such violent measures, and it is not to be wondered at that the people preferred the simple domestic practice.

We are informed by the physician himself, that the patient had a “good constitution, and invariably enjoyed excellent health,” except an attack of measles three months before, so slight that he had not been confined at all; that he had been able to be in Cleveland, some twenty-five or thirty miles distant, that week, and, “indeed, had not taken his bed till that (fatal) morning;” yet, to *his* mind, it was “clear as a moral axiom,” that the man’s fate was sealed by the erroneous treatment during the measles. So, too, many men have been hung who once had the measles, and who but an Allopathist would dream of charging the hanging to the measles? But the farce does not end here; for the doctor, with a heart that yearns over the poor benighted people, and glows with benevolence and a desire to enlighten them, recommends that a medical missionary be stationed “in every neighborhood, whether called or not, to give some general plan of treatment, and insist on its being pursued.”

Now this is *very* kind, indeed.

We wish to say now, and once for all, we mean nothing we say, in these numbers, to be personal. We mean only to illustrate, by this case, the old school practice, of which the people are, of late, becoming so fearful. There is but little doubt that the physician was a well-read, skillful man, for the school to which he belonged. No doubt he grappled with the malady as best he could, according to the latest and most approved rules, if rules they can be said to be, of the Allopathic school, and if the errors of the whole profession can be plead in extenuation for the errors of one of its members, then is he justifiable. That he followed the approved practice, is evinced by the editor’s remarks on his communication. All we insist upon is, that the therapeutic principles of that practice are

fundamentally wrong, always have been, and still are so; and cannot be trusted with any safety in the critical moments of disease, however slight. That these things are so, we have the admission of most of the eminent men in that school. Severely have they felt it, bitterly have they grieved that it was so, and ceaselessly have they labored to correct it, but their industry has ever ended in "dreamy theories" and "fruitless conjecture." *Forbes, Magendie, Good.*

But the idea is sedulously held up before the people, by the faculty, that they give much less medicine, and bleed much less now than formerly. Does the case we have had under consideration, prove that? Does Fenner's account of the modern treatment of yellow fever, published only in September last, in the *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*, and said to illustrate the views of the leading French and American physicians, demonstrate that? Does the "bold and decided practice," so forcibly pressed upon us in the last number of the *Ohio Medical and Surgical Journal*, sustain that position? Do all the reported cases in medical periodicals prove any such thing? If they do, I ask, in Heaven's name, what the practice must have been in former times? The simple, unadorned truth is this:—Those who are guided by standard Allopathic dogmas; who derive any light from Allopathic therapeutics in their midnight wanderings, deal just as profusely in violent poisons, are just as sanguinary in their practice, under the modern much boasted, "much improved" "little medicine practice," and probably more so, than physicians ever were at any period of medical history.

THE CONTRAST.

[From the *Ohio Medical Examiner*.]

Let the following case, Homœopathically treated, be contrasted with the one preceding, and let it be remembered, that the whole difference is due to the different kind of treatment. Circumstances rendered it necessary to develop the whole facts in evidence. They are fully sustained.

Sarah Pengree, aged 18, was sick at Stow Lake, Summit county, and under the charge of Dr. Somers, until March 20th, 1847, when he pronounced her incurable. On the 22d, Drs. Somers and Evans, and Prof. St. John, held a consultation concerning her case, which resulted in sustaining the previous decision of Dr. Somers; several other physicians, who saw her both before and after the consultation, concurred in the same opinion. Dr. Evans, however, continued to visit her till about the first of June following, when he declared he could do no more for her, and as she had gradually continued to sink, her friends proposed to remove her, if possible, to Cleveland, to avail themselves of the counsel of Prof. Delamater. Dr. Evans wished it might be done, but thought it impossible. She, however, arrived there on the 8th of June on a bed, and all who saw her were perfectly astonished to see the lamp of life still burning in one so nearly destitute of flesh. She had now been sick eight months, and for the last six had not walked a single step. Her malady was that sequelæ which often follows the heroic treatment of ague, accompanied with suppressed menstruation, and all its horrid train of symptoms. The day after her arrival she was put in the charge of Drs. Wheeler and Miller, Homœopaths, who treated her strictly in accordance with Hahnemann's principles. In one week she was convalescent, and began to walk. In forty days was discharged, cured, and returned to her friends, and up to this moment enjoys perfect health.

ON THE USE OF CHEMICAL AND MECHANICAL MEANS AND
LARGE DOSES, IN CONNECTION WITH HOMŒOPATHIC
PRACTICE :

*Being a Report made to the American Institute of Homœopathy, at its Fifth Annual Session, in
June, 1848,*

BY B. F. JOSLIN, M. D., OF NEW YORK.

[*Concluded from page 58.*]

I will anticipate one objection which may be raised against this doctrine, in its application to cases of poisoning. It may be said, "You have removed the poison from the stomach and intestines, but not from the blood. Do you expect to antidote and combat, by your infinitesimal doses, the poison which may be circulating in the vascular system?" To this I have three answers. First, The chemical antidote previously administered, is also soluble, and susceptible of being received into the blood. It is circulating in the blood vessels as truly as the poison; and if it has been administered in the requisite quantities, it is there meeting the poison in the interior of all the organs, and there exerting the requisite chemical power. Secondly, I have supposed the vital antidote to have been given in large, or in frequently repeated, doses, for a few minutes or hours, whilst any considerable quantity of the poison remained in the blood. This will not be for a long time, as nature effectually strives to eliminate these foreign substances. Thirdly, The chemical and the vital antidotes to a poison are rarely identical, and ordinarily very dissimilar. Consequently, if we give the chemical antidote in ever so large quantities beyond what is necessary to neutralize the poison, we thereby do nothing towards enabling us to dispense with the vital antidote; and on the other hand, if we give the vital antidote in ever so large doses beyond what is necessary to correct the morbid affections of the living organism, we thereby do nothing at all, either towards neutralizing or removing the poison which is circulating in the blood vessels, any more than we should if it were still in the stomach or intestines. The chemical and vital antidotes cannot perform functions which are vicarious to each other.

Experience has demonstrated, that in almost every case — especially where there is not a continual repetition of the morbid action — the vital antidotes act best in exceedingly small doses. One exception is admissible; that is where the excitability is nearly or entirely suspended in a sudden manner; as in cases of apparent death from lightning, when the nervous energy has been suddenly exhausted by this external cause, or in cases of drowning, strangulation, or other cases of sudden asphyxia of an external or mechanical origin. It is the property of true medicines to act on life, but not on a dead body. In many of these cases of incipient or apparent death, the first object to be attained is a mechanical one (like vomiting to remove a poison), and our first object is to employ means which will excite certain muscular actions. In asphyxia from the above causes, life will often be restored provided we can only restore the mechanical actions of respiration. These will be followed by the chemical actions producing the arterialization of the blood, and the chemical actions will be followed by that degree of vitality which will reproduce the mechanical actions, and thus restore the whole function, which will then be carried on

spontaneously. Now in this series, the primary mechanical actions must be artificially excited, and the physician is operating in the capacity of a mechanic. He for a moment lays aside his peculiar and more transcendental prerogative, as an engineer for regulating the vital forces, by the appropriate delicate agencies, in order to give the engine a start by a coarser lever. Now this may often be done by inflating the lungs, by reciprocating movements of the ribs, by electricity, frictions, and stimulating applications. It is no disparagement to Homœopathic therapeutics, that it cannot, like electricity, produce muscular action in a dead body. Yet these mechanical actions may be essential to resuscitation, after which the Homeopathic medicines are the most efficient agents for restoring the patient to health. A similar reason for large doses may exist in certain cases of insensibility, or of partial death from some kinds of poison.

But does this justify the resort to large doses, in cases of apparently approaching, or incipient death, from ordinary disease? It does not. For in this case the vital powers are weakened by a previous and often a remote morbid impression. If an Allopathic dose be given, it may either accelerate or retard the death a few minutes or a few hours, but it will in either case render the death more certain. If a large Homœopathic dose be given, it will render the death more speedy and more sure. I am willing to have such practices judged with exclusive reference to the good of the patient, and to waive all considerations of policy and of regard to the reputation of our glorious and beneficent system. But I will say, that to resort to any other than proper Homœopathic treatment, merely because a case is desperate, is to give the false impression that large doses and crude drugs are more efficacious than the small doses, and the potentized preparations of Homœopathia. If they were so, they should have been given earlier, and not when, at best, they can but tantalize with a hope to be presently extinguished in despair and death.

As to large doses in general, they are indeed capable of producing effects which small doses ordinarily will not. For example, they can excite violent purging, vomiting, sweating, and other morbidly excessive excretions. But these effects are worse than useless. The most common apology is the expulsion of bad or excessive bile and other vitiated secretions, which the physician imagines in the stomach and bowels. The patient is especially warned that these will accumulate if there is the least constipation. To be convinced of the utter falsity of this doctrine, he has only to try the experiment under Homœopathic treatment. It may require a little time to remove, by Homœopathic treatment, the constipated habit; but, during this time, the patient observes that his excretions are vastly more natural in character, and vastly freer from any excess of bile or vitiated matter, than when he took cathartics and emetics. Every Homœopathic physician knows, that when the constipation has continued for many days, the stools are usually of a healthy character. He generally allows constipation to continue from four to seven days after accouchement, and finds the stools to have a better character, and the patient a better recovery, than when the evacuation takes place in two or three days, whether spontaneously, or by a cathartic. In cases of small pox, I have known the constipation continue fifteen and twenty-two days, and be followed by perfect stools and a good recovery. The convalescence commenced before the evacuations, and were not caused by them. I have known no injury from such a course in any instance.

The effects of overloading the stomach—even with undigestible food—can, in almost every instance, be best obviated by Homœopathic treatment with small doses. Large doses of ordinary domestic coffee, which, in a single dose, has a less permanent action than most other drugs, is sometimes resorted to in such cases. I have not found it necessary, but cases may arise which will justify its use.

As to hard substances accidentally swallowed, or taken with the food—such as small coin and buttons, and huge quantities of cherry stones—emetics and cathartics are admissible, as in cases of poisoning. But the Homœopathic physician will, in such cases, prefer tepid water, and other evacuants which are but slightly medicinal.

Another inquiry of some importance, in relation to the boundaries of the Homœopathic art, *i. e.*, of medicine proper, is that which relates to the appropriate limitation of surgery. Time does not now allow me to give this a full examination. I shall, as in the case of the preceding topics, content myself with a few hints.

Surgery has its uses and abuses. There will always be cases requiring mechanical treatment. For example, fractures and dislocations can neither be prevented nor cured by Homœopathic treatment; though after the replacement of the parts, it is a useful auxilliary; indeed, as to the removal of the disease proper, it is our sole reliance. The wounds of large arteries present a similar case.

Another class of cases are surgical in their existing state, but they might have been prevented by appropriate Homœopathic treatment. For example, large urinary calculi, and the last stage of aneurisms of some large arteries.

There is another class of cases which does not belong properly to surgery in any stage; but which the Allopathic school has generally treated, either wholly or in part, by external or mechanical means—means which belong to and characterize the province of surgery. To this class belong most cases of ophthalmia, schirrus, cancer, and a great variety of ulcers. Though the surgeon has not always neglected constitutional treatment, it has generally been the extremely defective treatment of the Allopathic school. The results of this have been often so unsatisfactory, that he has relied much on surgery proper, and employed various external and mechanical means, including the use of the knife. How many useless incisions, excisions, and mutilations are there, not chargeable to a defective system of medical treatment?

Homœopathia, in its present state, could obviate by far the greater part of surgery; and it is destined to obviate nearly the whole. Homœopathia will do far more than supply its place. Dr. Mott, my respected instructor in surgery, was in the habit of saying, "There is more honor in saving a limb, than in amputating it." This honor will be especially awarded to Hahnemann and the Homœopathic physicians. Homœopathia will in time put an end to most mutilations for disease, whether they be the removal of limbs, of breasts, of tonsils, or of uvulæ. Not only the destruction of useful parts, but the frequent abbreviation of life itself by their removal, is chargeable to rejection of the beneficent system founded by Hahnemann. Statistics show that the average duration of life among those affected with schirrus and cancer, is shortened by operations—that those on whom excision is practised, die sooner than those who submit to no operation. Most local diseases, so called, are really general; most surgical diseases,

so called, are really medical. When the medical profession shall have generally appreciated these truths, and adopted the Homœopathic art of healing, the average duration of human life will be greatly increased.

B. F. JOSLIN.

New York, June 15, 1848.

ON THE MEDICINAL VIRTUES OF CALCAREA CARBONICA.

BY DR. CROSERIO.

Read before the "Societe Hahnemannienne."

[CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 62.]

Calcarea has a very well marked action on chronic headaches, reproduced, excited, or augmented, by intellectual labor, as I have had opportunity of confirming by experience. Hartlaub observed that it was useful when the headache appeared on making pressure on the top of the head, and was aggravated by the open air, or when it consisted in a drawing pain in the forehead, with cold of that part, or in shootings in the right side of the head, with painful sensibility to the touch.

Calcarea is a valuable remedy in diseases of the eyes; it possesses, like belladonna and sulphur, a special action on the different forms of inflammation on these organs and their consequences, and in the symptoms of the vision, especially in scrofulous subjects affected with glandular swellings. The numerous and very remarkable symptoms 238-316 show distinctly its effects, among which we should notice the cure of ophthalmiæ produced by bodies introduced into the eye. I have three times had opportunities of verifying its efficacy in cases of throbbing in the eye or eyebrow, with or without headache of a similar nature.

Symptoms 396-405 would induce us to believe it to be useful in neuralgia of the face. I experienced its beneficial effects in an agonizing supraorbital neuralgia, whose return it entirely prevented; in this case its action was, in all probability, so favorable, because this neuralgia had the peculiarity of always coming on after using milk for some time, which is characteristic of Calcarea. Two hours after taking the remedy, I experienced for ten minutes the same kind of sensations as were produced by the disease, but in a very slight degree, and not even painful. Since then I have never had any traces of this horrible complaint.

Calcarea is a powerful medicine in chronic affections of the ear, especially of the hearing (symptoms 317-63 are very well marked); it is, accordingly, one of the most useful medicines in deafness, in the hands of Homœopaths. Krteschmar cured, by means of it, a polypus of the auditory canal.

The disagreeable and obstinate symptom of swelling in the upper lip, which we observe in children of scrofulous constitution, I once found to yield to the action of Calcarea. Hartlaub also saw it succeed where the swelling of the lip was accompanied by swelling of the point of the nose, with scabs in its interior.

Its action on the glands may account for its utility in goitre.

We have already spoken of its action on the digestive organs, in which it is so valuable a remedy. Hartlaub found it useful in a case of pyrosis, occurring before and after eating, especially after sweet things; and when the eructation of water took place only after eating, and was accompanied

by vomiting of the food; in tendency to imperfect eructations; pain in the right side of the abdomen, and shootings in the lower part of the abdomen in children, without appetite and without liveliness; in constant eructations after meals; pressure in the stomach, frequent risings, especially when the stomach is empty; at the same time periodical anxiety, bad humor, vertigo, palpitation of the heart, constipation for several days, want of appetite, and emaciation; in chronic spasmodic affections of the stomach, with vomiting of food, and bitter mucus, and with diarrhœa of yellow fœces. In a case of chronic gastralgia, the administration of *Calcarea* was followed by vomiting of a large quantity of pus, whereby the patient was cured, thus leading us to suppose that it may be useful in internal abscesses.

It is specific in swelling of the mesenteric glands in children, and in the diarrhœa which accompanies dentition. Although our illustrious master has said that the diarrhœa of *Calcarea* appears to be the effect of the largest doses, this remedy does not appear to be less valuable in chronic diarrhœa, with ulceration of the intestines and marasmus, and in that accompanying pulmonary thisis. However, *Calcarea* is most suitable in obstinate constipation. The symptoms 820-8, 834-7, 841-66, demonstrate too clearly its effects on the termination of the intestinal canal, to permit us to doubt its great utility in diseases of this region.

The numerous symptoms produced by *Calcarea* on the urinary organs, lead us to presume that it should be useful in catarrh of the bladder. Kretschmar saw it cure a polypus of the mucus membrane of this organ. Under its action the patient passed by the urethra several masses of polypi, together amounting to the size of a hen's egg. I know not whether Homœopathists have already tried it in vesical calculus; it is probable it would at least mitigate the sufferings of the patient, as has been found to be the case in the Allopathic treatment, by lime water internally. There would, however, be no danger of poisoning the patient, as happened to Bettahen in his experiments on the lithotriptic virtue of lime water.

The female genital system is effected by this medicine in a peculiar manner, as I have before remarked; and when the menses are too abundant, too early, and preceded by violent colic, we have in *Calcarea* a powerful remedy, as Hahnemann observed, and as daily experience confirms. An uterine hemorrhage in a young girl affected with tubercular phthisis, which recurred on the least movement, and on the slightest emotion, which *Sabina*, *Secale*, and *Chamomilla* had only temporarily arrested, was permanently cured by a dose of *Calcarea*, whilst the other symptoms of phthisis were at the same time ameliorated.

When the menses are too abundant, and weaken the constitution, *Calcarea*, alternated with *Nux vomica*, in the interval between the periods, generally restores that function to its normal state.

Homœopathists have often found it of use in the leucorrhœa of leucophlegmatic individuals, whose catemenia are too abundant.

When there is not a sufficient supply of milk in the breasts of nurses, if there exists no organic morbid cause for this fault, the administration of carbonate of lime is always followed by a more abundant and normal secretion.

Symptom 1052—"The cough becomes loose, and entire masses, like pure pus, are expectorated,"* indicates its efficacy in certain cases of tubercular phthisis, which experience has confirmed.

* We may observe that this symptom belongs to the proving of *Calcarea Acetica*, and not of *Calcarea Carbonica*.

The extreme sensibility to cold, and the symptoms of catarrh, show its utility in persons subject to catarrh from a chill; and to this property of *Calcarea I* partly owe the re-establishment of my health.

Symptom 1104—"Dull blows from the posterior wall of the chest upwards to between the scapulæ, isochronous with the beat of the heart, with great anxiety,"* express the symptoms of aneurism of the thoracic artery, or of the heart so exactly, that it cannot fail to be useful in some cases of this disease, especially when we connect this symptom with those of the heart itself. "Palpitation, anxiety, spasmodic contraction, pressive and drawing pain in the heart, oppression in its movements," &c.

A patient who presented symptoms of hypertrophy of the heart, and who had been treated for this disease by the first Allopaths of Paris for two years, without benefit, had attained a great degree of obesity, and milk did not agree with him. He was much improved by repeated doses of *Calcarea*; *spigelia* completed the cure. These considerations induce me to direct your attention to this remedy in cases of aneurism; œdema of the extremities would be an indication for its employment in such diseases.

The action of *Calcarea* in caries, which has been already discovered, empirically, by Allopathists, has been confirmed in its rational Homœopathic employment, as also in atonic and fistulous ulcers. Its specific action on the bones is particularly manifested in the weakness of the extremities in children, and in the abnormal configuration of the long bones, in these subjects, in rachitis and club-foot, and in spontaneous dislocation, instances of the cure of which are abundantly supplied by our periodical literature.

As we have before remarked, Allopathy has employed *Calcarea* with success, in obstinate intermittent fevers, with abdominal obstructions; Homœopathy, instructed by the febrile symptoms produced by this remedy, has fixed more precisely the cases in which it is useful. Hartlaub recommends it in those fevers in which the attack commences in the afternoon, where the hot stage is not preceded by rigors, or when it predominates without thirst, with weakness and cold in the hands during the heat.

The moral character indicated by *Calcarea*, fearfulness, inquietude, taciturnity, bad humor, apathy, indisposition for labor, shows its utility in affections of the mind, when the patients constantly imagine themselves the objects of persecutions, or when they are convinced some misfortune is about to happen. If we may judge from the *ensemble* of these symptoms, *Calcarea* seems to be especially suited for nervous, delicate, weak, or excitable constitutions.

Having thus touched upon the principal diseases in which *Calcarea* is useful, for I am far from thinking the picture complete, I shall merely add that its action is best shown after sulphur or nitric acid; consequently, in some cases of chronic disease, it is useful to give beforehand, one of these two remedies, although they may not be so Homœopathic as itself.

Hahnemann asserts that this remedy is often as hurtful when repeated, as the first dose of it was useful; consequently, we should let it exhaust its beneficial action before passing to another remedy. This remark has been too often verified in our own practice to allow us to lose sight of it, like every thing else relating to practical matters, proceeding from the pen of this great man.

*This symptom also belongs to *Calcarea Acetica*.

I shall terminate this by a last advice, and that is, to exercise prudence in its administration. This remedy is one of the most energetic, and in spite of its peculiar adaptation for infantile diseases, we should be very circumspect in our doses, especially at that period of life, and in old age, for even at the end of six weeks, it often produces very violent primitive symptoms, which might be attended with danger, if the doses given were too strong.

This medicine is peculiarly adapted for the practice of attenuating, so to say, the solution of the globule in several glasses of water consecutively, as was the practice of our great master. With respect to the duration of the action of calcarea, it is very long. When it is very Homœopathic we may look for salutary effects for six weeks, and longer.

Calcarea is nearly related, as regards its dynamic properties to Belladonna. There are no two remedies in the whole *Materia Medica* which resemble each other so closely; so when Belladonna appears very Homœopathic, and yet does no good, we may be sure of Calcarea succeeding, and *vice versa*.

A young man, while under the care of M. Robert, Surgeon of the "Hospital Beaujor," Paris, was placed under the influence of chloroform, to undergo amputation of the thighs, at the hip-joint.

The operation was commenced, and the patient awoke, when M. Robert directed him to repeat the inhalation. But scarcely had a quarter of a minute elapsed, when loud stertorous breathing began, and the inhalation was immediately stopped. The face became extremely pale, pupils dilated, and eyeballs turned strongly upwards. The operation was suspended, and every effort made to restore the patient, but without avail. He was dead.—*London Lancet*.

We have received "The North West Journal of Homœopathia," edited by G. E. Shipman, M. D., Chicago, Illinois. We wish him "God Speed!" in the glorious cause which he advocates.

ABSTRACT OF DEATHS FOR NOVEMBER, 1848,

AS REPORTED AT THE REGISTER'S OFFICE.

"Let the Dead determine what the Living can't agree about."

Total treated Homœopathically ..	
Total treated Allopathically ..	
Total number of deaths ..	189
Total without a physician's r'p't.	
From other Diseases.....	40
Uterine Diseases ..	3
Still-born.....	11
Dropsy.....	6
Convulsions ..	21
Unknown.....	9
Measles.....	2
Croup.....	5
Whooping Cough.....	3
Scarlet Fever and Sore Throat.....	8
Diseased Liver.....	5
Diseases of Brain.....	3
Disease of Lungs.....	27
Fever.....	14
Diseases of Stomach and Bowel	32

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

Persons wishing to obtain Homœopathic medicine and books, or either, by applying to the editor of the *Journal*, can be supplied. Cases for domestic use constantly on hand.

SOUTH-WESTERN HOMŒOPATHIC JOURNAL, AND REVIEW.

"Prove all things—hold fast that which is good."

Vol. II.]

ST. LOUIS, JANUARY 15, 1849.

[No. 6.

JOHN T. TEMPLE, M.D., Editor.

T. W. USTICK, PRINTER, 59 MAIN STREET.

¶ This Journal will be issued monthly at One Dollar per annum, in advance. City subscribers will be supplied at any place within the city, by informing the Editor or Printer of the location.

CHOLERA !

This terrific scourge is no longer a thing at a distance, about which we may calmly speculate. It has been borne by the winds and the waves to our happy, beloved country. Its arrival in our great valley has been announced as a visitor of death. Already has its poisonous breath swept hundreds to the grave. Among all classes, its arrival has caused alarm, and a fearful anxiety as to the future. Society now resembles the restless agitation of the ocean, prior to the outbreaking of the storm. Every thought and feeling centre in one inquiry—"How can I be safe?"

The medical profession, which should afford a safe harbor in such a storm, is filled with rocks and shoals. The countless prescriptions which fill our newspapers, show too clearly, that the *learned profession*, in their views and treatment of this disease, as of all others, differ as widely as the plagues of Egypt, and, in our opinion, tend not less to destructive results.

Our distinguished surgeon, Dr. McDowell, in a printed circular, to the "citizens of the Great West," states that "Dr. Cartwright gave the following prescription to *six hundred* persons, and lost but *two cases* :—Calomel, 20 gr.; capsicum, 20 gr.; camphor, 10 gr.: mixed, and given when the diarrhea commenced, and repeated* until the vomiting and purging ceased," &c. Does the doctor believe his own statement? Has he ever known six hundred cases of any violent disease treated, with a loss of only two of the number? If the doctor believed in Dr. Cartwright's prescription, and his unheard of success, why does he recommend *two other prescriptions*—unless he believes they will cure *every case*? We regret

*We are not told whether every ten minutes, half hour, or hour.

that the doctor should have stooped from his high position, at the head of surgery in our great valley, to occupy so ludicrous a position as his circular places him in, before the medical profession. If any of our citizens have an important surgical operation to be performed on them, we advise them to go to Dr. McDowell. But if they are attacked with cholera, we warn them against Dr. Cartwright's and Dr. McDowell's prescription. The *science of Allopathy* was never more strikingly set forth in bold relief, than at the present time, when, from the learned professors, in her universities, down through the extensive scale of gradation, to the mere tyro, are issued to the citizens of our country, and the world, the sage conclusion of their *scientific deliberations*, in "cures for the cholera." If Don Quixote had lived in our day, such is the discordant sound issuing from these *temples and votaries of science*, that even his dauntless courage would quail before it.

How is this disease to be warded off? is a question of more importance than, how is it to be treated? as prevention is far better than cure. This question has been fully settled in Europe. It is to be done by a proper diet, and by watching and removing those symptoms which precede the cholera. When the disease has manifested itself, it is to be treated by remedies adapted to the *various symptoms* which are present in each case, and not by any one remedy, either simple or compound. Any recommendation for general use, in this, or any other disease, emanating from the most talented professor, or the most ignorant tyro, is alike empirical. The statistics of Europe, during its prevalence in '32 and '33, and in '47 and '48, prove beyond the power of cavil or contradiction, that this mode of treatment has resulted in the death of *more than one half* of all who were attacked by the cholera. They prove more than this, that during the same period, *less than one-third* died who were treated Homœopathically. Suppose that any person has the cholera, and that he has six or eight doses of Dr. Cartwright's magnificent prescription given him in twenty-four hours; can any one at all acquainted with the action of calomel, camphor, and capsicum, believe that 160 grains of calomel, 160 grains of capsicum, and 80 grains of camphor, all in the system at once, can result in no serious injury? In a majority of cases, inflammation of the stomach, and death, would be the certain results. Calomel and capsicum, in the cholera, are as dangerous remedies as the lancet and the blister, in pleurisy and pneumonia, and we caution our medical brethren, in both diseases, to beware of such fatal expedients.

THE LATE MR. LISTON.

This distinguished man, one of the brightest ornaments of the Allopathic school, prior to his death, had been convinced of the superiority of the Homœopathic over the ordinary mode of treating inflammatory diseases. We doubt not that he would have come out an open and ardent advocate of the system (although his study and practice were confined almost exclusively to surgery), if his valuable life had been spared. That our inference may not be deemed gratuitous, we make the two following extracts. From the "London Lancet," of the 6th and 13th February, 1836, under the head of "Reports from the North London Hospital," we have the following:—"Erysipelas of the head—*remarkable effect of the extract of belladonna.*

Mary Pecks, aged 32, was admitted under the care of Mr. Liston, on the 21st of January, 1836, laboring under severe Erysipelas of the head and face." Fomentations, tartarized antimony, and saline mixtures, were prescribed, with but slight benefit; one grain of belladonna in sixteen ounces of water was then ordered, two tablespoonfuls to be given every three hours. On the 24th of the same month she was reported rapidly improving: swelling and redness nearly gone.—Convalescent.—Medicine discontinued. "In going round, Mr. Liston remarked, that this was one of the most satisfactory and successful cures of Erysipelas he had ever seen, the disease entirely, though not suddenly, disappearing in the course of a very few days. He was inclined to attribute this to the treatment, both local and general, which had been adopted, but more particularly to the administration of belladonna. This, the students might be aware, was given on the Homœopathic principle, the doses only being somewhat increased. They had all probably seen the good effects of the aconite, and some of the other remedies employed by the advocates of Homœopathy."

It is worthy of remark, that this same patient had been admitted into the hospital for a similar attack affecting the same parts, and was successfully treated with tartarized antimony, incisions, and fomentations. She came into the Hospital on the 30th of October, 1834, and was discharged, quite well, on the 22d of January, 1835. Under Allopathic remedies she was between *eleven and twelve* weeks recovering, whilst under the remedies prescribed on the Homœopathic principle, she was reported convalescent on the *fourth day* from her admission. It is but just to state, that in her first attack the disease had been allowed to proceed for four days without the administration of any remedy, and her convalescence was rendered rather tedious from collections of matter forming in various parts of the scalp.

Again,—"*Erysipelas of the Head—Use of the Extract of Aconite and Belladonna.*—Catharine Cox, aged 25,—was admitted February 4th, 1836, under the care of Mr. Liston, with Erysipelas of the face—has been subject to attacks of Erysipelas for twelve years, lasting for a fortnight or three weeks at a time, the cures not being completed under three weeks." On her admission, fomentations were used to the parts every two hours, and an opening draught, containing sulphate and carbonate of magnesia, with antimonial wine, was given immediately. On the following morning, the 5th, the erysipelas had extended over the left ear to the occiput; she had passed a restless night; pulse same as yesterday, 116, small and hard; bowels opened by the medicine; great heat of skin, and thirst; the catamenia have re-appeared. Mr. Liston ordered a mixture, containing one grain and a half of aconite in four ounces of water, of which two tablespoonfuls to be given every three hours. At 10 P. M., had taken three doses of the aconite mixture; pulse 108, softer; skin moister; not so much restlessness; has had a slight rigor. A mixture, containing one grain of extract of belladonna in sixteen ounces of water, of which two tablespoonfuls to be taken every three hours. On the following day the pulse had fallen to 96; had had a very quiet night; skin covered with a gentle perspiration; tongue moist and clean, redness and swelling much diminished; no pain, and says she is a great deal better. Ordered a dose of castor oil. The belladonna mixture to be given every five hours. On the 7th she was nearly convalescent; the medicine was discontinued, and a pint of beef tea ordered. On the 9th, quite recovered, having been

under treatment only *four days*. The report goes on to state, "*The aconite has superseded bleeding in many cases at this hospital.*"

In farther confirmation, see Liston's "Elements of Surgery," second edition, page 61—"Erysipelas"—where he says, "the exhibition of the extract of aconite in this and other inflammatory affections, is often followed by great abatement of vascular excitement, so that the necessity for abstraction of blood is done away with."

THE ST. LOUIS MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.

On the evening of the 9th, we attended, by special invitation of an Allopathic brother, a meeting of physicians, to form a Medical Society of Saint Louis. The result was, the formation of a society by the above name.

The constitution, which was adopted unanimously, avows, as the object of the society, the promotion of medical science generally, and the improvement of the medical profession particularly, in Saint Louis. In one clause, or article, it declares that "no person shall become a member of this society who is not a regular graduate of some respectable medical school." In another article of the constitution it is declared that no physician shall become a member of the society "who has attached himself wholly, or mainly, to any sect, as Homœopathy, Hydropathy, Thompsonianism," &c. The consistency of these two articles we leave the members of this society to reconcile.

How the science of medicine is to be promoted by the members of a society which shuts itself within the walls of prejudice, bigotry and idolatry, and closes its doors against all who do not *think, believe and worship* as they do, is beyond our comprehension. Such men, and such a society, reminds us of the sage philosophers, and the society generally, of China, who, on their maps of the world, represent their country as occupying *all of the globe*, except, here and there, a little spot which they admit to be Europe, America, &c.; and who call themselves *celestial*, while all others are barbarians.

That "the medical profession in Saint Louis, particularly," needs improvement, is daily manifested to the intelligent in our city, who are inquiring for something more than a mere pretension to celestial origin, or exclusive medical science.

If the medical society really seeks the advancement of the profession, why exclude those whom they pretend to believe are ignorant quacks, charlatans, and fools? Why not invite them to come in, that they may behold the light, and worship the Sun? that they may drink from the fountains of Allopathic science; be nurtured by the fostering care of the venerated mother, Allopathy, and saved from the eternal purgatory to which they must be otherwise consigned.

We beseech you, gentlemen of the Saint Louis Medico-Chirurgical Society, to spare these poor deluded creatures. Oh, have mercy upon them! Let your bowels of compassion yearn over them; and your prayers daily ascend to the god, or goddess whom you worship, that they may be reclaimed, and saved from eternal *infamy!* and that you may be the honored instruments to keep up the fire of *medical science*, burning upon that altar which you have surrounded by your impregnable, impassable constitution.

Amid the desolations of time, should that constitution which you have formed, survive a few short years, it will remain a monument of folly and human frailty, with few equals, and no superiors.

**THE CONTAGION OF CHOLERA, THE CONDITION OF ITS SPREAD,
AND THE LIABILITY OF INDIVIDUALS TO ATTACK, &C.**

[From the "Annalist."]

The continued prevalence of cholera in some parts of Europe, and the probability of its extending westward, has caused the most diligent and scrutinizing search into the nature of its causes, the condition of its spread, &c., on the part of the health officers, sanitary commissioners of London, and other cities in the western part of Europe. These investigations have led to the publication of several reports and essays; among the most interesting and valuable of which, are two reports from the board of sanitary commissioners of London; another by Alexander Thom, Esq., on the causes, character, and treatment, of the cholera, in H. M. 86th regiment at Karrachee, in June, 1846; an essay, by Charles Cowdell, of London; and another by M. Bureaud Riofrey, of Paris. The substance of these several publications is contained in a long and exceedingly interesting article in the British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review, for July, 1845; and as everything connected with the causes and spread of great epidemics, is of the utmost importance to the profession, we do not hesitate to lay the conclusions arrived at by those engaged in the abovementioned investigations, before our readers. And we do this the more readily, because the same conclusions are equally applicable to the spread of yellow fever, influenza, &c. The London commissioners state, that the cholera, in its spread through Europe, both in 1832 and 1835, and, at the present time, has almost uniformly made its first appearance in the lowest and dampest part of the city attacked. And we find this position also strongly insisted on by an able writer in the British and Foreign Review, for April, 1847. This was true of Moscow, Warsaw, and Berlin, Saint Petersburg, Breslau, Paris, Carlisle, Manchester, London, and, we may add, New York, also. Here, the commissioners lay it down as a settled proposition, "that it is the combination of *humidity* with *impurity* of the atmosphere, which so powerfully predisposes to cholera." The evidence on this point, if given in detail, would more than fill our whole journal, and is entirely conclusive. The next conclusion at which the commissioners arrived, is, "that there is *no evidence* that cholera spreads by the communication of the infected with the healthy." This has been abundantly proved in every country where the disease has made its appearance during the last twenty-five years. Thus, preceding the actual appearance of the cholera at Trebizonde, at Astrakhan, and Moscow, in 1847, the most rigid quarantine and precautionary measures were adopted; but without the slightest apparent effect in preventing the spread of the disease. In regard to the last named city, the report says:—"That among all the physicians of Moscow, there is certainly not one who believes that a cholera patient communicates the disease by the touch. Daily experience is too decided on this head." The Italian and Swedish commissioners are also equally decided on this point. Dr. Parkes, also, who witnessed a severe epidemic of cholera in the Tanasserim provinces, in 1843, states that "the disease passed in a regular course through the country, nearly from North to South; its introduction into a place was *never* traced to intercourse; corps having free intercourse with infected districts, wholly escaped," &c. Again, in 1843, a portion of H. M. 63d regiment was

attacked with cholera, while marching from Madras to Bellary, and the authorities of the latter place at first refused to admit the infected corps, numbering about six hundred men, into the town. But the weather being exceedingly hot, and the disease continuing more and more fatal, while the soldiers were protected only by tents, they were admitted into the fort, and comfortably provided for in suitable buildings. Instead, however, of communicating the disease to the remaining soldiers of the fort, or to the inhabitants of the town, both remained wholly unaffected, and it rapidly disappeared from that part of the regiment which had just been so seriously afflicted. Proof, equally strong, was exhibited in France, in 1836, when the cholera prevailed very severely in Marsailles, and many thousands of its inhabitants fled to the neighboring city of Lyons, without communicating a single case to the latter city. But it is not so much our purpose, in the present article, to multiply proof, as to state conclusions: and hence, we will close the subject of contagion with the emphatic language of the Review already referred to. The writer says that, "Cholera does not require human frames for its transit and its multiplication; it is not bounded in by lines, or circumscribed by empty spaces; wherever it finds its conditions of existence it can spread, although for miles no man is found, whose frame may be the test of its power. This point we firmly believe is settled: it requires no qualification; it needs no further discussion." A third conclusion of the London commissioners is stated as follows, viz: "That cholera observes in its progress, the laws of ordinary epidemics, being influenced by the same physical conditions, and attacking similar classes of persons."

"Thus," say they, in their second report, "the cholera districts, the typhus districts, and the influenza districts, are all the same; and the local conditions which favor the spread, and increase the intensity of these and all kindred diseases, are everywhere similar. The proof of this is found in the fact, that, in the districts in which we have already shown that cholera principally prevailed, and from which typhus is rarely absent, influenza was twice, and, in some instances, four times as fatal as in the more salubrious parts of London." The commissioners do not mean to assert here, that the cholera, influenza, &c., are always confined exclusively to fever districts, but only that the same physical conditions favor the spread, and increase the intensity of all these diseases. "These conditions," say they, "may be comprised in *impure and humid air, unsuitable or insufficient food, inefficient clothing or protection from cold, and ill constructed dwellings.*" So uniform has been the influence of these conditions on the prevalence and severity of cholera, influenza, and epidemic fevers, both in Europe and Asia, that we may foretell, during any epidemic visitation, very certainly, both the localities and the class of people which will be chiefly affected. There are, however, several minor conditions, besides those enumerated, which exert more or less influence; and of these perhaps the soil is the most important. Thus volcanic and sandy soils are said to be less favorable to the prevalence of these diseases than any others. This has been attributed to their greater power of absorbing water, and thereby lessening the humidity of the atmosphere. But we cannot follow either the London commissioners, or any of the other writers we have named, through even a tithe of the evidence they have furnished in regard to the three propositions we have stated.

The great practical inference, however, which we would deduce, and

which we wish could be fully impressed on the whole human family, is this:—That however little we may know about the epidemic *principle*, or essential cause of cholera, and other kindred diseases, it is certain that the conditions and circumstances on which its activity and destructive prevalence almost entirely depend, are not only known and tangible, but are, to a very great extent, under our own control. Thus, we are taught, by all the experience of the past, that, without *impure air, insufficient, or unwholesome diet, or bad clothing*, no epidemic disease can become either extensively prevalent or fatal. Hence, it is high time that all those, in whose hands are entrusted the sanitary regulation of cities, villages, &c., should at least turn a part of their attention from those quarantine and non-intercourse regulations, which are to some extent the offspring of former errors, to the actual condition of the streets, lanes, alleys, cellars, and houses, within the bounds of their charge. For they may rest assured, that wherever the conditions we have enumerated, as favorable to the existence and spread of epidemics exist, there such diseases will find their way during the seasons of their prevalence, in spite of all the quarantine and non-intercourse regulations that ever emanated from legislative authorities. And, on the other hand, wherever a city is found *free* from these conditions, the inhabitants will be safe, even though an hundred infected individuals should be thrown into their midst. These are great and important truths, which have been abundantly illustrated by every epidemic that has prevailed during the last half century; and, hence, they cannot be too strongly impressed on the profession, and through it, on the whole community.

HOMŒOPATHY AT THE SPANISH COURT.

The *Eco del Comercio*, a Madrid newspaper, states that all the Royal Physicians at the Court of Queen Isabella have sent in their resignation. The reason for this, is the reception at Court of Dr. Nunez, a Homœopathist, who has been promoted in consequence of his being the attendant upon the favorite, General Serrano. This conduct of the Allopathic physicians appears to the editor of the *Lancet* highly commendable, and worthy of imitation by the Court Physicians of our own country, in the event of any dissenter from the legitimate ranks being admitted to the presence of Majesty. It is most probable, however, that in the event of such an occurrence in this country, the leaders of the medical profession would change their opinion, as they once did in somewhat similar circumstances. A physician high in practice, but having a degree neither from Oxford nor Cambridge, applied to be admitted in the College of Physicians of London. That illustrious and independent body replied, that they were sorry to deny so worthy an applicant, but it was against the laws to admit him. Soon afterwards he was appointed physician to the reigning sovereign, who expressed his desire to the College of Physicians, that he should be a member of their body. A conclave was held without loss of time, and with all haste they abrogated their obnoxious clause *pro tem*; had a diploma made out, signed, and despatched to the Physician to His Majesty, which he—*sent back to them.*—*British Journal of Homœopathy.*

THE CHOLERA IN MOSCOW.

(Extract of a letter dated 16th October, 1847.)

“The patients often die in 24, 30, 36 hours, sometimes quicker. The number of those attacked is as yet small, compared with the population; in general, only those of the lowest class, drunkards, &c., are carried off. *Veratrum* is useful in the premonitory symptoms; ipecacuanha, or veratrum and ipecacuanha alternately, according to circumstances, is serviceable in the commencement of the cholera, with nausea, vomiting, and diarrhœa; in a few hours amelioration and convalescence set in; but these remedies should, at that period, be repeated *of ten*, and in *strong* doses—the first dilution, three or four drops at once. *Veratrum* appears to be the chief remedy; cases occurred where the patients had already dark blue spots when they first came under treatment; here *arsenic* in strong doses did good. Bad cases were cured by *veratrum* and *arsenic* in alternation. The main thing is to get aid in the premonitory symptoms; wherefore it is best to have the Homœopathic remedies ready in the house. Frictions with hot vinegar, are good to produce an irritation on the skin, and favor the occurrence of respiration.—*Hygea*, xxii. p. 568.

HOMŒOPATHY IN RUSSIA.

A letter from Dr. Johannsen, of St. Petersburg, in the January number of the *Hygea*, gives an account of the state of Homœopathy in the dominions of the Czar. From this we learn, that except in the large towns, there is a great scarcity of medical men of any persuasion throughout the empire; still more so of Homœopathic physicians; but, on the other hand, there are very many landed proprietors who practice the system of Hahnemann on their own estates, as is evident from the vast number of Homœopathic medicines that are sent into the country from the central Homœopathic laboratories of St. Petersburg and Moscow. Much good is done by these amateur practitioners, in the way of curing their dependents. St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Riga, are well supplied with Homœopathic practitioners, but not many of the other large towns of the empire. It is chiefly among the upper classes that Homœopathy is in vogue. In St. Petersburg, for the last two years, the half of a government hospital for women, containing 100 beds, has been put under Homœopathic treatment. The Minister of the Interior wished it to be entirely devoted to Homœopathic practice, but it was resolved to keep half of the beds under Allopathic treatment, for the purpose of comparing the results of the two. No obstructions are made on the part of the government to the practice of Homœopathy; it is perfectly legalized; there are licensed Homœopathic laboratories, and a scale of charges for the medicines fixed by authority. Among the medical counsellors of Russia one Homœopathist has been nominated. It is allowed to Homœopathists to prepare and dispense their own medicines.

CERTAIN DUTIES OF PHYSICIANS OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC SCHOOL POINTED OUT.

[From the "American Journal of Homœopathy."]

Physicians of the Homœopathic School, especially in this country, have responsibilities which should urge them to exertion in the propagation of those truths in the healing art which they profess to believe, and which must ultimately effect a reform in medicine. Although we have no doubts of the final triumph of Homœopathy over all other systems of medicine, yet it is possible, and even probable, that the lives of thousands will be sacrificed, and the health of many more be injured, by a want of suitable zeal on the part of Homœopathic physicians, to make known to the people the superiority of their system. We include only those who are truly imbued with the science of our art, and who are bold enough to show their "faith by their works." It is, we may truly say, our only object in the publication of the "American Journal of Homœopathy," to make known more generally, those principles in the science of medicine which had been fully established, and which had accomplished such wonders in the cure of diseases. We did expect a hearty co-operation from all the friends of Homœopathy, and, to some extent, we have not been disappointed. We did not, nor do we now, ask any favors from those who assume the name of Homœopathy, but who never understood its principles and doctrine, and who were never able to practice the art. This class of practitioners are, to our mind, the most inconsistent of men. They profess faith in *similia similibus curantur*, but give the lie to their profession by Allopathic practice. This class of practitioners are more numerous than we were at one time willing to allow. We cannot find it in our heart to blame those Allopathic Journals which speak of the dishonesty of certain pretended Homœopaths; who, they assert, pretend to one thing and do another.

We would, however, inform those journals, that they are really condemning their own men; they are not of us, never were of us, and we risk nothing in the assertion, they never will be of us.

The real friends of Homœopathy have much to do. We have often expressed the opinion, through the columns of this journal, that the people must be informed on the subject of medicine; not for the purpose of making them physicians, which we could not do if we would, but to enable them to select, in cases of need, a real physician. We have no reason to change that opinion. On the intelligence of the people in regard to medical doctrines, depends a real, thorough, and a necessary reform in the art of medicine. This matter is of vast importance; it is one in which the entire public is most deeply concerned; and its interest therein should be made manifest. The course which ought to be pursued by every genuine friend of pure Homœopathy is, in our humble opinion, plain enough. There should be no—not even a seeming—yielding of our principles, under any circumstances. Enough is now known to enable intelligent minds to become fully convinced, that pure Homœopathic practice is adapted to every conceivable derangement of the human body; that it has accomplished more in the removal of human sufferings, where it has been employed with integrity, than any other system of medicine yet known. And further, that so far as its principles are concerned, there cannot in their nature be any change. Therefore, the science of Homœopathy is complete; the only improvement we look for is in the art.

In the treatment of what disease can Allopathy claim superiority? Has not Homœopathy been tested in all diseases? And has she disappointed reasonable expectations? Has she not, on the contrary, in most instances, far exceeded the most sanguine anticipations? What can Allopathy do in chronic diseases? In view of cures—nothing. Thousands would testify, of their own personal experience, that, in chronic diseases, Allopathy not only fails to cure, but makes such cases worse. Is it not true that Homœopathy shines out in her beauty and excellence when she is rightly employed in this class of diseases; which, every one knows, do not “get well of themselves.” How numerous are the cases, of from two to twenty years’ standing, that have been permanently cured by Homœopathy! With these facts standing out—these monuments erected by Homœopathy herself, unaided by anything else, which may be seen all over Europe and America—can any friend of humanity refuse to aid in the propagation of a system so clearly designed to relieve human sufferings?

But what is to be done more than is now doing? We answer, give circulation to the Homœopathic Journals. Several are now published in different parts of the country, and at a low price. If the “*American Journal of Homœopathy*” advocates the true doctrine and practice, it should have at least 10,000 subscribers. Let it go among the people;—they will read it; they will consider its contents, and be led to make trials of our art, and thereby their own experience will confirm them in the truth of Homœopathy.

We have been surprised and disappointed, that physicians of our school did not see that their interest would be greatly promoted by ordering a number of copies for gratuitous distribution. There are those who have done so, and we know that these have been amply remunerated for the expenditure of five and ten dollars a year. If we may be permitted to boast a little, we don’t believe that any publication can be found, so well calculated to awake attention to Homœopathy as this journal. Three years ago a physician subscribed for eight copies, and directed them to be mailed to individuals of his town; since which, each one promptly pays his own subscription, and some dozen more have been added; and the practice of that physician is now one of the largest in this country.

If the medical profession desires the downfall of quackery, let it remove from the minds of the people the idea of mystery in the treatment of diseases. Let it no longer imagine its dignity would be diminished by opening the door to true medical science, and invite all to look in and examine, and by their own personal inspection be convinced that the healing art is founded upon immutable principles, which are safe and certain, and that it is not left at loose ends; to mere guess work. We have no fears of any injury medicine will receive from an investigation of it by the people. For, in this country, there are no “ignorant masses,” and such is the nature of our habits of free communication with one another, and the tendency of our institutions to promote personal sociality, that knowledge must spread. Mind communes with mind too freely in this government, to allow the possibility of the continuance of important errors in medicine or in anything else. The lawyer, the clergyman, the statesman, the philosopher, labor to make the people comprehend the doctrines they advocate; but the physician, until now, has regarded it derogatory to his character, to explain his doctrine and practice to the people. The ground taken has been, that the patient must have faith in his physician, although he does

not know whether he be a wise man, or a fool. The time has come for such hazardous confidence to cease. To Hahnemann belongs the credit of the first movement to accomplish so desirable and necessary a reform. There are, strictly speaking, but two medical schools, the Allopathic and the Homœopathic; and the people are about to demand of these the reasons for their faith and practice. Let the Homœopathic school boldly, honestly, fully and clearly, answer the demand of the people in this respect. Write, publish, circulate, lecture, converse of Homœopathy,—but, above all, “heal the sick.”

THE CHOLERA.

[From the “American Journal of Homœopathy.”]

In 1832, when the cholera prevailed in this country, all sorts of theories were put forth to illustrate, if possible, the cause of that malady; and various modes of treatment were recommended with confidence, all of which tended to spread alarm among the people, without effecting much good. As information reaches us of the progress of that dreadful disease in Europe, the press teems with advice from editors, and advertiments of remedies. So numerous are the prescriptions for cholera already urged upon the attention of the people, that many are in a state of mental “confusion worse confounded.” If this disease comes among us—and it is far from being certain that it will, we do not see why it should cause any more, if as much, alarm as the typhus fever, which has prevailed in this city, and in other places in our country, during the last two years.

The cholera is strongly marked, and clearly defined. Its character is as well, if not better, understood by the medical profession, than many other diseases; which, by their fatality, make up the largest part of the weekly bills of mortality.

The cause of this malady is unknown, and it is probable that little or no benefit would accrue, if it could be established. All attempts to ascertain the essence of this disease have been vain; it can never be known; and if it were, it could be of no practical utility. That deceptive modern word, *pathology* has induced some to term the cholera a corgestive fever; others have thought it to be a degeneration of the blood, &c. &c.; the object being to fix a theory of the disease, and thereby infer a theory of cure; which cannot be done. This is the foundation of all, or nearly so, the pernicious modes of treatment, not only for cholera, but for other diseases.

“With the single exception of the empirics, the method of cure in every school was made to depend on the *theory of disease*, not on the discovered properties of medicines, apart from such theory. It is the characteristic of Homœopathy, that it is not a theory of disease at all, but a *theory of cure*, and that it may be applied to practice, whatever theory of disease may happen to be adopted. A therapeutical theory founded on a pathological hypothesis (however correct it might be), would require that medicines be selected according to their agreement with that hypothesis. Thus, if fever be ascribed to a spasm of the extreme vessels, and if this doctrine be regarded as our guide in practice, we must select a medicine in virtue of its property of counteracting such spasm; which is to introduce another theory, viz:—all results of the medicine are to be discarded, excepting so far as they may be considered anti-spasmodic. In this view, no theory of disease can constitute a definite foundation for practice.”

To treat any disease by its name, is downright quackery. To recommend any one drug, or a combination of drugs, in one prescription, as a remedy for cholera, is also quackery. To express upon paper the details of the treatment of cases of that malady is out of the question—the thing cannot be done, so as to be useful to the profession, or any one else. We ourself have seen hundreds of cases of cholera, but never saw two cases precisely alike; often, it is true, there was a similarity; often, also, a great dissimilarity. The following variety of medicines have been indicated, in this disease, and been found successful; which fact proves that the cases were dissimilar; for no one remedy has been discovered, which is appropriate to all cases:—

Veratrum album, *cuprum metallicum*, *ipecacuanha*, *mercurius*, *phosphorus*, *camphor*, *chamomilla*, *arsenicum*, *secale cornutum*, *acidum hydrocyanicum*, *acideum phosphoricum*, *carbo-vegetabilis*, *cicuta virosa*, and *nux vomica*. And in the affections subsequent to the cholera:—*Aconitum napellus*, *belladonna*, *bryonia alba*, *rhus toxicodendron*, *sulphur*, *cantharides*, and *cinchona*.

These medicines will be found indicated in the varied conditions of cases, and their proper use will require skill in the practitioner. There should be no hap-hazard prescribing of them; there must be exactness, so that the drug corresponds to the condition of the sick at the time it is administered. Unless it is so, no curative effect will take place. There should be no mixing of these medicines; each must be employed by itself; and if more than one be demanded by a case, the judgment of a competent physician must guide in the selection, he being governed by the established principles of his art. The educated physician, with the above remedies properly prepared, as they are by Mr. Smith, 488 Broadway, can cure the cholera promptly.

The intemperate and the free livers, whether in high or low life, have reason to be alarmed at the approach of this formidable malady. Generally, such cannot be saved by any treatment. But, those persons of ordinary health, of temperate habits, moral and physical, who eat to live, and not live to eat, have little cause of alarm, for the means of a certain and prompt cure, in such persons, are at hand.

The question will arise in the minds of the alarmed thousands—"What shall we do?" Which mode of treatment shall we adopt? The answer to this is: there are but two modes in the art of medicine—known by the terms *Allopathy* and *Homœopathy*. The former can be, and is, modified into a hundred or more shapes, and presents itself under various disguises, or names, such as *Thompsonianism*, *Chrono-Thermalism*, *Ecclecticism*, *Analytical*, *Botanical*, "*The Reform Practice*," &c. The latter cannot be modified; it is made up of clearly defined and immutable laws, any deviation from which, in practice, would render it ineffectual to cure. *Homœopathia* is the same everywhere, and its principles are fixed—they cannot be changed. For half a century, thousands have relied upon them, and invariably with renewed confidence. There are not, nor can be, two kinds of *Homœopathy*; such a thought is absurd, and whoever utters it betrays ignorance of the subject. The question must be determined by a choice of one or the other of these two systems of medicine; bearing in mind this fact, that the one is without principles, and the other has principles. This is true, or *Allopathy* could not assume so many shapes as it does. If it had principles they could not be changed, and it would be one

and the same everywhere; but it is notorious that scarcely two practitioners of Allopathy agree in the practice. If the decision is in favor of Homœopathy, then be careful to secure the services of a genuine practitioner of that system; for the public ought to know that there is much of Allopathy practiced in the name of Homœopathy.

Probably this system has not had, nor can have, a stronger opposition to its full development to the people, than is found in these pretended practitioners of it, who mix it with the different forms of Allopathy. We again assert, that the practice of Homœopathy requires precision; there must be no deviation from its laws; for if there be, the hopes of the sick may be disappointed, as many have been, who now condemn that which they never tried—they were deceived.

If you decide in favor of Allopathy, you need no instruction from us whom to employ.

Finally, the cholera, like all other diseases, requires the mature judgment of the physician in its management; and no one can safely dispense with such service. Every sensible mind cannot but perceive the propriety of this suggestion; there should be no confidence whatever placed in newspaper advertisements, or in lay practitioners. In 1832 we knew a few conceited men, who neglected their legitimate business, and, for the time, turned doctors; and, with some pretended specific, announced themselves armed and competent to meet this dire foe of human life. Many were silly enough to seek such aid in their passage from time to eternity.

Another evil should be strictly guarded against. The frequent use of camphor in large and repeated doses. Where there is a predisposition to cholera, and some of its milder symptoms present, spirits of camphor, in doses of twenty drops to a teaspoonful, often repeated, will, in most cases, develop the disease in a violent and fatal form. In 1832 we do not think we mistook in our observations, that camphor, improperly employed, was the cause of many deaths. There is probably no remedy more efficient in the first hour or two of a cholera diarrhœa and vomiting, when properly applied.

When an epidemic cholera prevails, druggists, whose business it is to sell medicines, step aside from their duty, and prescribe for hundreds who apply to them, laboring under cholera symptoms, or imagine themselves to be so. Much sacrifice of human life comes of the prescriptions of druggists, under such circumstances. We remember particularly to have remarked this in two of the temporary cholera hospitals in this city, in 1832. In one of them, scarcely a patient was admitted, who had not previously been drugged by an apothecary; and the mortality in that hospital was dreadful, as the printed reports will show. And if any thing, more than another, should destroy all confidence in Allopathy and Allopathic physicians, the reports of the cholera hospitals of this city, in 1832, should do it. They were published under the direction of a "special medical council" of prominent Allopaths, appointed by the common council. We challenge the entire Allopathic school to point out any real therapeutic principle which guided the practitioner in any one of the many means which were employed in the treatment of the cases of cholera embraced in those reports.

"On the invasion of a new disease, as the cholera, the dogmatist and the empiric would be alike at fault; the former, to be consistent, must defer his treatment till he has formed a satisfactory theory of the patho-

logical character of the disease; the latter refers to his experience, and finds it a blank: while the Homœopathist, whose guide is in the very features of the disease itself, as cognizable by him, is competent to meet it at once, without the delay of forming an hypothesis. He feels that a definite foundation has been laid for the treatment of this disease, as well as the more familiar, and therefore he may undertake it at once, without any conscious shifting of his ground."

THE HIGH POTENCIES.

[From the "American Journal of Homœopathy."]

We are glad to see the number of those who employ the higher potencies of attenuated medicines increase.

The mode of preparing medicines which was invented by Hahnemann, furnishes to the physician a wide scope for the exercise of tact and judgment, in the selection of doses adapted to the particular circumstances of the case, the susceptibility of constitution, &c.

The physician who, by experience, has learned the value of these attenuations, has a greater number of tools to work with—tools of a finer quality, and of greater efficiency.

Disease may be combated; the curative operations of the organism interrupted, and, for the time, suspended, by large doses—often the more readily for being homœopathically indicated; and to the superficial physician and the ignorant patient, a cure seems to have been effected, while only an alteration or palliation of the morbid symptoms has been accomplished.

The attenuation of medicines increases their curative effect; they excite the reaction of the vital forces by virtue of their dynamic power.

It will be acknowledged that the best recorded cases of cures, are made by medicines highly potentized—we are sure this corresponds to our own experience, and to that of those who have habitually employed them.

In dysentery, which so much prevails at this season, we have often seen cases rendered obstinate and unmanageable by the repeated use of large doses, while as often have we seen immediate cures effected by single doses of potentized medicine.

A case we have in mind of ten days continuance, in which ars. mur. mer. sulph. had been used in the 3d and 30th, was at once arrested by a single dose of sulph. 400; and we could multiply examples, and gather them from the practice of many about us.

Their employment requires exact knowledge of the medicine, and of its peculiar adaptation to the cases in which they may be given, but we are sure that physicians would be well repaid for their care and study, in the knowledge which would be thus furnished them, of means of superior power and efficacy.

MEDICAL LECTURES.

The season is approaching when the new schools of medicine in the United States will be in a state of activity. There is doubtless a decided choice among them, and it is of consequence to have reference to the fitness

of the men who give the courses of instruction. While some talk, and others read the opinions and suggestions of by-gone oracles, from year to year, without sufficient reference to the brilliant progress science is constantly making in every department of human knowledge, many actually feel their responsibility to students, and labor incessantly for storing their minds with important facts and established truths: they interpret nature, instead of glorifying themselves.

The magic of an individual name, it is feared, is the life-blood of some of these institutions, and their withdrawal, or decrease, might prove a death blow to some colleges. Real genius, moral worth and enterprise, seek no selfish ends, nor does their stability or usefulness depend on intrigue, or false exhibitions of character. Medical schools, created, not for the promotion of medical science, but for certain incumbents, without reference to their capacity or fitness for public teachers, if such there are, should be avoided. Is the public in an error in supposing that there are any such medical clap-traps?—*Boston Med. and Surg. Journal.*

FOR THE ST. LOUIS MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY !

PERSECUTION FOR NEW IDEAS.

Harvey, who first discovered the circulation of the blood, was styled "vaga bond or quack," and persecuted through life.

Ambrose Pare, who lived in the time of Francis I., introduced the ligature as a substitute for the painful mode of staunching the blood after the amputation of a limb—namely, by applying boiling pitch to the surface of the stump. He was, in consequence, persecuted with the most remorseless rancor, by the Faculty of Physic, who ridiculed the idea of putting the life of a man upon a thread, when boiling pitch had stood the test for centuries.

Paracelsus introduced antimony as a valuable medicine; he was persecuted for the innovation, and the French Parliament passed an act making it penal to prescribe it; whereas it is now one of the most important medicines in daily use.

The Jesuits of Peru introduced into Protestant England the Peruvian bark, (invaluable medicine,) but being a remedy used by the Jesuits, the Protestant English at once rejected the drug as the invention of the devil.

In 1793, Dr. Grenuelt discovered the curative power of cantharides in dropsy. As soon as his cures began to be noised abroad, he was committed to Newgate by warrant of the president of the College of Physicians, for prescribing cantharides internally.

Lady Montague first introduced into England small pox inoculation, having seen its success in Turkey, in greatly mitigating that terrible disease. The faculty all rose in arms against its introduction, foretelling the most disastrous consequences; yet it was in a few years generally adopted by the most eminent members of the profession.

Jenner, who introduced the still greater discovery of vaccination, was treated with ridicule and contempt, persecuted and oppressed, by the Royal College of physicians; yet he subsequently received large pecuniary grants from government for the benefit he had conferred on his country by making known his valuable discovery; and at the present time its observance is very properly enjoined by the whole medical profession and the legislature.

THE ECLECTIC PRACTITIONERS, OR THE SO-CALLED PRACTICAL MEN.

There are medical men in high positions, greatly occupied with numerous patients, who, from a want of study, of intelligence, or of time; from a natural indolence, or from being too old to master recent important improvements, affect a supreme disdain for every thing that concerns doctrine or generalization, either physiological or philosophical. they call themselves PRACTICAL men, and speak ironically of *theories—men of science, or of the closet*, such who labor most for the advancement of medical science, and whose knowledge crushes and confounds them. These so-called practical men are those who have no doctrine and no general principles, who gather together ready-made formulæ and isolated cases, without any kind of scientific discernment. The only medicine they study is that contained in small books of prescriptions, published in 18mo., or 24mo., which they carry in their pocket, and know by heart. We have frequently had occasion to remark that a practical man, that is, a man who boasts of knowing nothing of scientific medicine, is a medical machine, inferior, intellectually, to a master-mason, a locksmith, or a cabinet-maker, for these have principles and a sort of doctrine, which they apply in their business. They were appreciated in like manner by a learned individual, whose authority no one could doubt, and who said:—“The true eclectic works without conviction, without principle, without idea. He is continually enlarging his circle, in order to enclose within it facts of the most contradictory nature—they sacrifice in a sort to every god, and create a kind of scientific pantheism, not less fatal to true science than pantheism, properly so-called, is to true religion.”—*Professor Cruveilhier's Address to the Anatomical Society, 1845.*

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**ABSTRACT OF DEATHS FOR DECEMBER, 1848,**

AS REPORTED AT THE REGISTER'S OFFICE.

“*Let the Dead determine what the Living can't agree about.*”

|                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Diseases of Stomach and Bowels     |  |
| Fever                              |  |
| Disease of Lungs                   |  |
| Diseases of Brain                  |  |
| Diseased Liver                     |  |
| Scarlet Fever and Sore Throat      |  |
| Whooping Cough                     |  |
| Croup                              |  |
| Measles                            |  |
| Unknown                            |  |
| Convulsions                        |  |
| Dropsy                             |  |
| Still-born                         |  |
| Uterine Diseases                   |  |
| From other Diseases                |  |
| Total without a physician's report |  |
| Total number of deaths             |  |
| Total treated Allopathically       |  |
| Total treated Homœopathically      |  |

The abstract of deaths will be given quarterly, hereafter, commencing from 1st November, 1848, which will bring our first quarterly statement in February next—our next number.

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HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

Persons wishing to obtain Homœopathic medicine and books, or either, by applying to the editor of the *Journal*, can be supplied. Cases for domestic use constantly on hand.

SOUTH-WESTERN
HOMŒOPATHIC JOURNAL,
AND REVIEW.

"Prove all things—hold fast that which is good."

VOL. II.]

ST. LOUIS, FEBRUARY 15, 1849.

[No. 7.

JOHN T. TEMPLE, M.D., Editor.

T. W. USTICK, PRINTER, 59 MAIN STREET.

¶ This Journal will be issued monthly at One Dollar per annum, in advance. City subscribers will be supplied at any place within the city, by informing the Editor or Printer of the location.

CASE OF RHEUMATISM !

Mr. T. J. was attacked in the night of the 24th of January, ult., with violent pain in the left hip joint and knee; could not move his foot or leg without the most agonizing pain—described the sensation as a burning hot feeling, running from the hip joint down to the knee, with a sense of numbness through the entire limb—no appetite; slight fever; pulse hard; could not bend the knee or thigh without taking the hands to raise the limb.

Prescribed Belladonna—third potence—five pellets, in alternation with Rhus. Tox.—third—five pellets every three hours.

January 25th.—Found my patient sitting up—said he had perspired freely during the latter half of the night, and slept well—no fever; pulse soft, slow and feeble; no pain; could flex his leg and thigh with ease, without any aid from his hands: said his only trouble remaining was the unpleasant numbness, and a sensation in walking, as if his left leg was a little longer than the other—appetite returned; skin still moist. Prescribed Rhus., six pellets, and directed him to take nothing else until I saw him again.

January 26th.—Called. Found that my patient was well, and learned that three hours after taking the Rhus., he left the house to attend to business, and remained out all the afternoon—had slept soundly, ate a hearty breakfast, and his lady informed me that he had not one symptom left, but was as well as ever. The astonishment and high satisfaction expressed by his lady, were, we confess, very gratifying, and we could not suppress the emotion of gratitude we felt to the immortal Hahnemann, for the benefits conferred by him on suffering humanity.—[F.D.]

INFINITESIMAL DOSES.

That persons who are ignorant of Homœopathia should disbelieve in such doses, is perfectly consistent with their education, practice, and habits. For such persons, professional or otherwise, who openly oppose, and even ridicule, the science of Homœopathy, and the infinitesimal dose, we can feel respect, mingled with pity. But for persons who profess to understand this science, and who call themselves Homœopaths, and yet deny the efficacy of infinitesimal doses, we have no respect; nor are such entitled to the respect of any true Homœopath. Indeed, we believe that through the entire Homœopathic ranks, all such are considered as wolves in sheep's clothing—as base counterfeits.

Indeed, there cannot be a stronger evidence of value in any thing, than that it is counterfeited—and we feel it a duty to warn our readers, that just in proportion to the increase of Homœopathy, and the extension of its blessings, so will be the multiplication of vile counterfeits, which may be easily detected. Whenever you find a man professing to be a Homœopath, who gives emetics, cathartics, anodynes, stimulants, tonics; or gives what he may call Homœopathic medicines in Allopathic doses—he is no Homœopath. And again, if he gives medicines in any other than *infinitesimal doses*, he is no Homœopath. This is the test, and the only one, in our judgment, by which we can decide between the true and the false Homœopath.

This is the only criterion left us by the immortal Hahnemann, to discriminate between his true followers and the many babbling hypocrites, who make great pretensions to superior knowledge, in all matters pertaining to this great discovery. We say, beware of such.—[Ed.]

INTERESTING CASE.

Mrs. E. S. was attacked, on the 17th, with violent pains in the bowels, great oppression at the lungs, deadly sickness and vomiting; with great restlessness. She had, during the preceding ten days, had several attacks of the same nature, but not so violent. The attack had lasted for one hour when I saw her. The sickness at the stomach and retching were most distressing—great restlessness; pale, sunken features; hands cold, clammy, and pulseless; forehead cold and clammy—said her stomach felt “as if it was a mass of ice,” and her head felt awfully distressing; had great oppression in breathing, with indescribable anguish; purging had ceased; had spasms in the muscles of the face. Gave Ipecac. (six pellets dissolved in a wine glass of water)—one teaspoonful every five minutes. In twenty minutes the stomach was perfectly quiet; no nausea remaining. Then gave Arsenicum—six pellets, dry, on the tongue—and repeated it in fifteen minutes. In fifteen minutes after the second dose, the pulse was restored, and the warmth of the extremities fully re-established. Remained one hour and a half—gave no more medicine—she remained quiet and easy—slept all night.

18th.—Found my patient up—had slept all night—felt well, except an unpleasant sensation in the head—a kind of “sore feeling inside, when moved.” Gave her one dose of Bryonia.

19th.—Found my patient well.—[Ed.]

CHOLERA! AND THE MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY OF SAINT LOUIS.

This subject, we learn, has been made the first grand topic of discussion, by the "Medico-Chirurgical Society of St. Louis."

We regret that we are unable to furnish our readers with the report of the very able speeches made on the occasion, and the very satisfactory conclusions arrived at. From our knowledge of the profession, and the *general unanimity of opinion on all medical questions*, which, from time immemorial, has belonged to the *science of Allopathy*, we conclude that this debate was *most happily and satisfactorily settled*.

This Society having been formed (at least the constitution says so) for the *general promotion of medical science*, and the *particular improvement of the medical profession in Saint Louis*, we think the public should be informed of every *degree* taken by this Society, either in the general improvement of medical science, or the particular *mlioration* of the medical profession in Saint Louis. Will not the President of the Medico-Chirurgical Society take steps to make public the *grave* conclusions of the Society, on that all-important subject, the Cholera? Any aid which we can afford the Medico-Chirurgical Society, in the general promotion of *medical science*, or the particular improvement of *the profession in St. Louis*, will be cheerfully rendered at all times. The people feel interested in knowing what this Cholera is, and how it may be cured. Come out with the light of your concentrated rays, and dispel the darkness and gloom which pervade the community! Tell us—What is Cholera? and how shall we cure it? In the good old Bible we are told that with a multitude of counselors there is wisdom. Let us have the benefit of that wisdom! or we may be forced to conclude, either that the Medico-Chirurgical Society forms an exception to a general rule, or that the inspired writer never conceived the idea of embracing *Allopathic science* within the circle of the proverb.

ED.

MOTHER AND GRANDDAUGHTER, OR ALLOPATHY AND HYDROPATHY.

THE DIFFERENCE.—In the Allopathic way of doing business, if a physician wants to remove an obstruction from any of the passages, he gives violent emetics, powerful diaphoretics, or horrible cathartics, and diabolical sialagogues (mercury), thus destroying, for a longer or shorter time—generally longer—the tone of every part of the system, the effects of which, in certain constitutions, can never be recovered from. In the hydropathic way, all the physician has to do, is to open the doors—by washing the skin—stopping all nonsense from entering the body, and by the timely and judicious application of the water, invite the blood from the part where it is causing the obstruction, to the surface and extremities, where it belongs.—*Groefenberg Water-Cure Reporter*.

CATHARTICS AND EMETICS.

It is with pleasure we recommend to our readers the extracts from the report of the committee appointed by the American Institute of Homœopathia, on the "Employment of Emetics and Cathartics." The views entertained in that report have our most unqualified approbation. They merit the serious consideration of every intelligent mind.—[Ed.]

To the American Institute of Homœopathia.

GENTLEMEN:—Your Committee, to whom was referred the consideration of a Resolution adopted by this Institute, during its last annual session, on the "Employment of Emetics and Cathartics" by Homœopathic physicians, has given the subject some consideration, and now, with your leave, offers the following Report.

W. E. PAYNE, M. D.

BATH, MAINE, June, 1848.

When first considering the character of the Resolution above referred to, your Committee must confess that he felt not a little surprise, that the Institute should have suffered a momentary arrest of its attention by such a proposition; as it appeared that the exact relation of such agents to the Homœopathic art, must have been obvious to every one who had but a moderate understanding, even, of the principles upon which Homœopathy, as an art, is based. He, therefore, thought that nothing could be said that every theoretical and practical Homœopath did not before know, and was willing to make a rule of his conduct, for the tranquillity of his own conscience, and the fulfilment of his duty to Homœopathy, in his practice of the art. But more mature reflection, together with known instances of recreancy with some professed Homœopathic physicians, show, in clearer light, the necessity of making known to the world a criterion by which a correct judgment might be passed upon those who offer themselves as servants of the public. The imputation may be made, without becoming obnoxious to the charge of uncharitableness, that much of Homœopathic ground is occupied by *exotics*—a kind of *tare* that *will* grow with the *wheat*,—with those (to drop the figure) who enter the profession from no other than mercenary motives—ready at all times to cater to the whims and prejudices of the public. In consideration of this fact, a further necessity became apparent that this Institute should assume an attitude, in relation to this class of (so called) Homœopathic physicians, that cannot be mistaken for favor or supineness. Homœopathy is beset with foes from without, who would crush her if they could. But from such she has nothing to fear if her *friends* are true to the great principles which Hahnemann fought so long and energetically to establish. Upon the principles of Christian charity and common courtesy, we should treat such opponents with respect, so far as they demean themselves by an honest and fair opposition. For we hold that every man's opinion, in this matter, should be respected, so far as to meet him upon the plane of scientific reasoning, provided his opinion is grounded in his own rational perceptions, and is put forth as the honest conviction of his own mind. But as practical *physicians*, we should leave them alone to the enjoyment of all the glory they may be able to win by the practice of their art. In our own household we have

a foe far more formidable; and if it were possible to arrest truth when it has once found an abiding place among men, by its salutary influence in assuaging suffering, then might we, with great reason, fear that the end of Homœopathy was near. Against such influences it seems necessary that those who have the good of Homœopathy at heart, and consequently that of their fellow men, should oppose a barrier. And upon this ground, and this alone, does your Committee conclude to go forward to the duty assigned him.

All systems of medical practice, from the very infancy of the art, down to the appearance of Homœopathy, however much they may have professed, and appeared, to differ in essence, were, in reality, only different phases of the same monstrous growth; and all new theories and systems that have arisen since that time, are but excrescences which heighten the deformity to a still more loathsome degree. Thompsonianism, Chrono-Thermalism, Hydropathy, etc., are all offsprings of the old system of medical practice, and all belong to an old dispensation that is fast passing away—a dispensation of old things in medicine, in science, in philosophy, and in civil government; and all must together work their way for evil or for good, and at last be numbered with the things that were.

Homœopathy is the science of specifics—the realization of an idea which is fast gaining ground in the philosophical world, that no one thing in the whole world of creation, is exactly like another; or can fill the place, or perform the office of any thing but itself; and that this diversity of conformation and use, is required for the formation of a perfect whole, as the variety of form and use of the various organs and tissues are required to make a perfect human body. Every thing, even the most minute, has a distinct place to fill, and a particular office to perform, which can never be completely filled or performed by another. This is an idea not less true than it is beautiful; and it shows us the mutual dependence upon each other of all things, and demonstrates the truth of the proverb, that “nothing was made in vain.” All things are thus seen to assume a dignity of character; and this is enhanced in the degree that each one works out, faithfully, its legitimate duties in the world; for thus each is performing an indispensable office, which cannot be accomplished by aught else. He who is disposed to think there is an identity of properties and use, in any two things in the surrounding world, or that the use of one thing can be replaced by that of another, may obtain a sufficient amount of evidence to convince him of the erroneous tendency of his thoughts, by critically examining and comparing the symptoms developed by the various bodies contained in the Homœopathic Materia Medica. He may take the two hundred and fifty drugs, compare symptom with symptom, and after making all necessary allowance for the inadequacy of our language, for the expression of ideas, and the difference of judgment of the different provers, he will find a difference so marked as to convince him that each body maintains an independent position, and occupies a sphere that can never be occupied by any thing else. Now, when passing over this range of two hundred and fifty bodies, promiscuously selected, he finds a diversity so marked as to leave no doubt that, so far the rule is without an exception, he may, by inductive reasoning, arrive at a tolerable degree of certainty that such is the fact throughout nature’s wide domain.

Every diseased state of the human organism, is represented by some object in the surrounding world; or every object embraced in that grand

division called drugs, or poisons, is an embodiment of active principles, similar in their character, to those operative influences, which, when exhibited in the organism, we call disease. This truth is taught us by observation and experience. For example, an individual, after exposure to cold, or depressing atmospheric influences, is suddenly seized by shiverings and chills, alternating with flushes of heat, or followed by burning heat over the whole body. Short and hurried respiration, hacking and dry cough, with stitching pains in the chest—also, during deep inspiration, cough much excited or increased by every deep inspiration, or when attempting to speak: or else hard and dry cough, with pain in the head, and shootings in the sides, or cough with expectoration, vicid, tenacious, lumpy, and often muco-sanguineous. The above are some of the general symptoms that characterize an inflammatory state of the lungs. Of course, in most cases, other symptoms would exist, requiring note, in order to complete the picture for practical purposes. But these symptoms are sufficient for our design. Now this group of symptoms may be exactly assimilated by the introduction of phosphorus into the system, when in a state of health, in quantities sufficient to induce disease—showing conclusively, that the operating influences, in both instances, are similar, for exactly similar effects result in both cases; and it is an axiom, that “Like effects can only result from the operation of like causes.” True, other drugs may induce symptoms indicative of inflammation of the lungs, but no other drug can exactly assimilate a *phosphorous pneumonia*.

When investigating a case of disease, we shall observe one or more groups of symptoms, which, for mere convenience, we honor with some special name—it matters not. After collecting and arranging every symptom, even the most minute, according to its relative value, we shall have a perfect picture of the disease. Now we shall find, on looking over the picture, that it possesses many symptoms in common with many groups. These general features are so strong and prominent, oftentimes, as to present almost the same appearance. Nevertheless, the group, as a whole, is unlike any other group. The question then comes up—What is the distinguishing feature? What has this group of symptoms about it, by which it can be distinguished from any or all other groups? This is the question to be decided by the physician. And when this is correctly done, he turns his attention to drug diseases, to find an exact resemblance, to find its daguerreotype. In following this course, the work is accomplished without lumbering the memory with the host of symptoms which every drug is capable of developing; for, as surely as the distinctive feature of the group of drug symptoms corresponds with the distinctive feature of a group of symptoms developed in the organism by natural causes, so surely will the correspondence hold good throughout. This general law, which governs the relation of both natural and drug diseases, will not admit of an exception. This is *Homœopathy*—“RATIONAL HOMŒOPATHY,” in its broadest and most particular sense. Here we might close the subject, for it is an inevitable sequence of our reasoning, that emetics and cathartics have no place in the *Therapia* of Homœopathy.

In conclusion, your Committee will state, that he believes the interests of Homœopathy will advance just in proportion as the law developed by Hahnemann, of applying remedies, is adhered to, and consequently it will be retarded in the degree that the latitude of all methods is allowed. The truth is as much in force in medicine, as it is in religion, that “WE CAN-

NOT SERVE TWO MASTERS." And we believe it a very mistaken idea, that the spread of Homœopathy will be promoted by ceding some of its ground to Allopathy. Homœopathy will seldom commend itself to any one in this age, by reasoning *a priori*; for the human mind is so deeply immersed in mere materialism, that it is difficult to entertain an idea of power aside from weight and measurement. By its fruits Homœopathy is to be known; and certainly no one can use it so successfully as he who gives it his undivided attention. He who attempts to unite it with aught else, will be always below mediocrity. True, he may acquire a kind of mushroom notoriety, but it cannot withstand the advances of truth. Every one who prescribes a remedy, should do so with a religious observance of the Homœopathic law of cure; and he who willfully evades it, for the purpose of accomplishing some selfish end, should be regarded with distrust.

As to the doses used, one must be governed, in general, by the general experience of the profession; and, in particular, by his own individual observation. If most successful with the *mother tinctures*, they should be used, by all means: if more successful, however, with the 2,000th attenuation, the same liberty should be allowed. The absence of a perceptible perturbation of the disease, after the administration of a drug, is no evidence of the want of a true restorative power. The declaration of Holy Writ may be borne in mind, which is equally true here, that, *God is not in the wind, nor in the earthquake, nor in the fire, but in the still small voice.*

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#### CORRESPONDENCE.

"NEW ORLEANS, 25th December, 1848.

"DR. J. T. TEMPLE—*Dr. Sir:*—New Orleans is now dreadfully afflicted with the Cholera, in an epidemic form—120 deaths per day, for the past three days, have been known in this disease. This is the twelfth day. It is on the increase. It is very easily managed, when persons live prudently,—say on roast beef, mutton, rice and good bread, and black tea; and where not affected by symptoms, good, well roasted, or boiled potatoes. Very few persons in the city escape entirely the symptoms. Generally diarrhea is the first, perhaps with all who live prudently, and don't expose themselves. If taken at once this can be checked by simple remedies. I have found Chamomilla, Pulsatilla, and China, sufficient. If the case is very bad, Phosphoric Acid I find very useful. In some cases, where improper food brought on severe pain at the pit of the stomach, without diarrhea, Camphor relieved. Those cases which were severe, I treated with Veratrum and Capsicum. My family, eight in number, and two servants, as well as my clerks, I have treated Homœopathically, and many others—among the number, *one physician of the Old School*. Neglect to treat the diarrhea in time, proves fatal in almost all cases, without regard to condition in life."

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The writer of the above is not a physician. We hope his business will permit him to send us a communication frequently, as we know his zeal is ever alive in the advancement of truth, and the alleviation of human suffering.—[Ed.]

## CHOLERA ASIATICA.

By Dr. Nusska, in Augsburg.

## I. ÆTIOLOGY.

1. *Remote Cause*.—This is a peculiar poison, which appears to be propagated on man only, and to cleave to his dwellings, clothes, &c.

The cholera-poison causes, in a tolerably healthy person, merely a slight indisposition; at the utmost, the first stage of cholera, i. e., cholericine. Cholera is generally preceded by premonitory signs, which are sometimes noticed, and at others overlooked, and never breaks out suddenly upon any person. The *cholera fulminans*, therefore, is something exceedingly rare. Only by a subsequent proximate cause (fear, error of diet, cold, &c.), the germ is developed into *Cholera Asiatica*. This is a main reason for discarding apprehension, and “*embraces all prophylaxis*.”

The length of duration of an epidemic in a place depends on its location, size, crowded population, &c., yet, as a general thing, it remains several months. Sporadic cases a longer and shorter time, according to their violence. About one-half to one-three hundredths of the population are usually attacked.

*Note*.—The air dilutes the cholera-poison, and is a bad conductor of it, because,—1. The cholera does not appear in all parts of a city at once, but travels along houses and streets, and is carried along by travelers, caravans, armies, ships; thus often leaping from one place to another which is very distant. 2. Because it is more fatal in close dwellings, narrow streets, and hospitals, where it is most concentrated, most intense (even as many as ninety-nine having died out of one hundred who were attacked). 3. Because the disease is, in certain latitudes, in a degree *independent* of changes of temperature.

2. *Proximate Causes*.—Fear, fright, nausea, grief, error of diet, purgatives, taking cold, dampness, heat (in hot climates), low grounds, lower floors in a dwelling, crowded dwellings (prisons, narrow streets, negative electricity of the air).

*Note*.—Favorable circumstances are:—Cold (cold climates), high elevation above the level of the sea (mountainous regions), free circulation of air. Chlorine has, in this disease, no disinfecting power.

3. *Predisposing Causes*.—Middle age, female sex, idiocy, chronic diarrhea, *habitus venosus*, scrofula, intermittent fever, plica Polonica. *Amongst Children*:—Male sex, apthæ, jaundice, worms, difficult dentition. The cholera may attack an individual more than once.

*Note*.—Modifying circumstances:—Infancy and old age, ulcers on the feet, phthisis, influenza.

## II. PATHOLOGY.

*DIAGNOSIS*.—1. Copious secretion in the stomach and bowels, of a serous albuminous neutral, somewhat yellowish *fluid*, containing white flakes of the size of lentiles, and sometimes bloody, discharged by the

mouth and anus, without effort, smelling slightly albuminous, mouldy, sperm-like, and tasting insipidly; in rare cases, the discharges consist in thick flakes, coagula, with little serum. 2. Decrease, or entire cessation of all secretions, and excretions, of the tears, saliva, bile, fœces, urine, perspiration; only the milk and the menstrual flux are partially excepted, 3. Absence of elasticity and warmth of the *cutis*, (consequently cholera wrinkles, *facies cholericæ*, lead color,) likewise of the mucous membranes (consequently cold tongue, *vox cholericæ*, cold breath), and the vascular system (consequently soft pulse, bellows' sound, congestion). 4. Tonic, more seldom clonic, muscular spasms, particularly in the (lower) extremities and abdominal muscles.

**COURSE.**—Cholera has usually *three stages*, besides slight premonitory symptoms, which occasionally precede it by several weeks (such as irritability, languor, sleepiness, unrefreshing sleep, pulse soft, slow, confusion in the head, pale countenance, pain in the stomach, nausea, rumbling in the belly, tendency to diarrhœa, spasms in the calves, &c).

**First Stages.** *Cholericæ.* Pain in the epigastric region, aggravated by the touch, sometimes running upwards to the throat, and also into the abdomen, *diarrhœa*, especially, early, varies in color, consistency, &c., but containing fœces, is at times unrestrainable, and growing more light-colored as the second stage approaches, until it becomes serous; then the flakes make their appearance, and the discharges—frequently after another copious evacuation of fœces—assume the characteristic appearance. Further: auscultation reveals the bellows sound, first in the abdominal aorta, frequently early, and next in the heart itself; pulse softer, thirst more or less, *varying* according to the frequency and consistency of the diarrhœa, and finally the symptoms enumerated among the premonitory. This stage lasts from a few hours to seven days, and longer.

**Termination**, either in *recovery*, with abatement of the symptoms, gentle *sweats*, sleep, increased urine, more consistent stools; or into the second stage, with increased violence of the symptoms, and development of the characteristic effusion; or in the *Typhoid variety* (see below), with lassitude; head heavy, confused, aching, especially in front, eyelids reddened, humming in the ears, difficulty of hearing, tongue warmer, &c.

**Second Stage.**—Cholera *evoluta*, seu *exquisita*. Commences usually with *vomiting*, and the characteristic discharges, above and below. Its termination is marked by a gradual cessation of the vomiting. This stage lasts from two to forty-eight hours. The symptoms in this stage are:

1. *Anguish* in the chest, fear of death, at times, with quiet position on the back, at others marked by great restlessness and lamentations.

2. *Indifference* to the outer world, to wounds, to relatives.

3. 4. The *spasms* (possibly produced by congestion, because the more venous obstruction and lividity, the more spasms). They are mostly tonic; less frequently, and more at first, clonic. They are perceptible to the touch by rigidity, hardness, roundness of the muscles, which remain thus frequently after death. They generally commence in the lower extremities, passing afterwards into the upper extremities, and lastly, into the abdominal and thoracic muscles, very rarely as high as the lower jaw. They are often violent, and again, frequently hardly perceptible; cause violent, tearing pains, especially in the abdominal muscles, inducing the patient to cry out. The voluntary muscular power continues, with increasing drowsiness and numbness. Paralysis of the muscles never occurs. In death even the muscles remain rigid.

5. *The pulse* at the wrist, is very soft, easily compressible, disappears during a spasm; frequent, (110 to 120) then thready, imperceptible; equally soft at the carotids and heart; small, but still distinguishable, *auscultation* reveals the sound in the auricles very indistinctly, that of the ventricles very distinctly, especially at the pit of the stomach.

6. *The skin* is everywhere unelastic, cold, dry, smooth, pale, soon becoming of a lead-color, and bluish-gray to violet, on the glans-penis, the fingers, toes, point of the nose, and round the eyes. Owing to the want of elasticity, the skin forms wrinkles, particularly on the back of the hands, fingers, the belly; if pinched up it remains in that condition, or very slowly smooths down again. Wounds do not gape. The skin feels like leather. If cold water is thrown on it, no cutis anserina is formed. The wrinkles are hardly visible in children and old people. The general temperature is fifteen to twenty degrees Reaumur, lowest at the point of the toes, the fingers, the nose, the ear; a few degrees higher on the chest and in the axillæ. The coldness is most intense, and appears first in the lower extremities. The sensitiveness for warmth remains; mustard plasters redden the skin; itch, dries up, syphilis remains, hydrops disappears; all diseases of the skin return with increased violence, after recovery from the cholera.

7. *Facies cholericæ.* Eyeballs turned upwards, indolent, glassy; pupil dilated; sclerotica with a bluish semicircle; look fixed; the upper eyelid half closed; lower eyelid with a blue semicircle; pale countenance, of a lead color to violet; skin very smooth on the lips, cheeks, tip of the nose; nose pointed; cheeks sunken; upper eyelid drawn upward; the cartilages of the nose and ears very flexible; coldness extending from the *alæ nasi* to the corners of the mouth.

8. *The tongue*, and mucous membrane of the mouth, is cold, dry, feels as if tanned, uneasy, at first clean, at the transition into the second variety (see below) coated, and if the danger be great, bluish.

9. *Pit of the stomach* oppressed, distress and painful, particularly to the touch, sometimes even to the slightest; sometimes burning in the epigastrium, which extends into the abdomen and pharynx.

10. *Thirst.* At first moderate, afterwards unquenchable, at times with great aversion to drinks, or with *violent desire* for water, or fruit, acids, fresh air.

11. 12. *The characteristic effusion* (see diagnosis above) appears a little later above than below, alternating with the diarrhea, watery, having fewer flakes, without effort, in gushes; from the bowels sometimes containing so many flakes as to have the consistency of pea-soup, which is not an unfavorable symptom; on the approach of recovery, the diarrhea becomes clayey. The diarrhea is sometimes mixed *with blood*, which is *always a very unfavorable symptom*; in full habits, and in persons of the age of twenty-four to forty, it is light red, dissolved in the effusion, without smell; in old people dark, unmixed, and having a putrid smell.

13. *Suppression* of the secretions and excretions, as laid down in the diagnosis.

14. *Breath* cold, seventeen to eighteen degrees Reaumur; inspiration deep, rather slow; expiration short, moaning; auscultation reveals the *respiratory murmur* very distinctly, somewhat *puerile*; percussion on the thorax before and behind very clear, owing to the emphysema.

15. *Vox Cholericæ* (owing to the want of elasticity of the mucous



membrane, and to the spasmodic constriction of the larynx). The voice seldom becomes characteristic, *i. e.*, rough and hoarse, after the first vomiting, but generally after the third or fourth. Frequent and annoying hiccough.

16. 17. *Aggravation* after midnight and towards morning; in the afternoon the patients are easier; every exertion is rapidly exhausting.

*Transition*: 1, into *health*, by receding into the first stage; the choleric; *abatement* of the cold, of the dryness, the habitus chol., the pulselessness, the thirst, the anxiety; there remains but little, yellowish-green vomiting; greenish or brownish diarrhea; *sweat*, cheerfulness, languor, *sleep*; later: urine pale yellow, clear, abundant, finally great appetite; wounds heal rapidly. Convalescence lasts from two days to two weeks; 2, into the *third stage*, with abatement of vomiting, absence of pulse, &c., or 3, into the *typhoid variety* (see below), with drowsiness, humming in the ears, livid countenance, &c.

THIRD STAGE, called *paralyticum*, on account of the absence of pulse, "blood-palsy." Its commencement is marked by an abatement of the vomiting, and it presents the following symptoms: great indifference, at times like delirium (yet consciousness until the last); extreme prostration, lying on the back, or the patient sinks down the foot of the bed; some return of warmth and moisture on the skin; more lividity and *facies choleric*; pulse cannot be felt, later even not at the carotids or heart; eyes dull and glassy when spoken to; rare and not characteristic vomiting and diarrhea; later the stools are often involuntary, as if coming from a spout; respiration labored, rattling, almost ceasing. This stage lasts from one or two hours to two days.

*Transition*, 1, *in death*, sometimes preceded a considerable time, by a complete cessation of circulation and respiration; 2, *in convalescence*, if the circulation has not stopped too long, with the appearance of bilious stools, return of the pulse, and sounds of the heart, disappearance of the lividity, the anxiety, easier breathing; but the recovery is slower, and trifles, such as a slight mental excitement, increased warmth, a little food or drink, cause anguish, palpitation of the heart, small, soft pulse, inclination to vomiting and diarrhea; weakness as from loss of humors, with uneasy sleep, &c., which remain a longer or shorter time; 3, into the *typhoid variety*, with stupor, &c. (See Varieties).

VARIETIES. *First variety*. The most frequent is the congestive, which in its further stages becomes similar to typhus (called *cholera cerebralis*), because it is the reaction, the reciprocal effect (after effect) of the cholera itself, the direct contrarium of the same; it has arterial pressure and symptoms of the brain, of the spine and its nerves, whilst in cholera the predominant symptoms are venosity, clearness of the brain, and of the senses. Therefore, an attack of cholera makes any inflammation that may be present, disappear rapidly, and wounds heal very quickly in the convalescence. It is, therefore, too, the most frequent variety; traces of it may be observed in every patient. It may partially appear at the beginning of the cholera, or be developed from the choleric, the exquisite or the asphyctic cholera. It is easily generated in crowded places, in close dwellings, by violent cholera miasm, in the course of entire or partial suppression of evacuations. Its symptoms are: quiet, immovable position, on the back, then sinking down to the foot of the bed; indifference; satisfaction with one's condition, and complaining only of great debility;

transient delirium; fixed look; dilated pupil, conjunctiva injected, difficulty of hearing, humming in the ears, dirty blue color of countenance, nostrils scurfy, tongue dry in the middle, a little swollen, as if oedematous, taking impressions from the teeth; tongue, teeth, lips covered with a dirty incrustation; little thirst, accelerated respiration, somewhat puerile; articulation not hoarse, but imperfect like that of children; pulse perceptible again, sound of the heart not clear, the contraction seems difficult. Later: somnolency, then sopor, then stupor or much delirium, desire to escape, total unconsciousness, rattling breath, rare meteorism; finally: pulse, and the beating of the heart intermitting, very rapid, carotids pulsating violently, the air does not fill the lower lobes of the lungs; breathing growing slower, and finally ceases: death. Or there occur abatement of the weakness and delirium, more urine, which is clearer, moderate sweats, sleep, &c., &c.: recovery. This lasts from five to eight days. Trembling of the hands, *calor mordax* and *meteorism* are not present, or but very rarely.

*Second variety. Hydrocephalus cholericus*; in new-born infants, or children up to the seventh year; is rather a species of the first variety. It often appears very early. We notice a tossing about, sopor, stupor, hardly any consciousness, throwing back of the head, boring of the head into the pillow, hot crown of the head, ears and nose cold, eyes half closed, eyeball turned upwards, cornea with very little gloss, pupil dilated, some aversion to light; muscles of the neck, particularly the sterno mastoid tense; belly sunken, soft; respiration accelerated, at times deep inspiration; extremities cold: the thighs drawn up; pulse rapid, tense, changeable. This variety often appears early, and again succeeds the first, second and third stage of the common cholera. Lasts from four to ten days.

*Third variety. Cholera asphytica*. Cholera with prominent affection of the chest (lungs and heart): great *anxiety* and restlessness; lividity of the face and extremities; *effusion* from above and from below, and *spasms* are *inconsiderable*, but respiration very difficult, yet painless; respiratory murmur loud; beat of the heart small, almost imperceptible, chirping at times; often runs a very rapid and most dangerous course. This variety occurs particularly in men from twenty to thirty, of full habit, in various degrees and modifications, proceeds from various stages and varieties.

*Fourth variety.* The so called *diarrhea chol.* is only a very mild, slow second stage.

*Fifth variety.* Cholera in *pregnant women*: runs its general course, but the fœtus is almost invariably destroyed, usually after uncommonly violent struggles.

*Sixth variety. Cholera sicca.* A cholera entirely free from vomiting and purging, must indeed be one of the greatest varieties, in Europe at least. I never met with any.

**PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY.** 1. The skin retains the *habitus cholericus*, lividity, &c., nearly as before death. 2. The mucous membrane, especially the *epithelium*, is detached in the stomach, less in the duodenum and jejunum; in several places redened, or with little knobs, otherwise pale; if *bloody*, diarrhœa without smell had existed (see second stage, 11, 12, *effusion*), the small intestines are found to be very red in many places; if the diarrhœa had been of a putrid smell, the same in the large intestines. 3. Amongst the serous membranes, the *arachnoid* contains from three to four times as much serum as in a normal state, particularly in the first

variety; the pleura and the peritoneum are dry, the pericardium is dry on the outside, and contains little serum on the inside. 4. The blood-vessels, both veins and arteries, are filled with a black, greasy blood, and the latter all the more so the nearer they are to the aorta. 5. The brain, spinal marrow, and cerebral nerves frequently, and especially if the spasms had been very violent, appear harder than in a normal state; the ganglia of the sympathetic are sometimes darker; the solar plexus is frequently redder than usual. 6. The muscles are tolerably firm, as in the living (not like paralyzed); the lungs are emphysematous on the surface, particularly if there had been much anxiety, in the 3d variety; the liver is of normal size, filled with greasy blood; spleen small, hard; kidneys hard; the bladder very much contracted, and internally wrinkled.

**PROGNOSIS.** 1. Favorable in women of middle age, in boys, and when the effusion is moderate in quantity. 2. Unfavorable in small children, old men, robust and plethoric men; if there be too little effusion, labor pains, swelling of the parotid without discharge, petechiæ, pulselessness lasting too long, great coldness and lividity, prominent affection of the brain or the chest, bloody diarrhea. *Cholera meticulosa*, violent thirst with abundant drinking.\*

(**HYPOTHESIS**). Comparison of the cholera and its effusion with a fermentation called "Cholera fermentation."

### III. THERAPEUTICS.

**PROPHYLAXIS.** Fresh air and avoidance of crowded dwellings which are small and damp; the same with reference to streets; ablutions of the whole body with cold water, and frequent drinking of cold water; otherwise usual prudent and natural habits; keeping up cheerful spirits. This will shield many.

As medicinally prophylactic, camphor, ipec. verat. cupr. &c., with due reference to fear and other mental emotions (ars. bell. lach. sec. stram. verat.), have been recommended.

In the premonitory symptoms and in the cholera with due regard to anxiety, fear, &c., the indications are: if there be spasms in the calves, camph., &c.; aching or burning in the epigastrium, ac. phos. ars. cupr. phosph. verat.; rumbling in the belly, ac. phos. phos. verat.; diarrhea, ac. phos. ars. ipec. phos. sec. sulph. verat.; all according to the general state, &c.; confusion of the head, stram.

In the second, the requisite stage, quiet is the first thing to be attended to, both on account of the patient, because every active or passive motion frequently aggravates the disease (the anxiety, drowsiness, spasms, effusion, &c.); and on account of the friends and the physician, that the patient may not become alarmed and be overdosed. Food: nothing, or weak broth; Drink: COLD WATER. I have always been glad to see the patients drink with relish, though the vomiting was thereby increased. A feeble man drank an enormous quantity of water in twelve hours, although I had not allowed so much, but he felt better for it. A light barley-beer was given in the Homœopathic hospital to the convalescent without injury.

*Note.*—Such beer I consider even Homœopathically indicated, at least

\* Under Homœopathic treatment the mortality is five to ten per cent.; under the Allopathic, on the average, fifty per cent.

I have once experienced on myself, in consequence of drinking thick, barmy beer, a sudden attack of violent vomiting and purging (not during cholera time), in two hours after drinking it at night, having about forty discharges above and below, clear as water, free from smell, &c., without much effort.

In the third stage, ars. phos. verat.; also carbo. veg. and Laurocerasus have been recommended, if the pulselessness has not lasted too long, and the disease has not grown too powerful for the physician.

In the first and second variety, that of REACTION, acon. ars. bell. bry. ciuta, rhus, stram. should be given.

In the third variety, acon. BELL. bry. phos.

As regards *doses*, I would recommend, according to my own experience, the third and sixth of veratrum (centesimal scale), the eighth to twelfth, and even thirtieth of arsenic; of the others the attenuations between the above. They should be administered according to circumstances, even as often as every five minutes, in water, or may be mixed with the water used for drinking.

From the "British Journal of Homœopathy."

### ESSAYS ON GENERAL PATHOLOGY.

BY WM. HENDERSON, M. D.,

*Professor of Medicine and General Pathology, in the University of Edinburgh.*

I have selected, for the purpose of a series of essays on Pathology, the chemistry of disease, not only on account of the great attention which is now paid to the subject, and of the many interesting and important discoveries which we owe to the pathological chemist, but more especially because it concerns, in a peculiar manner, those who have adopted the Homœopathic method as the rule of their practice, to determine what effect such discoveries are calculated to produce on the treatment of diseases, and, in particular, whether, and how far, the researches of the chemist suggest the adoption of remedial means productive of chemical action, or of chemical conditions. There can be no question as to the nature of the practical inferences and the expectations which physicians of the other school entertain on the subject. I am, I believe, fully warranted in saying, that where chemical aberrations exist they are usually regarded as the proper and immediate objects of treatment by a chemical method, and that some of the most enlightened among them appear to anticipate, from the advancement of pathological chemistry, new and important suggestions for a chemical treatment of many diseases. It is my object to examine the grounds of both the practice and the anticipation, to which I refer; to endeavor to ascertain the extent and sufficiency of the one, and to learn how far the other is justified by any practical facts or scientific principles, hitherto discovered, either in chemical therapeutics, or in pathological chemistry.

The execution of this design I begin by proposing the following theorems:—

1. That some morbid conditions of the chemical kind appear to arise independently of a perversion, or inordinate action, of the living matter of our bodies; and are, therefore, essentially primary disorders, themselves constituting the essence of the morbid states, or diseases.

2. That all such primary disorders fall within the province of Hygiene—are due to errors of regimen, and curable by regimenal means—cases of poisoning excepted.

3. That other morbid conditions of the same class are secondary,—in the sense of having sprung from antecedent morbid actions in the organs or living matter of our bodies, and do not, therefore, constitute the essence of the disease in any case,—however they may act injuriously, by producing other or *tertiary* phenomena.

4. That such chemical effects are not the *proper*, and ought not to be the *immediate*, objects of treatment having a curative purpose—while they may, in some instances, admit of, or even demand, the employment of palliative or temporary expedients, necessary to, or not inconsistent with, that purpose.

These several propositions are stated at the outset, rather by way of putting the reader in possession of the views I shall endeavor to illustrate in the following pages, to enable him the more easily to distinguish the several principles which I believe to be concerned in the subject under consideration, than with the purpose of affording to them a separate and consecutive discussion. The agencies at work in producing the chemical phenomena and combinations noticed in living animal bodies, are not often so distinct and independent in their operation as to allow of such a definite limitation of their actions as would be necessary in attempting to give a separate history of each; and so much is yet obscure and conjectural, as to the manner in which many of the chemical results are produced, that to classify them so as positively to indicate the source and mode of their production, would often be arbitrary and unsafe. At the same time it can hardly be questioned, that the first and third theorems (the strictly pathological) proposed above, express certain fundamental principles, or general facts, under one or other of which all the phenomena and compositions of pathological chemistry must be more or less included, though we cannot specify, in many instances, the exact degree in which they may individually fall under the one or the other, or, indeed, always determine to which they should be referred.

It is chiefly from an over haste to dogmatise on these points, that pathological chemistry is exposed to the risk of failing to interest the physician so much as it should do. Having fallen, however naturally, into the hands of the professional chemist for the most part, animal chemistry, in doctrine and theory, has been assimilated so much to ordinary chemistry—the secret, and, as they have been commonly regarded, mysterious processes of the living and sensitive organism have been so confidently depicted in the language of the laboratory, and all, too often, in forgetfulness or ignorance of pathological and practical truths, not easily, if at all, capable of being included in the picture, that it can hardly surprise, should the pathology of the chemist need to be materially modified before it ought to become the pathology of the physician. The latter may be said to look towards chemical researches rather with hope than complacency, for the instances are very few in which chemical pathology has had an important influence on the treatment of disease, however desirous some physicians have shown themselves of reducing to practice the chemical principles of those who are the leaders in this department of the physiology of health and disease. And even among chemists themselves there is much less of progress in discovery than might be supposed, considering the numerous

publications which issue annually from the press devoted to animal chemistry. What chiefly distinguish the more recent works on the subject, and in particular the pathological portions of them, are a greater nicety of analysis, and precision in details, than existed at an earlier, though not very distant, period. Consequently, in all that relates to proportions, or degrees of alteration in the normal or abnormal elements of the blood, and other fluids of the body—the principal subjects of chemical researches—and in the methods of determining and distinguishing them, the labors of the later chemists abound in interesting and useful information. But it cannot be said that within the last twenty years (though pre-eminently the chemical age of modern pathology, in respect at least to the pretensions of chemistry, and the number of its votaries) there has been any thing like a corresponding success in the detection of previously unknown elements of disease, or in satisfactory theory to explain the manner in which the chemical results of disease are produced. Apart from the discovery by Bostock of urea, as a morbid element of the blood, which marks the beginning of the period I have distinguished as the pre-eminently chemical in modern pathology—a discovery seemingly simple and easy, though highly important to pathology and practice of medicine—what is new in theory in this period, is, for the most part, falling already into neglect, a proof of some radical imperfection; and what is new, more easy, or more accurate, in matters of detail, has not had a commensurate influence on methods of treatment (whatever their success may be) which prevailed under less favorable opportunities for improvement; a consequence, as well as an additional proof of a felt imperfection in the theoretical chemistry of disease, considering that the ordinary practice looks to theory as the pioneer of its progress.

[To be Continued.]

**ALLOPATHIC PROGENY AND PROVENDER!**—“The cost of advertising quack medicines in the twenty-four States, annually, is supposed to amount to \$200,000. A peck of pills a day is considered necessary for Boston, and half a bushel for New York. On an average, only one in twenty-five who take them, is actually sick—and the proportion of those who dispense with some necessary of life to purchase nostrums which do them positive injury, is in the ratio of eighty-seven to every hundred, throughout the country.”—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

**ABSTRACT OF DEATHS FOR NOVEMBER, DECEMBER, AND  
JANUARY.**

|                                                            |     |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Total number of deaths reported, - - - - -                 | 750 |
| Of this number, there were, without a physician, - - - - - | 50  |
| Attended by Homœopaths, - - - - -                          | 9   |
| “ “ Allopaths, - - - - -                                   | 697 |
| Died of Cholera, - - - - -                                 | 33  |

All of the deaths by Cholera were reported by Allopathic physicians.

**HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.**

Persons wishing to obtain Homœopathic medicine and books, or either, by applying to the editor of the *Journal*, can be supplied. Cases for domestic use constantly on hand.

Physicians can also be supplied with 200 remedies, of the various attenuations from the 1st to the 30th.

SOUTH-WESTERN  
HOMŒOPATHIC JOURNAL,  
AND REVIEW.

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*"Prove all things—hold fast that which is good."*

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Vol. II.]

ST. LOUIS, MARCH 15, 1849.

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**JOHN T. TEMPLE, M.D., Editor.**

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**REFLECTIONS ON THE PRACTICE OF ALLOPATHY.**

The practice of medicine is of great antiquity. The particular period of the world when it commenced, cannot now be defined, nor, indeed, would it be of any practical importance, if it could. To every physician of education, who has made his profession his study, it is a fact well known, that uncertainty has marked every successive period of its history. It is equally well known, that this result has not followed on account of the want of industry, talent, or perseverance. No profession was ever more productive in splendid displays of rich and varied effusions of mental power. Numbers of this profession have shone as luminaries in most of the great associations for the promotions of man's happiness. In the arts, and in every department of science, properly so called, we believe more has been effected by our profession, than by any other. Yet, amid all the advancement of science and civilization, Allopathy as a science, or system of cure, remains unimproved, unexpanded, except in the rich variety of its cloudy uncertainties. "Medicine," remarks a very distinguished Allopathic doctor,\* "has been, and still continues to be, an art so *conjectural* and *uncertain*, that our astonishment at the anxiety with which empirics have been sought after, and followed, is much diminished. *Regular professional men* are too sensible of the *deficiencies*, and too keenly alive to the *uncertainty of the powers of medicines over disease*, to venture to speak *boldly and decisively*, so as to gain the entire confidence of their patients."

Every well informed, candid member of the profession, whose experience in practice is not contracted within the limits of a year, will confess the truth of the above declaration. And why, let us inquire, are these

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\* A member of the Royal Society in England, &c. &c.

things so? The very name of physician, in early ages, inspired respect and veneration. The celebrated Roman orator testifies, that "*Homines ad Deis nulla re proprius accedunt, quam salutem hominibus dando.*" (Men resemble the gods in nothing so much, as in giving health to their fellow men.)

In several Allopathic Journals we have noticed, within the last year, sad lamentations over the ruins of the once venerable and venerated fabric. We have read the earnest, *impassioned* appeals to the whole family circle, whose radius extends from ocean to ocean.—We have listened to the war hoop, which rings with the tomahawk and scalping knife, against all innovation, and every improvement,—and we ask, why this state of things? If Allopathia, age after age, received the respect, confidence, and even veneration, of community, and yet, after so long and patient a trial, failed to meet their expectations, or to return an equivalent, is it strange that she should be contemned, despised, and rejected?

Can it be possible that a "science" could be pursued for three thousand years (by men of the most profound attainments; men who have moved in the brightest circles of intelligence, and whose industry and determination knew no barrier), without making some advancement? Is there any parallel in history? What! such men, after investigating a subject for so many centuries, conclude by saying that it was all uncertainty? And yet call it a science? Is it possible that a *science established* and in constant use for so many centuries, can be in danger of annihilation? Are not all sciences based upon principles and laws which are immutable? How then can Allopathia be in danger, if it be a science, as contended for by its followers? If it be a system built upon a foundation of fixed principle and physical law, how can it be clouded by uncertainty? Why has not community been convinced of its truths, and made partakers of its promised blessings? If Allopathia be a science, whence the proverb, doctors will disagree?

In an address recently delivered "To the class of medical graduates of the University of the State of Missouri," the Professor tells them that *experience* is the *lamp* which is to direct them along the rugged path which they expect to pursue. That we may not be charged with misrepresentation, we quote the sentence:—

"Holding, as I do, the lamp of experience, to direct you along the rugged path which you expect to pursue, it is my duty to apprise you that numerous difficulties lie before you, that you may be prepared to meet them in a proper spirit, and exert yourselves to overcome them."

Here, then, we have, *ex cathedra*, the declaration made, that experience is the lamp to guide the graduate in his rugged path to fame and fortune. But how he is to take his first step in this dark and rugged way, when he has *no experience*, we leave the Professor and the graduate to determine. The graduates are informed, that "our science is progressive—it is limitless in extent." In a subsequent sentence he informs them, very ingeniously, that the *basis* of medical science is *unstable*,—which we interpret, changeable, like a Mississippi sand bar, which to-day is solid ground; and next week is not there. This "*progressive science*," with an "*unstable basis*," is something novel, and must be highly interesting. The present age is one of great discoveries. We give the Professors' words, so that we may not be accused of misrepresentation:—

"When many years have passed over your heads, and when your knowl-



edge and experience have been greatly extended, you will still find that every day will develop some new truths, which will *tend to dispel past errors, and establish the science on an immutable basis.*"

The address is one of variety. The able and impressive lecturer seemed, at one time, to have his soul kindled with the fire of prophetic inspiration.

"The knowledge that we at present possess," said the Professor, "is truly but the day-spring, the dawn of a far more glorious light, that is destined to shine brighter and brighter, until the perfect day. Remote ages of the world will doubtless witness triumphs in our science, of which we have now, not the faintest conceptions. Judging of the future from the past, may we not reasonably anticipate such a consummation of it, that there may be an antidote for every poison; a balm for every wound; a *specific remedy* for every malady incident to man?"

We wonder if the Professor ever heard of Homœopathia?

But, to resume our reflections. Why should Allopathic physicians feel alarmed for the permanency of their *progressive, mutable science*, if they are conscious of having truth and sound principle on their side? When the great improvements of Arkwright were made in England, all the mechanics were opposed to it; yet it was adopted universally. When Fulton discovered, and successfully applied the steam-boat to commercial purposes, on our rivers, the flat-boat men of the West, who would consume three months in coming up from New Orleans to St. Louis, opposed the innovation—and yet the improvement prevailed.

It appears to us equally certain that the public will universally discard the old "progressive science," that is "limitless" and unstable, when they can see, as they will most assuredly, sooner or later, the great and delightful superiority of the system of specifics—Homœopathia. In Allopathia, the sick room becomes the theatre of torture, and too often, of the darkest tragedy. The poor victim, not allowed to suffer the pangs of disease alone, is racked by the griping cathartic, the nauseous, deadening emetic, or the abrading escharotic; and the sick room becomes charged with fetid gases, caused by the vile poisons, administered by these ministers of the old, *progressive, limitless science* of Allopathia.

How is it with Homœopathia? The sufferer has no additional pang inflicted—no poisons are administered, causing excretions of such a nature and in such abundance, as to require one or more persons to keep the air of the room in a state to be breathed. The organ which is diseased, is aided in the most delicate and efficient manner, by a remedy which acts specifically upon it; while the sound organs are undisturbed, and left to perform their functions under the influence of physical law; and the sick man is soon on his feet; not a walking skeleton, but sound and hearty. Under such a state of facts, how can it be otherwise, than that the old and wretched "*system*" must give place to the mild and beneficent Homœopathia? All the ranting of interested mechanics did not stop the adoption of the spinning-jennies; nor the vociferous opposition of the Mississippi boatmen prevent the use of the steamer, in place of their ropes and poles.

In vain may the learned professors of our universities declaim against Homœopathia, and in their farewell addresses to their green graduates, caution them against "*Homœopathy and Hydropathy!*" This is not an age when even universities may presume to think for the people. Facts alone now constitute the currency which the people demand, and will have. The old counterfeits are fast being detected, and nailed to the counter.

In these days of prodigy and progress, any discovery in astronomy is hailed with pleasure by *all* astronomers. Any improvement in chemistry is promptly heralded to the world, and adopted by *all* chemists. Any new development in the arts, is immediately announced, and recommended as one of the evidences of the progressive improvement of this age of acquisitiveness. But, when any ray, or beam of light, has been permitted to radiate from the Great Source of eternal truth, and to fall within the limits of "the Republic of Science" (Allopathia), the cry of these Republicans is—"Extinguish it! Extinguish it!"

Why is this so? Why joy in traversing boundless space, to contemplate with the astronomer, the far distant planet? Why view with delight, the expanding power of analytic chemistry? Why eagerly embrace and enjoy the improvements in the arts? And yet reject an improvement far more valuable than all combined—the preservation and enjoyment of life; the knowledge and enjoyment of obedience to physical law? Such are the benefits proffered by Homœopathia. Why is it that men of intelligence will suffer prejudice to exclude truth from their minds, and go on down to the grave, ignorant of the glorious revelation which was committed by a kind Providence, to the good and noble Hahnemann?—Ed.

It may not be generally known, that all the quackery now existing, in all its forms, had its origin in the Allopathic school of medicine. Advertised quack medicines are designed mostly as cathartics, tonics, or expectorants; and if these effects are produced, the drugs of which they are made, are those usually employed for the same purpose, in Allopathic practice. All quacks, so far as we know, embrace the humoral pathology, as the foundation of their practice; and it is consistent with it. The Allopathic school rejects the humoral pathology, but it continues the same practice, with only occasional modifications, as when that pathology was almost universally received by the profession, as the true theory of disease.

*Amer. Jour. Hom.*

The *Annalist* thinks that the physicians of the New York Dispensary were crazy, because they appointed a committee from their own body, to visit the hospitals at the quarantine, to "ascertain whether the *Asiatic Cholera* really existed there." If this is evidence of insanity, some of the members of the *New York Academy of Medicine* ought to be confined in a lunatic asylum, for administering ten grains of *Tart. Emetic*, and afterwards reporting the case *Asiatic Cholera*; and also, for reporting another case of that disease, after the patient had been bled largely, and taken a hundred or more grains of Calomel, and his body covered with plaster. Another case was reported, which, on investigation by the Coroner, proved to be caused by a large dose of *Arsenic*.—*Amer. Jour. Hom.*

From the "Quarterly Homopathic Journal."

**PNEUMONIA LOBULARIS.**—Dr. Bechet was called, on the 1st of June, to a man who had been six months confined to his bed, and had been treated Allopathically, without any benefit; his condition was so wretched that Dr. Bechet at first declined taking charge of the case, but finally yielded to the man's entreaties. The symptoms were, great emaciation; hot skin; pulse 120; flushed face; difficulty of breathing; accelerated "diaphragmatic" frequent cough, and by fits and starts; at times a mere hack; expectoration of viscid mucus, occasionally streaked with blood, sometimes purulent, frequently tenacious and very little of it; lancinating pains in the chest, increased by motion; difficulty in speaking, and causing dyspnoea; the same after every motion; a decubitus on the back, therefore the patient lies on his side. But little headache, increased perspiration, especially at night; chills in the afternoon. Stethoscope showed pneumonia lobularis; in some places restoration, and in others isolated hepatization (in both lungs). *Bryonia* and *Mercur.* cured him. They were given in alternation; the former in the 15th—6 dil.; the latter of the 3—1 trit. On the 22d June the man went to church, to thank the Almighty for his recovery. Two of the three Allopathic physicians who had attended him previously, became all the more hostile to Homœopathy.—*Revue Hom. du Midi.*

**DIABETES MELLITUS.**—Dr. Maier, in Munich, reports the case of a man of forty-nine, who had been taking medicine for a considerable time. Dry skin, without any redness; emaciation, debility, eyes hollow, tongue uniform redness, not coated; appetite middling; abdomen free from pains, bloated; bowels regular, thirst great, urine greenish, yellow, larger in quantity than the amount of liquids taken; pulse rather frequent; the legs swollen from the knees to the ankles. The examination of the urine disclosed diabetes mellitus. Dr. Maier gave *Ammon carb*, 2, morning and evening, two drops, 4th May. By the end of that month, the general condition was better. By the middle of June he had gained flesh and strength, looked better, and there was less sugar in the urine. Change of diet made no difference. Beginning of August he had pneumonia, which exercised no influence on his diabetes; and when cured of it, he again received *Amm.* At the end of September, the urine had lost its greenish yellow tint, and contained more traces of sugar. At the end of October, the man was well.—*All. Zig. Fur.*

**CARIES OF THE TIBIA.**—A man of thirty had the itch when a child; at twelve years of age he received a blow on the left shin. A large abscess formed in consequence, but it healed in a month; the patient had opened it himself; changes of the weather produced a pain on the same spot. In July, 1846, the pains increased—leeches, plasters, ointment—in vain. In October, worse; leeches in great numbers; abscess formed again; a physician opened it, but it would not heal; a splinter of the bone was discovered, and attempts were made to remove it—unsuccessfully; actual cautery the patient would not submit to. He was discharged from the hospital at Marseilles, as incurable. Dr. Solier cured him with *Silicia* 24 and 30, several doses; *Silicia* was also externally applied. The splinter worked itself off and out.—*Revue Hom. du Midi.*

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**HOMŒOPATHY IN ENGLAND.**

In 1830, Homœopathy was introduced into England by the noble family of Shrewsbury, who had become acquainted with it during their travels on the Continent. Soon after, Lady Shrewsbury was married to the Italian prince, Doria Pamphili, who was followed to England by his body physician, the Homœopath, Dr. De Romano. He opened a clinique on the family estate, "Alton Tower," in Derbyshire; and was assisted by Drs. Daniells and Roch. In February, 1830, they were mentioned, not in the most flattering terms, by the British and Foreign Review (Forbes), but in 1839 that journal had very much changed its tone, because, meantime, the Queen Dowager Adalaide, after having been given up by her Allopathic physicians, was saved (and is still alive) by Dr. Stapf, an eminent Homœopathic physician in Naumburg, who had been expressly sent for to Germany. This cure opened the mansions of the nobility to the new system, and gained many friends for it. Dr. Quin, physician to King Leopold of Belgium, threw up his situation, and settled in London, where he soon obtained a very large practice. There are now several Homœopathic dispensaries, others are in prospect. There is a hospital likewise, and a very ably conducted journal, "The British Journal of Homœopathy." Next to Quin we must mention Dr. Curie, who was at the head of one of the best dispensaries. It is open daily, and thirty to forty patients are attended to every day. Since it was opened (1st October, 1839), more than four thousand patients have been received. The most common complaints are gastric, owing to intemperance, to spices, strong tea, emetics, and frequent purging.

The new system is spreading rapidly in England, and a large number of physicians enjoying considerable reputation, have recently declared themselves in its favor. It is in contemplation to erect a Homœopathic Institute, and more than £7,000 have been subscribed towards it. There is a British Homœopathic society, composed of physicians only; and another society, composed of about six hundred members, all friends of Homœopathy, under the presidency of the Duke of Beaufort, and vice presidency of the Marquis of Anglesey. Both societies are active in promulgating the new doctrine. Amongst the nobility, Earl Grosvenor is a warm advocate; amongst the physicians, we may mention, as prominent, Drs. Drysdale, Black, and Dudgeon (who have issued the prospectus of a new *materia medica*), Harris, Dunsford, Simpson, Laurie, Epps, Broaks, Ozann, Mayne, Cronin, Herring, Hamilton, Callmann.—*Allg. Hom. Zeitung.*

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**HOMŒOPATHY IN FRANCE.**—There are now more than fifty Homœopathic practitioners in Paris alone, who, since the late revolution, have entered upon the same privileges and equal rights with their Allopathic brethren. Lamartine, Bethmond, Marie, Cremieu, Louis Blanc, and other leading men, have for years been adherents of Homœopathy. Orfila, dean of the medical faculty, and most bitter enemy to Homœopathy, has been dismissed. In France, every thing assumes a party color, and Homœopathy has been forced to "fall in."—*Hyg.*

INFINITESIMAL ACTION.

BY M. CROSBRIO.

Physicians, accustomed to regard medicines as acting only in virtue of the properties inherent in matter, cannot be persuaded to believe that any active virtue can remain in such small quantities of medicinal substances; it is especially this part of the Homœopathic doctrine (though its essence by no means consists in it, as experience shows that we may cure Homœopathically by the ordinary material doses) which the most excites their incredulity, and yet they are daily witnesses of quite as great and even more sensible effects on the human body, by agents no less imponderable, no less incommensurable. Can these detractors of the discovery of Hahnemann tell us the weight in grains, or the dimensions in square inches, of a piece of news, capable of producing the death of the individual who has received it, or of recalling to life a man who is about descending into the grave? how many ounces or grains the rays of light weigh which are reflected from the body of a toad, and sometimes produce syncope in the person whose retina they strike? what is the weight in grains or ounces, of the luminous rays emitted from the mouth of the adder, forcing the nightingale to throw itself into the adder's throat? But to give some illustrations from medical observations, of which the recollection is yet unfortunately too recent—can they tell us how many grains or pounds of the miasma of cholera are required to communicate the disease to an individual, or to a whole country? How many pounds must the miasma at its departure from Calcutta weigh, in order to make the round of two-thirds of the earth, without having lost an atom of its virulence, in traversing all climates and seasons, leaving every-where the same mourning and desolation? And the atom of the plague (cited by Hahnemann) imported in a small parcel of wool, and which in a few months infected a whole continent—what fraction of a grain ought it to weigh? The small pox—how many pounds of the virus are required to infect a town or a whole country? How many grains, or what part of a grain, of the vaccine virus, are required to protect an individual against the small pox? The point of the lancet, moistened in the pustule, is placed on the epidermis, before penetrating the sensible, or vascular part of the skin; the blood which generally issues from the wound, carries away a part of the matter, and yet inoculation takes place.

If, from these phenomena, which may chiefly be attributed to morbid causes, we pass to the examination of phenomena proper to organized beings, or to nature at large, it would be necessary to cite all the phenomena of force and of action, in order to mention all the powers not material, or, to speak more exactly, the powers which are destitute of the properties of extension and weight inherent to matter, and we should arrive at the conclusion, that all the real powers in nature, are subject to these negative conditions. What measurable extension, for example, can we discover in the vegetative power which governs the extraordinary phenomena of germination, and the growth of plants, their efflorescence, the maturation of fruits, &c.; the fecundation of germs, the nutrition and growth of all organized beings? What is the weight of the power which governs life? What is its measureable extent? No one, however, will deny, that the power which governs all our functions, our entire being, is

very great. That energy of man,—*tenax propositi ver* of Horace—so admirable, so powerful, which faces every danger in the accomplishment of duty; which prefers the horrors of a prison, exile, and even death, to the pleasures of wealth, to honor and power, is it capable of being estimated by weight and measure? How many more ounces or pounds was this power in Socrates than in Anitus? How much did that of Leonidas weigh more than that of Xerxes?

Is not the force of affinity itself in direct ratio with the attenuation of the atoms of a body? The power of nutrition in organized beings, is it not exclusively to be attributed to the imponderable and incommensurable divisions of the minute particles of matter? What weight has an atom of light emitted from a light-house, which strikes the eye at the distance of five leagues? Every point of a circumference, comprised in this same ray, is yet equally impregnated at the same instant, with this light. Now, into how many fractions must the drop of oil, consumed during this instant, be divided, in order thus to fill a space of ten square leagues? This property of medicinal substances, called by its discoverer, their dynamic property, which is susceptible of being developed by their trituration with inert bodies, is not without analogy in nature. Electricity is disengaged from bodies by friction alone; caloric is also developed by the friction of two solid bodies; and the spark emitted from steel, of which the heat is so great as to fuse the metal, is caused only by the simple percussion of two very hard bodies, steel and silex. And why refuse to admit, that a similar action, when exercised upon various substances, may, in like manner, develop their medicinal powers? Do we not see a piece of amber, nearly inodorous in its natural state, fill a room with its perfume, if it is rubbed a few moments with the hand? Gold and silver in bars, and generally all non-oxydized metals, were considered by the old medicine men as entirely inert bodies, and experience has demonstrated, that powerful medicinal properties were developed in them by Homœopathic preparation; the same may be said of a great number of earths: as silicia, calcaria, and vegetable powders, such as lycopodium, &c.

But does this development of the medicinal power take place from the minute division of the particles of the medicine, so that their mobility is increased, and placed more in affinity with the fibres on which they are to act? or is it caused by the real development of a new power by the trituration? and is this power transmitted by successive infection, to inert substances, with which it is brought into contact, so that the extreme dilutions contain no other part of the medicine, than the medicinal dynamism? Both opinions have found advocates among the Homœopaths. We shall not be able to estimate them in a work like the present, merely designed to give an outline of the Homœopathic doctrine; we incline, however, to the latter opinion, when we consider the necessary affinities between the two powers, which must act reciprocally upon each other,—the vital power and the power of the medicine. Under whatever relation we examine the first, we can never discover in the alleged minute particles the qualities proper to matter, gravity, and extensibility. Now, in order that the medicinal power may have perfect affinity to the vital, the former must also be divested of its properties of matter, and acquire the qualities of the general imponderable powers which govern all nature. What renders us also favorably disposed to this opinion, is, that it is the immaterial agents which most profoundly and sensibly affect our organism. **The**

effects of grief are much more severe, and of longer duration, than those arising from an injury received by a material cause. Joyful news, the impression of sweet melody, penetrating the organism, produce much more agreeable sensations than all the physical impressions on the senses. A word of Napoleon imparted more strength and courage to the soldiers, to support the fatigues, the privations, and the dangers of war, than all the eau de vie, or the opium, that could have been distributed to them.

These abstract questions, which, as we have before remarked, by no means constitute Homœopathia (since its founder wishes that only the propositions demonstrated by experience, should be admitted), we have brought forward for the purpose of proving, that the physicians cultivating this doctrine, are far from meriting the epithet of empirics, which their antagonists have applied to them; but, on the contrary, always having nature in view, they never advance a step, without being enlightened by her, and measure their progress by her inprescriptible laws.

From the "Hygea."

#### CLINIQUE.

**GLOSSITIS.**—A laborer, forty years old, was seized with a violent Glossitis; after twenty-four hours, Dr. Guinness was called: the whole tongue very much swollen, so much so that it was impossible to look down the throat; the swelling of the tonsil could be felt externally; swallowing and speaking totally impossible; face red and swollen; pulse 100; skin burning hot. *Bell.* 3 gtt. 4, and *Mer. sol.* 5 gtt. 5 in water, taken alternately, every hour, rapidly worked an improvement; and forty hours after he first saw the patient, the swelling had disappeared, and the patient could speak and swallow.—*Br. Jour. of Hom.*

**STRANGURY.**—Gordon first successfully employed bees against Strangury, which was a frequent secondary symptom in an epidemic of inflammation of the uterus, which he had the opportunity to observe. Subsequently, he has used the same remedy as successfully in Strangury, caused by inflammation of the bladder, or by absorption of cantharides. Other eminent physicians of the same vicinity, had likewise derived great benefit from it. The remedy is prepared and used as follows:—Pour half a pint of boiling water on forty to sixty bees, and let the vessel stand covered for twenty minutes. After this pour the water off, and make the patient drink it at once. In from two to fifteen minutes, the Strangury will disappear. Gordon ascribes this result to the poison of the bees, on the following grounds:—1. That the freshly made infusion has a taste and smell exactly like that of an angry bee, and it is also more efficacious when fresh. 2. That if the infusion is permitted to grow cold, and stand uncovered, the smell and taste cannot be recognized, and the medicinal power of the infusion is almost entirely lost. This observation is, if it should be substantiated, very interesting, in a scientific point of view. If the remedy is to become useful, however, some preparation should be made which will retain the remedial virtue for a greater length of time. I would recommend an extract from the bees with strong Alcohol, which should be poured on the living bees.—*Dr. J. W. Arnold.*

**PERITONITIS**—*Aconite*.—A woman of twenty, in her third child-bed. Abdomen tympanitic, very painful to the touch, and burning hot; lochia entirely suppressed; pulse hardly perceptible; extremities cold; syncope. *Acon.* 18 gtt. j. aq. dest. unc. iij. dose one tablespoonful every two hours. Improvement followed after the third dose; sweat at night, which appearing repeatedly, in three days all was well again.

**SEASICKNESS**.—*Hyoscamus* 12, has, in seventy-two cases, proved a prophylactic against Seasickness, if taken as soon as nausea, and other premonitory symptoms, were perceived.

**INFLAMMATION OF THE TONSILS AND SEPIA**.—Dr. Rummel has found that Tonsillitis, which in persons predisposed that way, always terminates in suppuration, may be prevented by several doses of *Sepia* 30, given after such an attack. It has rendered a recurrence at first more rare, and subsequently it did not re-appear again. The relapses too became more easily manageable *Merc. Bell.* and *Aconite*. In those cases in which the suppuration cannot be warded off, a few doses of *Hepar. sulph.* 30, promote the spontaneous bursting of the abscess. Dr. Rummel thinks that the cutting off of the enlarged tonsils is not without an influence on the whole organism, and has seen a peculiar, returning cough follow the operation.

Dr. Schron.

**TREATMENT OF HEMORRHOIDS**.—Dr. Gillet says that the indications for the treatment of Hemorrhoids are qualified: 1. By the nature of the "miasmatic infection." 2. By the local symptoms, and those which are peculiar to the Hemorrhoidal affection. 3. By the functional lesions which follow in the train. Thus tetters, scrofula, syeosis, syphilis, accurate investigation of their course, and relation to the Hemorrhoids, as well as information as to hereditary predisposition, examination of all parts of the body, and finally a punctilious record of the image of the disease in all its phases. All remedies which have been successful against Hemorrhoidal affections, are capable of producing them (altogether physiologically) on the healthy; the Allopaths employ unwittingly Homœopathic remedies, whenever these are beneficial in the treatment of Hemorrhoids. Dr. Gillet, in reviewing the various specific remedies, and their principal indications, commences with *Sulphur*; this answers almost to all Hemorrhoidal symptoms: the fullness and tearing in the rectum; the burning, stinging, &c., in the anus; the blind and the bleeding; the constipation or diarrhea; the prolapsus ani; and many of the attendant symptoms. *Calc. carb.*, especially in copiously bleeding piles, protrusion and painfulness of the knobs in walking, relieved by sitting down; protrusion of the knobs during a stool, the anus and the knobs form a bunch; constipation, disposition to congestion to the head, whenever the Hemorrhoidal flux is arrested; Hemorrhoids in females, during too early or too profuse menses. *Kali carb.*: If the constipation is owing to inactivity of the rectum, and the passage of the feces is difficult, owing to their bulk, the knobs swell and bleed during a stool, especially when the bleeding takes place at the same time that urine is being passed. *Acid muriat.*: swollen, blue knobs, very painful to the touch, prolapsus recti whilst urinating. *Phosphorus*: when the Hemorrhoids appear simultaneously with a chronic relaxation of the abdomen, in soft, liquid, even involuntary stools, in discharge of mucus from the constantly open anus. *Acid nitr.* very important in old Hemor-



rhoids; particularly after abuse of mercury, and remains of condyloma and syphilis. *Thuya*, especially in excrescences on the skin, or a syctic affection, the local symptoms of which have either disappeared spontaneously, or been driven in by local means; characteristic for *Thuya*, is a feeling of pressure on the Hemorrhoids, with compression, swollen knobs which protrude much, tenesmus, itching and burning in the anns. *Carbo veg.*: constant bleeding at every stool, with burning and itching of the anus, great swelling of the knobs, and lancinating pains in the thighs. *Causticum*: Constipation, attended with ineffectual efforts to go to stool; when the knobs impede the passage of the fœces, and when the Hemorrhoidal pains are aggravated by walking, but more especially by mental labor. *Graphitis*: feeling of weight in the abdomen, chronic constipation, with hardness in the region of the liver; hard, knotty stool, with discharge of mucus and blood; pains in the Hemorrhoidal knobs, prolapsus recti without efforts to stool, as if the anus were paralyzed; at the same time retarded menstruation and watery leucorrhœa. *Sepia*: soft stools, particularly after drinking milk; desire to urinate, mostly in the morning, with a sensation as if a few drops of urine passed, which is not the fact; contracting pains in the rectum, which run along the perineum, with exudation of a fluid from the anus, prolapsus recti at the stool, induration of the knobs. *Arsenic* mainly against burning pains in the knobs at night, diarrhea and bleeding, attended with violent burning. With the symptoms of *Nux.*, *Puls.* and *Acon.* we are all familiar.—*Revue Hom. du Midi.*

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From the Eclectic Medical Journal."

ECLECTIC PRINCIPLES.

A letter recently recived by the editors of this Journal, contains the following passages:—

"In the Cincinnati Gazette, of December 9th, a letter appeared from Professor J. R. Buchanan, correcting false statements made by Professor Harrison (of the Ohio Medical College), in the 'Lancet.'

"Several gentlemen of this place, who are very much opposed to the use of mineral medicines in general, but more particularly mercurial and antimonial preparations, and who have been favorably inclined towards the Eclectic system, as represented to them by me, are under the impression that Prof. B.'s language is rather equivocal, in regard to the use of those medicines. Others, opposed to the introduction of the Eclectic system here, are boldly declaring that he actually advocates the use of *mercurial* medicines in some cases.

"Prof. B. says, 'The facts are, that the Faculty and practitioners of the Eclectic school, use all mineral remedies which they consider beneficial; they exclude no remedy, but upon practical evidence that it is far inferior to others which they prefer, and they have never proscribed cupping, leeching, and blistering, but habitually use those agencies whenever they consider them necessary and proper.'"

In addition to the above extracts, the writer remarks, that "It is further requested that the Professor of theory and practice favor the friends of reform with a full exposition of his views upon the use of mineral agents in the treatment of disease."

I feel very sure that my friend Dr. Childs did not properly reflect on

the vast amount of labor, and consumption of time and paper, it would require to enable me to present a *full exposition of my views* on the matters under consideration, otherwise he never could have been so unkind as to have made the above request, especially under the influence of the remotest anticipation that I should have it in my power to yield a literal compliance within the limits of a reasonable time.

To depict in a faithful and unexaggerated manner, the remorseless ravages and murderous consequences, which it has fallen to my lot to witness, as the legitimate fruits and unavoidable consequences of the administration as medicine of the various preparations of mercury, antimony and arsenic, would require at least one or two large volumes, and would be altogether too extensive a subject to be treated of satisfactorily in one or even several numbers of the Journal; neither do I find any thing like an extensive difference of opinion among Eclectic medical reformers on the subject of the means that ought to be used in the treatment of disease. They, with much unanimity, concur in the position which has always governed scientific medical reformers in the selection of their remedial measures, as a body. The rule on this subject is very clear and easy of comprehension, and has been embodied in most of the authorized documents issued from the reformed schools and conventions. From the address of the National Eclectic Medical Convention, which convened in this city in May last, we take the following extracts, which speak plainly on this subject:—

“We protest against the idea that the vast resources of the *materia medica* are to be contemptuously overlooked, for the purpose of giving undue prominence to a few of the most powerful, dangerous, and poisonous articles. A style of practice so gratifying to the indolence or ignorance of the physician, and so destructive to the health and lives of thousands, calls loudly upon society, for *radical reform*.”

“We, therefore, lay down the simple principle, as the basis of such reform, that no course of medicine should be taught and sanctioned in a system of practice which is necessarily liable, in its usual application, to inflicting any serious or permanent injury upon the constitution and health. In the application of this principle there may be slight differences of opinion, but it will be unanimously agreed, that there are many articles in the *materia medica*, which are more conspicuous as poisonous than as remedial agents, and which require at least to be degraded from the prominent position which has been assigned them, in order to render more conspicuous truly valuable medical agents, which have heretofore been strangely neglected or unknown.”

“Our attention has been especially directed to the vast sanative resources of the vegetable *materia medica*, and to the fact that these resources have been too often superciliously neglected, for the purpose of treating diseases in a more *heroic* manner, by more dangerous, but far less useful mineral preparations.”

The last annual advertisement of the Eclectic Medical Institute holds the following language, which is also regarded as pretty clear and conclusive on this subject:—

“These doctrines and methods of practice present so much of what is novel and peculiar, as to give a new aspect to the science of medicine, and to qualify the practitioner to treat with success many diseases which often baffle the resources of medicine. Not only does the course of instruction present the results of the original investigations and discoveries of the

faculty of this college in the theory and practice of medicine, materia medica, surgery and physiology — it also embraces their selection from all valuable sources. In short, the course of instruction and practice in the Institute, is what its name indicates, *Eclectic*. Selecting from any and every source such remedies and modes of practice as experience shall have shown to be worthy of adoption, being, in that selection, governed by the leading principle in Eclecticism, of using only those medicines, means, and measures, which are not liable, under the ordinary circumstances of their judicious application, to produce injurious effects on the constitution of the patient; which principle excludes the preparations of mercury, antimony, and arsenic, as well as general depletion by the lancet, and many other deleterious agencies now in common use."

From a lecture which I had the honor to deliver at Russellville, Ky., on the 20th of July, 1835, I take the following extracts, which bear on the points under discussion. In speaking of the medical reform contended for, the following remarks will be noticed on pages 82 and 83 of the "Reformer," vol. 1:—

"One of the prominent objects it has in view is, to dismiss from the catalogue of remedial agents all those, which, under the ordinary circumstances of their administration, are liable to injure the stamina of the human constitution, more particularly the mineral poisons, such as mercury, antimony, arsenic, and all their various preparations, and substitute in their place articles derived from the vegetable kingdom, which are not only as powerful in their operation, but infinitely safer and more salutary in their immediate and ultimate effects on the human system.

"It would seem unnecessary, at present, to enter into a labored argument to prove that vegetable medicines, more especially the indigenous productions of our own country, are less destructive to the lives and constitutions of mankind than minerals. This is a doctrine which has long been acknowledged, and is almost universally believed and taught by the most distinguished physiologists and writers on materia medica; and it is presumed that no one in this enlightened assembly will be disposed to call in question its correctness."*

These extracts show conclusively the ground which has been occupied by scientific medical reformers, in relation to the choice of remedial agencies. It will be distinctly seen that vegetable medicines are regarded as the safest, most congenial, and efficacious, in the treatment of disease, and are therefore to be preferred as a class. Although Eclectic medical reformers never have pretended to repudiate and proscribe the use of all the medicines of mineral origin; yet they have unequivocally condemned and discarded the use of all the poisonous and dangerous agents of that class, and only sanction the use of a few of the milder and safer articles belonging to that kingdom of nature.

Any impressions that may have been received from reading Prof. B.'s article, or any other production on this subject, at variance with the principles and doctrines set forth in this article, are evidently in conflict with the views of scientific reformers generally, and equally at variance with the plain and unequivocal phraseology of Prof. B.'s reply, as published in this number. The communication in the Gazette, to which Dr. C. refers, contains the explicit statement in reference to the Eclectic faculty, that they "reject the use of mercury and general depletion by the lancet."

*Every well informed physician should know that most of the deadly poisons are to be found in the vegetable kingdom.

The reply of Prof. Buchanan, as published in the "Cincinnati Times," is equally explicit. He speaks of "the Eclectic faculty rejecting general depletion by the lancet," and illustrates their position thus:—

"We do repudiate that narrow-minded routine practice, which makes a hobby of some half a dozen powerful drugs, or which scoffs at the potent and innumerable resources of the vegetable *materia medica*, for the purpose of making a panacea of a poisonous and deleterious mineral remedy. We do not believe that *calomel*, or any other form of mercury, is any thing like a *panacea*, or is entitled to the prominent place which it has been assigned in the *materia medica*, or is necessary in any case whatever. We do believe that mercurial remedies are retained in their present position, to the annual destruction of thousands of constitutions and lives, because the medical profession of the old school too generally adhere to old prejudices, and are not, like ourselves, aware of the superiority of the more efficient and safer agents which we employ. They do not know that we can act upon the liver more potently and healthily without a particle of mercury, than they can with it, or that there is a more judicious method of using the *materia medica*, which enables us to dispense with the use of those medicines, which often leave an impaired and enfeebled condition of the constitution, however carefully they may be used. It is the earnest desire of all benevolent physicians to dispense with those bleeding and mercurializing measures which have destroyed so many lives; but they are not generally aware that it is practicable, and do not know the ample resources which the Eclectic practice furnishes in place of these deleterious methods."

With these explicit statements of our position, it is hoped that no further misunderstanding will exist in the minds of any upon this subject.

From the "British Journal of Homœopathy."

ESSAYS ON GENERAL PATHOLOGY.

BY WM. HENDERSON, M. D.,

Professor of Medicine and General Pathology, in the University of Edinburgh.

[Continued.]

What the imperfection in question is, may be pointed out without difficulty. There may be defects of a minor kind, which appear more or less important in the estimation of different persons, but there can be little doubt that the grand deficiency in the chemical pathology of the day consists in the expressed or implied denial of their due share in the production of chemical results to the force or forces which are peculiar to animal bodies in the living state. In the chemico-physiological theory of Liebig, for example, the vital force plays but a negative part where chemical changes are going on. The *active* principle, according to this system, is the oxygen admitted into the body, and the vital force is heard of only as opposing the affinity of oxygen for the matter of the tissues, and *successfully* opposing it only when present in a certain degree, that is, a degree superior to the force of the chemical affinity of the oxygen for the living articles. The vital force in an organ, or part of the body, may be partially drawn away to execute distant operations, such as muscular contraction, or may be lessened in intensity by other means, and then the forsaken tissues fall a prey for the time to the oxydizing element, which

thus produces the peculiar compounds that appear in the bile and the urine. No *active* influence or agency is recognized on the part of the living solids, in the generation of any of the compounds into which the materials of the blood and textures are transformed in the oxydizing process,—and, therefore, when the theory is carried into the province of pathology, the vital force is still seen only in its attitude of successful or unsuccessful resistance to the chemical principles and the morbid compounds which occur find their explanation in the simple and comprehensive statement, that all their diversities are due to the proportion in which the oxygen and other chemical elements are present in the blood. To some of the applications of this theory, allusion will be made in the sequel, and at present I remark only that a transition so great, from the predominant vitalism in which the majority of existing physicians were early indoctrinated, to the almost exclusively chemical principles of the system referred to, was far more than they were prepared for. It produced, indeed, when first propounded, six years ago, considerable excitement, and has since made its way, more or less fully, into many pathological essays, but having failed, as many believe, to harmonise in certain essential particulars, with both the phenomena and treatment of diseases, not less than with known and familiar facts in animal physiology, it is not likely ever to exercise, directly, a considerable influence on pathology. Indirectly, however, it is certainly doing so. The genius of its author, the brilliancy of his discoveries and reputation, and his eminence as a teacher of his science, have naturally attracted many who were laying a foundation for future professional pursuits, whether as chemists or physicians, and have thus served to imbue them with a general bias for somewhat extreme chemical doctrines, and led others, further advanced in their career, to defer so far to the weight of his authority, as to look for the solution of many problems in pathology at least in the direction to which he and those of kindred views have pointed. Still the great bulk of practitioners of medicine, however desirous of chemical remedies, and willing to receive information on the actual changes which occur in the constitution of the blood and secretions in disease, have as yet felt theories which excluded so much the peculiar powers believed to be resident in living organs from a share in the results, too repugnant to their conceptions of all that constitutes the difference between matter in the living and in the dead state, to be readily adopted. How long this disinclination to the chemical doctrines, may resist the growing authority of the chemists, it may not be easy to conjecture; but that it will yield, for a time at least, to a greater degree than it ought, is highly probable, from the circumstance that vitalism has occupied some untenable positions, which it must and should abandon, while there is no fixing bounds to a retreat once begun before so vigorous a rival. The doctrines which ascribed unlimited powers to the vital principle, in determining the processes and results which are manifested in living bodies, which beheld in it an energy all but creative, and in the field of its operations, admitted scarcely a trace of the laws which are elsewhere to be observed; which regarded it, in short, as operating, or capable of operating independently, or in defiance of every property and principle by which the ordinary conditions of matter are distinguished, must be admitted to be destitute of all foundation and likelihood. And it must also be allowed that there is no force or power in living bodies, capable of altering the nature of chemical elements, of transmuting one into

another, of superseding the law of chemical equivalents, which is observed in the combinations of ordinary chemistry, or of producing results of any kind without the instrumentality of material elements, endowed with properties suitable and adequate to the sensible effects. All this may be freely granted, and yet a residue of consequences remain, which require for their explanation, the admission of an agent different in its powers from any that exists in inanimate matter, and capable of, or actually producing, chemical combinations (to confine the illustration to the subject more immediately in view) which could not occur in the circumstances under which they present themselves, without such a special and peculiar force to effect them. This force, it may be admitted, cannot maintain the nutrition or growth of the tissues, or furnish the secretions and the temperature proper to animal bodies, without a supply of materials suited by their mere nature and constitution to be so operated on by it, as to serve the purposes in question, and that too without their undergoing by its influence, any essential alteration of their properties. What is different in their behaviour in the place they occupy in a living organism, from what they exhibit elsewhere, being as much the result of their nature and capabilities in the circumstances of an inanimate and inorganic existence.

These observations are entirely in accordance with those of the more philosophical chemists, when they refer expressly to the mutual relation of chemical elements, and the vital force. The existence of a force, or forces, peculiar to living bodies, is fully recognized, and even their controlling influence on the chemical processes of the organism, is pointedly admitted. Liebig, for example, alluding to the nerves, says:—"Under their influence, the viscera produce those compounds, which, while they protect the organism from the action of the oxygen of the atmosphere, give rise to animal heat; and when the nerves cease to perform their functions, the whole process of the action of oxygen must assume another form. When the pons varolii is cut through in the dog, or when a stunning blow is inflicted on the back of the head, the animal continues to respire for some time, often more rapidly than in the normal state; the frequency of the pulse at first rather cools than diminishes; yet the animal cools as rapidly as if sudden death had occurred. Exactly similar observations have been made in the cutting of the spinal cord, and of the par vagum. The respiratory motions continue for a time, but the oxygen does not meet with those substances with which, in the normal state, it would have combined; because the *paralyzed viscera* will no longer furnish them." And in reference to a force different from the ordinary nervous or vital force, yet acting through the instrumentality of nerves, the mental, he observes:—"It cannot be denied, that this peculiar force exercises a certain influence on the activity of vegetative life, just as other immaterial agents, such as light, heat, electricity and magnetism, do; * * * and, "there are thus two forces which are found in activity together; but consciousness and intellect may be absent in animals as they are in living vegetables, without their vitality being otherwise affected than by the want of a peculiar source of increased energy, or of disturbance."

[To be Continued.]

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

Persons wishing to obtain Homœopathic medicine and books, or either, by applying to the editor of the *Journal*, can be supplied. Cases for domestic use constantly on hand.

SOUTH-WESTERN HOMŒOPATHIC JOURNAL, AND REVIEW.

"Prove all things—hold fast that which is good."

VOL. II.]

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[No. 9.

JOHN T. TEMPLE, M.D., Editor.

T. W. USTICK, PRINTER, 59 MAIN STREET.

¶ This Journal will be issued monthly at One Dollar per annum, in advance. City subscribers will be supplied at any place within the city, by informing the Editor or Printer of the location.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From our highly esteemed friend of New Orleans, we make the following extracts:—

Under date of the 27th March, he writes, "that as it regards Cholera, so far as his acquaintance or knowledge extends, only one death has occurred under Homœopathic treatment, and that was said to have been a neglected case. But seldom has a case, if taken in any kind of season, required more than one or two remedies." Speaking of chronic cases, he says, "I have treated two cases of chronic diarrhœa, one of four months standing, the other six months. These were Clerks who had tried the allopathists with no good results. They were unable to pay any longer, and were fast sinking in health. A friend brought them to me. Bloody and frequent discharges. I gave very small doses of arsenicum, and in less than ten days both were well." What think you, reader, of the above fact? Two cases of chronic diarrhœa had resisted the *skill and science* of allopathic physicians for *four and six months*, and were cured by a citizen, who makes no pretension to medicine, in ten days, and that too by a single remedy.

What say you, my allopathic brethren—was it imagination, or diet, or nature, or witchcraft, or humbuggery? Make your choice, and then tell us whether it is not better thus to remove suffering and restore health, than to treat by the old fashioned *secundem artem* method, and lose your patients? Is it not worth your investigation? We most earnestly advise you to try it. We do not ask you to believe any statement made about the wonderful action of Homœopathic medicine, but we do entreat you to *try it* by the direction of Hahnemann, and then disbelieve your own senses if you can, for the result is certain and undeviating. Success will follow.

Ed.

 CHOLERA.

The following extracts we make from the "Eclectic Medical Journal." We leave our readers to make their own comments. The able editor in treating of cholera in the article from which we make our extract, remarks:—

"We think it extremely probable that if the Eclectic system of practice had been prevalent throughout the United States when we were visited by cholera, *four-fifths of those who died might have been saved.*

It is horrible to contemplate the vast mortality which has been produced throughout the world by an imperfect, empirical, unscientific system of practice. When we reflect that in the malignant form of the disease, as commonly treated, from one-third to two-thirds of the patients (in the old world) died, are we not compelled to conclude that, of the fifty millions who are reported to have died of this disease, at least *forty millions* owe their death less to the severity of the disease than to the impropriety of the treatment? Of the patients treated *Homœopathically*, in Europe, the number of deaths, on an average, did not exceed *nine to the hundred cases.* But the Allopathic opponents of Homœopathy are generally agreed that the Homœopathic treatment amounts to nothing at all; and therefore the results of Homœopathy only show the natural mortality of the disease, uninterrupted by improper medical interference. If this be so, *then may we not hold the orthodox old school system of practice responsible for all the mortality beyond the proportion of nine to one hundred?* When the mortality of Allopathic cholera patients ranges from thirty to sixty in the hundred, is it not clear that from twenty-one to fifty-one in the hundred have died in consequence of a false system of practice, since the legitimate mortality of the disease is but nine per cent?

This reasoning is perfectly fair; and every physician who loses more than one in ten of his cholera patients should be candid enough to acknowledge that he has failed in the proper discharge of his professional duties, and to renounce the system of practice which has produced so deadly consequences.

For ourselves, we do not hesitate to say, that we regard cholera as a terrific scourge, inflicted by Divine Justice upon human *ignorance and profligacy.* Whenever mankind become sufficiently enlightened to adopt a rational system of treatment, following the dictates of common sense, instead of the hallucinations of so-called medical science, the mortality of cholera will be reduced to an amount too insignificant to excite any alarm.

Physicians, who are peculiarly exposed by their profession, to suffer from the influence of epidemics, should carefully guard against all causes of debility and bowel complaints, on the approach of cholera. Instead of adopting a more abstemious mode of living, they should endeavor to have the system well nourished. Crude vegetables, pastry, sweetmeats, &c., should be avoided, and farinaceous food, with substantial meats, (beef and bacon,) and a moderate use of condiments or stimulants, would be the best preparation. Malt liquors are decidedly beneficial in many cases, and it has been observed in several of our large cities, that all of those employed in breweries have escaped the attacks of cholera. The function of the skin must be maintained, and we should guard against the

influence of atmospheric vicissitudes. During the epidemic, we should wear flannel next the skin, occupy dry comfortable apartments, and avoid all unnecessary exposure. B.

EXTRACT FROM AN ADDRESS ON HOMŒOPATHIA,

BY THOMAS HAYLE, M. D., OF ENGLAND.

“While I was doubting,” he writes, “a copy of Hahnemann’s Organon was sent to me, and being much struck with his arguments, I determined to give his medicines a trial. The great stumbling block was the smallness of the dose. I did not believe that such a dose could have any action at all; at the same time clearly saw that it could easily be proved whether it acted or not. I had only to make the experiment. Accordingly, I began with cases which I had given up as incurable, and submitted them to homœopathic treatment. I soon obtained results which gave strong presumptive evidence of the action of the remedy—results, at least, were obtained, which were attributable neither to imagination nor diet. The patients did not know what they were taking, and they had been unaffected by previous treatment. It was, of course, likely, that, if their imagination had been the cause of the improvement, this cause would have acted during the long allopathic treatment which I had previously administered. As to diet, no change was made; and the duration of the treatment was often too short for it to have any influence. Many cases of amenorrhœa, for instance, of long standing, were relieved in two or three days after the treatment commenced. There were also many cases of an invariable and long-established order of symptoms, where speedy results, affecting and destroying this order, occurred. . . . The result of my trials, on cases which I deemed incurable, was, that the coincidences were strange, and so frequent as to warrant my proceeding with the trials in slight cases of an acute character.”

“Nor is the evidence of the multitudes of regularly educated medical men, who have examined, approved, and adopted the homœopathic principle, to be overlooked. Many of them are men who had already reaped the highest rewards their profession could bestow, who had everything to lose, and nothing to gain, by a change, and all of them would have been entitled to the attention of the medical world, had they sought it by the publication of their ordinary medical observations in the periodicals of the profession. Is all testimony to be disbelieved the moment it testifies to facts of an extraordinary character? Is that asserted with regard to the homœopathic principle and minute doses, which Hume asserted with regard to miracles, that no testimony can prove their truth? Hume himself must have been silenced had the defenders of miracles been able to say to him what we say to you, ‘We will reproduce the facts to which we testify before your eyes.’ Let it be remembered that the strangeness of a fact occurring in an experimental investigation, is a guarantee for its being rigidly and jealously examined; and the reception of it by practical and well-informed medical men, is a strong argument for its truth. In speculative matters, this, I am aware, would be no argument at all; but in a practical matter, where the facts are reproducible, and can be re-

peated with endless variations, it is of the greatest force. All, however that is requested of you of deference to testimony, is to inquire for yourself whether these things be so or not. It is not belief of the testimony that is asked, but a trial of it. This request cannot be consistently refused, unless it be urged that the testimony is worthless, or the facts trivial or impossible. That the facts are trivial and deserve no attention, will not be maintained by any who considers that the happiness of the healthy and the existence of the sick hang upon them. Let me then press upon you this inquiry, in perfect confidence as to the results. It is not one of a laborious or complicated character. Let belladonna in the small doses recommended by Hahneman, be given in scarlet fever, cyanche tonsillaris, or erysipelas, especially when there is any affection of the brain; aconite, in cases of local inflammation, with inflammatory fever, and the results will be perfectly conclusive. But as a consequence of the action of the medicine in those doses being proved—and if my life were my own, I would cheerfully stake it on the result, the—admission of the homœopathic principle follows as a necessary consequence. If these minute doses have any action at all, they must act homœopathically. Take the *Materia Medica Pura* of Hannemann, and try them on any other principle, and they will not act at all. Try them on the perfectly healthy body, they will rarely have any effect at all in a single dose. They require the presence of a peculiar predisposition before they can act; that predisposition shewing itself in symptoms similar to those produced by the medicine, in a large dose, in health. Try them on the enantiopathic principle, or that on which opium is given in sleeplessness to procure sleep, and the man will remain sleepless still. The same negative result will follow if they be administered on the allopathic principle; and thus the smallness of the dose, if it has drawn upon the system the ridicule which arises from the violation of preconceived ideas, has at least this advantage, that it discloses its principle of action, and thus proves the truth of Hahnemann's assertion. How easy, therefore, does it now become, for those who inquire into this subject, to decide upon what cost him such laborious and persevering investigation.

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*From "Dr. Buchanan's Journal of Man."*

**UNION.**—At the present period, the friends of mankind are laboring in many different fields of moral, religious, and scientific renovation, and with many different views, but with the common aim of elevating society from its present imperfect and unhappy condition. Let each in his own sphere, honor the sincere and disinterested labors of all others, however different their views. *Let the union of all good men be the watchword of the day, and the progress of all truth will be greatly accelerated in the public mind.*

From the "British Journal of Homœopathy."

## ESSAYS ON GENERAL PATHOLOGY.

BY WM. HENDERSON, M. D.,

*Professor of Medicine and General Pathology, in the University of Edinburgh.*

[Continued from page 128.]

In the development, however, of the chemical doctrines regarding the various processes occurring in the animal body, and in the application of them to the pathology and treatment of diseases, the disturbances which result from altered conditions of the vital force, whether mediately or immediately, are almost, or altogether, overlooked by the chemical pathologists, and the explanations of unhealthy conditions of the fluids are given on the merely chemical grounds of the proportion of material, and the opportunities for chemical action; and remedial expedients are alone suggested which bear upon these points. An example of both is furnished at large in the treatise of Dr. Bence Jones on Gout, which professes to apply the chemical doctrines to the pathology and treatment of that disease; and other less elaborate instances will be noticed in their proper places.

We shall afterwards see how far the chemical principles may be justly recognised as concerned in the pathology and treatment of certain morbid conditions; but what is contended for at present is, that the force or forces proper to the living body have been too much regarded in the light of a constant quantity, while a correct pathology ought to consider them as subject to modifications and diversities, capable of affecting the processes of organic chemistry both in the degree of their activity, and probably in still more remarkable particulars, the kind and character of their operation, and consequently the nature of their products. It is not necessary in order to our forming an opinion on these points, that we should be able distinctly to understand the number of forces which exist in living bodies, or on what their existence depends, or the particular parts of the system in which they reside, or the nature of the alterations they undergo when giving rise to morbid products. Physiology is not so far advanced as to afford us any specific information on the three first of these problems, and pathology is equally deficient in materials for justifying an attempt to determine the last. Whether the forces be one or many that are at work in a living body, and whether the seat of them be the nervous system essentially, or also the several organs and tissues, by virtue simply of their molecular constitution and arrangement, and in what degree the latter are indebted to a force pertaining to the former for the capacity to manifest their different functions, are questions which do not of necessity enter into an inquiry as to the fact of the force or forces being subject to modifications which are accountable for chemical consequences, morbid either in amount or kind. But although a knowledge of these particulars has nothing to do with our endeavor to ascertain that fact, I may notice very briefly the views which are entertained respecting some of them. I believe what is expressed as follows by Mulder, to be the general notion which exists, regarding the agent peculiar to organised and living bodies. He is controverting a statement by Muller which affirms the existence of *an* essential and specific force existing in the embryo as the "potential whole of the future animal;" and proceeds to say—"In physiology, the existence of a similar general force, governing the whole, is assumed in the fully formed organism. Respiration, the circulation of the blood, the function of the nerves, &c., are effected by one force, which is called

*vital force.* This vital force causes respiration here, digestion there, the secretion of the saliva and pancreatic juice in other parts of the body. It maintains at once the substance of the bones, of the muscles, and of the brain. It is supposed that this same force is modified in reference to the different organs which it influences." With this ordinary belief of the unity of the vital force or principle, there is associated another which places it in a particular part of the system. It is thus expressed by Andral, "Inasmuch as in man the accomplishment of vital actions appears, according to our present knowledge of physiology, to be necessarily dependent on the nervous system, we may, by hypothesis, consider this system as the seat and instrument of vital power. In the same manner, too, we may admit that there is formed in the nervous centres a fluid, which may be called nervous, vital, electro-vital, &c., and may serve to represent the unknown force by which these centres hold all the organs under their influence."

Such is one view of the subject, a view which, to say the least of it, has derived no increase of probability from the later experimental physiology, which has tended rather to show that the nervous force may affect the *activity* of the functions performed by the different organs of the body, but does not confer on them the power of performing those functions, and that they are not deprived of the capacity of doing so in some measure, although the influence of that force be withdrawn from them by the division of their nerves. To this effect are the deductions of Professor Reid, of St. Andrews, from many careful experiments on the secretion of the gastric juice after division of the eighth pair of nerves, and on the nutrition of muscles which have been severed from their connexion with the nervous centres, and to the same effect also are the conclusions which follow from the experiments of Dr. Sharpey and Dr. Baly, on the reproduction of the caudal extremity of reptiles after the destruction of a portion of the spinal marrow. It would appear from these experiments that the matter of the several organs of the body is so constituted (and consequently possessed of such vital force) that in the ordinary healthy conditions of the blood and circulation, of temperature, &c., they are able to select the elements necessary for their maintenance, and for the secretions which some of them are destined to furnish, independently of a connexion with the brain and spinal marrow, in the same *manner* as when possessing full communication with them, though not with the same degree of energy; and, also, that there must exist in different parts of the body a difference of some sort in the vital forces they possess, sufficient to account for whatever diversity of constitution and function distinguishes one part, organ, or tissue from another. It is worthy of remark, in connexion with these inferences from the experiments referred to, that though the organs do not derive their capacity to perform their specific functions from the nervous system, they are yet liable to have them stopped, or suspended, by impressions conveyed through the nerves—in other words, that the *active* influence of the nerves on the functions of other parts is not confined to an acceleration or increase of their activity, but extends also to the production of the very opposite effect. Division of the connecting nerves impairs the functional activity of the organ; but without such division impressions may be conveyed along the nerves which produce a similar effect, and even in a greater degree. The heart beats independently of the nervous system, but an impression may be conveyed through the latter that shall stop its motion entirely; and, in like manner, it ap-

appears from the experiments of Brachet, that not merely does the withdrawing of nervous influence from the stomach, by the division of the pneumogastric nerves, lessen or suspend the secretion of gastric juice, but that deep incisions made in parts of the body of animals which have no direct concern in the function of digestion, are followed by a similar result.

What other influences the nervous system may be capable of exercising on the functions of the organs besides that of affecting the activity of their performance, physiology does not, and perhaps is not competent to inform us. It belongs to pathology, properly, to impart such information, because deviation from the normal *mode* of action must probably depend upon alterations not in the *degree*, but in the *quality*, of the modifying power. There are, indeed, not a few examples of mental impressions still probably within the limits of the normal intensity, producing alterations in the *qualities* of the secretions, and thereby proving the perverting influence of the nervous force. To such belong the remarkable cases in which sudden and violent anger has apparently made the milk of a nursing mother a deadly poison to her infant, and the more familiar examples of new and peculiar odours being sometimes given to the perspiration by certain emotions of the mind. Still we must look to pathology for the reason just mentioned, for the proof and illustrations of those other influences which the nerves may be instrumental in communicating to the organs and tissues. But while this may be perceived and admitted, it is very difficult to determine specifically how far the nervous system is concerned in the production of the morbid changes in question. We know that the action of living parts may be perverted by the influence of morbid agents, so as to give rise to new and abnormal effects; but it is not easy to determine regarding many of these agents, whether they operate through the nerves, or by directly acting on the parts where the morbid effect occurs. When the exciting cause of disease is a material substance there appears to be, *a priori*, as much reason to suppose that it may act by coming into immediate contact with the parts affected, as that it may do so through the instrumentality of the nervous system. In the present day there is undoubtedly a prevailing inclination towards the former supposition, and as the blood must be the vehicle of these substances, if they operate directly on the parts which they incite to morbid action, it follows that primary blood diseases form a considerable portion of the existing humoral pathology. To this class contagious diseases, for example, are regarded as belonging; and countenance, or proof, is believed to be given to the doctrine by the instances in which some of those diseases have been communicated by inoculation with infected blood, or by the injection of it into the circulation of the previously healthy. That the inference drawn from these examples is not so necessary as is commonly imagined, will be shown in the sequel. But though there may be a difference of opinion on the *modus operandi* of contagious and infectious principles, there can be none as to the fact of many causes of unhealthy action really producing their effects by immediate contact with the parts that manifest disease. Such is the case in some truly primary blood diseases, as when noxious substances are taken into the stomach and thence absorbed into the circulation; and in others of a secondary kind, as when urea accumulates in the blood in consequence of disease of the kidneys. When, however, the exciting cause of disease is not a material substance, but an immaterial agent, whether producing its influence positively or negatively, by excess or deficiency, as in the case of temperature, we have

incontrovertible evidences of an action through the nervous system, capable of disturbing the ordinary processes of the body and giving rise to deviations from the healthy condition and character of their products, of which inflammation and its consequences are familiar examples. These reflections are introduced in this place, not for the purpose of discussing the share which the nerves, and the proper texture of organs, separately and respectively take in the abnormal actions of the system at the instance of the exciting causes of diseases, but simply in order to finish the short outline, which alone is now attempted, of the state of opinions respecting some of the modes in which pathological processes may be induced. From that statement it appears that in one way or other changes may be excited in the actions of the several organs and tissues of the body by the impressions made upon them, directly or indirectly, by some at least of the exciting causes of disease, which are competent to alter both the amount and the nature of their results; and it will prepare us in a measure for the enquiries which follow, into some of the individual instances of such morbid results, and into the sources from which they spring. It will be perceived that reference has been chiefly made to the circumstance that morbid actions of the forces of living solids, however induced, may be the sources of morbid results, and that circumstance is thought worthy of special attention because, although sufficiently obvious and familiar as a pathological truth, it has not been admitted distinctly and fully into the doctrines of chemical pathology, while there appears to be no sufficient reason for its exclusion from them any more than from other departments of pathology.

[To be Continued.]

### ALLOPATHY vs. ALLOPATHY.

#### ELISHA BARTLETT, M. D., ON THE CERTAINTY OF MEDICINE.

Several Medical Journals (Allopathic) have noticed with much commendation the work of Dr. Elisha Bartlett, entitled "*An Inquiry into the Degree of Certainty in Medicine, and into the Nature and Extent of its Power over Diseases.*"

We have only read portions of the work, as they were found in the several reviews. Dr. B. has investigated, very closely, an interesting question:—"What is our [Allopathic] practice worth?" His answer to this question will not, we think, be satisfactory, to the more intelligent of his own school. For the reason, he has not in all his facts and arguments, advanced any thing to enhance confidence in Allopathic practice.

The following is an admission, we did not expect to find, only in that whining clique the New York Academy of Medicine.

"I am stating only what everybody knows to be true, when I say that the general confidence which has heretofore existed in the science and art of medicine, as this science has been studied, and as this art has been practised, has within the last few years been violently shaken and disturbed, and is now greatly lessened and impaired. The hold which medicine has so long had upon the popular mind is loosened; there is a wide spread skepticism as to its power of curing diseases, and men are everywhere to be found who deny its pretensions as a science, and reject the benefits and blessings which it proffers them as an art."

Dr. B. did not deem it necessary "to point out the causes and influences which have led to this state of things." Our own opinion is, that the progress of Homœopathy has been the chief cause in diminishing confidence in Allopathy. And, this good work will go on, if the advocates of the former continue faithful to her principles in the practice. If not, not.

*The New York Journal of Medicine* for January, 1849, has an able review of the above work, by J. H. S. who he is, we do not know; whoever he may be, the review before us, shows him "no man's man." Dr. Bartlett is an advocate of bleeding, and the use of Antimony in the treatment of *pneumonia*. In reference to which, J. H. S. says;—"Now, supposing that we admit the whole of the conclusions deduced from M. Louis' observations, what is the amount of our information? simply, that out of a number of cases of pneumonia, those who are bled are more likely to recover than those who are not, and those who are bled early, are more likely to recover soon than those who are bled late."

"That to lessen the quantity of blood which passes through inflamed parts, is good for them is certain, provided we can secure plenty of good blood to heal them, when we require it. But we protest against this being considered proof of any positive knowledge on the subject of the disease and its treatment. *In what does inflammation of the lungs consist? What are the certain means of stopping that process and restoring the parts to health?* These are two questions which receive no answers from the results of bleeding.

An acute observer of disease and remedy, would perceive that as inflammation consisted in some disturbance of the circulation, and health consisted in the restoration of the circulation to its original condition, the *secret of remedy* would be found in the management of the *cause* of the circulation. The *blood* is not the *cause* of its circulation; for the self same quantity of blood may be in the vessels when it does not circulate at all, as when it does most healthily, as daily instanced in concussions, epilepsy, and so forth. *The taking away of blood does nothing directly but alter the quantity.*

*Indirectly*, by taking away the fluid which *contains* the life, we diminish the life itself, and the means of obtaining life, the respiration. *Bleeding, therefore, diminishes the quantity of life.* Can a man have too much of life? It matters not, that from the days of Hippocrates down to now, bleeding has been adopted. It matters not, that it relieves the tension, and of necessity the pain of an inflamed part. It does not act upon the part diseased, producing any change in its condition. How, therefore, can we designate it as a remedy?"

On the Tarter Emetic treatment of Pneumonia, J.H.S. says:—"We honestly confess, this goes as much against our stomach as the bleeding goes against our heart. We have both given and taken considerable doses of this compound, and are able to appreciate its operation on the bodies of pneumonic patients." After a long quotation from Dr. Bartlett in favor of the Antimonial Treatment of Pneumonia, J. H. S. proceeds:—

"We cannot say that we are one whit more in love with tartar emetic, than we were; and the mention of it always makes our "gorge rise." Much as Rasori, Louis, Trousseau, and Grisolle, on the continent, are enraptured with it; much as the Elliotson and Clutterbuck school, in England, may patronise it, still we feel justified in denouncing its use.

For an art to claim the respect of a science by putting forth a statement that after the lapse of two thousand years, the best discovered mode of treating pneumonia, is by bleeding and giving large doses of tartar emetic; neither of which, nor both combined, can do more than mitigate the symptoms in a proportion of cases, is not to make out a strong case. The philosopher and philanthropist will scarcely recognise the claim, and a court of equity would hardly decree in favor of it if contested. It does not appear to us that such *remedies* are worth the time, attention, and respect, which are claimed for them in so many colleges of learning and science throughout the world.

We remember a Professor of Toxicology, who announced that he had discovered a new test for arsenic, which he thought would be of immense importance. The medical world thronged to see the application of the test. Much time was employed in preparing and applying it, and all were on the tip-toe of expectation. The test was applied; but no phenomenon appeared. Again it was applied, but without the slightest effect. We ventured to suggest that the Professor might perchance have taken the wrong bottle. He assured us that *he* was correct. We ventured on another observation, that perhaps the *test* had not been properly prepared, or that there was no arsenic present in the substance tested. Both of these ignorant, not to say impudent suggestions, were rejected with disdain. We waited, and a pause ensued. The Professor, taking off his spectacles and passing his white handkerchief over his forehead, said, "Gentlemen, I have occasionally found this test cannot be relied upon; but usually it is a safe one!" Such are our *remedies*, only the sentence ought to be reversed. "*Occasionally*, they are useful, *but in general* they cannot be relied on."

J. H. S.' Review, will be so interesting to a homœopathic practitioner, that we transcribe another branch of it.

"He, (Dr. Bartlett) groups diseases, and presents us with the ascertained effects of remedies.

His first group consists of such diseases as "*common catarrh, simple acute diarrhœa, and simple jaundice.*" Of these he merely says—"They, may, generally, be safely let alone—but most of them may be favorably influenced by an appropriate medication." Modest enough, certainly, and agreed to.

His next group is "Functional dyspepsia, chorea, and chlorosis." The only thing which is adduced to prove our science, is in the following sentence:—"If our science and art had done nothing more than to ascertain the effects of iron upon this malady, (chlorosis,) they would have presented a gift to humanity, that ought at least to shield them from the blind and bitter assaults of arrogant ignorance and wooden-headed stupidity."

The author's wheels are warming, we may expect some fire soon. The next group is "Sporadic dysentery, simple acute rheumatism, acute pleurisy, tonsillitis, catarrhal croup, and so on." Of these he says, we cannot do much for them, except give opium for dysentery, and an emetic for croup.

The fourth group "includes most of the serious local inflammations, and all the general fevers—continued, periodical and exanthematous; whooping cough, Asiatic cholera, erysipelas and delirium tremens." We must here let our author speak out.

"These diseases differ so widely amongst themselves, in their relation to remedies, that it is difficult to speak of them in general terms. Some



of them are more obviously and more uniformly influenced by remedies than others. There is no more doubt, for instance, of the favorable effect of blood-letting upon inflammation of the pericardium, of the liver, of the kidneys, than there is of these effects on pneumonia. There is no more doubt of the efficacy of wine, in certain stages and conditions of British typhus, than there is of the effects of antimony in pneumonia. Every day there are multitudes of patients with this disease, as directly and obviously saved from death by active stimulants, as the life of a famishing man is saved by food.

And we find here one of the most constant, and one of the most important therapeutic relations—I mean that between periodical fever and Peruvian bark. The power of opium to allay functional spasm, and to abate neuralgic pain; the antiphlogistic action of antimony, in inflammation of the lungs; the effects of an emetic in catarrhal croup, of iron in chlorosis, of wine in low typhus, are not more invariable and certain, than is the power of cinchona to control and arrest the periodical element, in the great family of malarious fevers. The simple forms of these diseases do, indeed, very commonly subside and cease; they rarely destroy life immediately and directly; but their repeated occurrence at length undermines and breaks down the constitution, while in their more violent manifestations, they are as suddenly fatal as yellow fever; and for the prevention of these results we have one reliable and heroic remedy—cinchona. Somewhat as I said of iron in chlorosis, this gift to humanity is a boon and a blessing, that ought to secure for medical science and medical art the deep and everlasting gratitude of the world.”

“We single out a sentence for comment, and shall then pass to something else worth noticing. The sentence is this:—“There is no more doubt of the efficacy of wine in certain stages and conditions of British typhus, than there is of the effects of antimony in pneumonia.”

“To our mind, this is not saying much for the value of the wine. If wine be of any service in these cases, it is solely on account of its property of imparting caloric to the solids and fluids of the body. However, as this is done by the decomposition and destruction of a portion of the organization, we hardly know how this agent can be fairly called a remedy. The tartrate of antimony decomposes the blood and solids of the body most fearfully. Witness the bloody vomitings and purgings which accompany its use. It forms a compound with the albumen, rendering it insoluble. The tissue thus is broken up, and the blood rushes through the gap. To us, it is an awful remedy.

“Our author confesses that ‘confluent small pox, algid epidemic cholera, malignant scarlatina, and the adynamic and ataxic forms of typhus and typhoid fever, not only very frequently terminate in death, but they seem to be very little influenced, in any way by remedial measures.’ Then we have another frank and large confession:—

“Our fifth group is constituted by a most formidable and appalling catalogue of diseases—having no tendency towards a favorable termination; but little or not at all under the control of remedies; and self-limited only by death. To this class belong hydrophobia, epilepsy, traumatic tetanus, scirrhus and cancer, softening of the brain, tuberculous meningitis, phthisis, membranous croup, diabetes, albuminuria, and various structural lesions of the heart and other viscera. Most of these diseases are, in the present state of science, beyond the reach of medicine—some of them nearly, and others absolutely so. Amongst thousands of cases of

hydrophobia, there are not half-a-dozen authentic examples of recovery; the disease has an invincible tendency towards death."

If the above be carefully analysed, it will be perceived, that by Dr. Bartlett's own showing, the true answer to the question "What is our practice worth?" it is of no value. J. H. S. shows that it is not only valueless, but pernicious. Iron is an uncertain remedy in *Chlorosis*, as we know, from our own observation. We could point to several cases, in which iron had been given daily for months, with no benefit whatever. Iron cannot cure *Chlorosis*.

Opium is not a remedy for Dysentery, and whoever relies upon it, will be deceived.—Nearly all those diseases in which Dr. Bartlett represents allopathy as powerless; homœopathy has cured; such as, *epilepsy, traumatic tetanus, scirrhus and cancer, phthisis, membranous croup, diabetes* and others. We can of our own knowledge, speak of the power of homœopathy to effect permanent cures of the diseases here named. What we have read of Dr. Bartlett's work has, more firmly, established us in the opinion, that allopathy is evil, only evil, continually. He represents Dr. Forbes, as having done a bad thing, by publishing the paper entitled, *Allopathy, Homœopathy, and Young Physic*; but Dr. B. in another mode, has done more, much more, to destroy confidence in Allopathy, than did Dr. Forbes; therefore we recommend the reading of Dr. Bartlett's *Inquiry into the Degree of Certainty in Medicine, &c.*

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#### OPIUM, TARTAR EMETIC, AND MERCURY, INJURIOUS, IN THE DOSES OF THE ALLOPATHIC SCHOOL.

The injurious effects of medicines on the human system as administered by Allopathic practitioners, apothecaries and others, are not understood by those who prescribe them, nor by those who receive them. There seems to exist a kind of mania among the people to swallow drugs. Apothecary shops are almost as numerous in this city, as retail grocery stores, and the one is visited as often as the other, by the inhabitants who live in the vicinity of their locations. Thousands upon thousands, have found premature graves on account of drugs alone; and not a person in full health, can be found, who swallows drugs in emetic, cathartic and anodyne doses. This evil lies at the door of the allopathic school. Physicians of that school act, as if human health and life were of very little value or importance. This assertion we will prove, by well-established facts, from among themselves. Dr. Beck, in a work lately published, entitled "Infant Therapeutics" speaks of the "effects of opium on the young subject," and says:—"there is scarcely an article in the whole range of the *Materia Medica*, capable of producing a greater amount of mischief." Dr. Beck enumerates the following cases, viz.:—

"Dr. John Clarke states, that "half a drachm of genuine syrup of white poppy, and in some instances, a few drops of Dalby's Carminative, have proved fatal, in the course of a few hours, to very young infants." In one case, he says, forty drops of Dalby's Carminative destroyed an infant. Mr. Marley says:—"I have known three or four instances where the most dangerous symptoms were produced by Godfrey's Cordial and Dalby's Carminative; two nostrums which have no doubt added consider-

ably to the mortality of infants." In a case that fell under his observation, the most rapid and alarming symptoms followed the exhibition of an ordinary dose of syrup of poppies. In another case, he knew half a small tea-spoonful of the syrup of poppies prove nearly fatal to a child eight or ten days old. Thirty-five drops of Dalby's Carminative, he has known to prove fatal to a young child, while, in other cases, larger doses have been given without any unpleasant effects. The same writer relates the case of an infant, nearly poisoned, by considerably less than half an ordinary sized tea-spoonful of paregoric. Dr. Bard says, he once knew an infant of several months old killed by ten drops of laudanum, and another brought into very great danger by less than two drops. Dr. Montgomery states, that he has known more than one instance in which a tea-spoonful of the syrup of poppies has proved fatal to a healthy child.

Professor Hamilton relates two cases, in which four drops of laudanum proved fatal to children some months old. Dr. Merriman reports two cases, in which a dose of Godfrey's Cordial proved fatal. He also states, that he once saw a child of a month old thrown into a state of excessive stupor, by taking one dose only of a mixture in which there were four drops of laudanum; the actual quantity swallowed could scarcely have amounted to one drop. Dr. Cristison states, that "the administration of three drops of laudanum in a chalk mixture for diarrhoea, to a stout child, fourteen months old, was followed by coma, convulsions and death in six hours." In another infant, a few weeks old, death resulted from taking four drops of laudanum. Dr. Ryan states, that he has known one drop of the "sedative liquor of opium narcotize an infant. Of laudanum, two drops have been known to kill an infant, nay, in one case, a single drop destroyed a new-born infant. I have myself seen a young child narcotized by about twenty drops of paregoric."

Dr. B. has endeavored to reach some rule for the safe administration of opium; but in this he has utterly failed. The reason, to our mind, is obvious, human sufferings never require the anodyne effects of opium. The homœopathic remedy in the smallest dose will promptly relieve pain. We are not aware that opium can ever be homœopathically indicated to mitigate pain, or cure a diarrhoea, or to relieve the restlessness of infants. It is not at all adapted to any of the conditions in which it is employed in allopathic practice. That school is quite ignorant of the therapeutic use of opium. And, the mischief, which pertains to that drug, must continue, so long as it is prescribed antipathically. A few years ago, we were requested to see a lady, who the day previously, it was said, had a strangulated Hernia; and who had been attended by two eminent surgeons. When we saw her, there was no evidence of a Hernia; but she was actually dying of the effects of opium, which had been given her in a dose of sixty drops of laudanum. Here was a valuable life sacrificed by the ignorance of allopathy.

On Antimonial preparations, Dr. Beck remarks:—

"Dr. Clarke, of London, states that "a quarter of a grain of Tartrate of Antimony in solution, has been known to excite a vomiting which has ended in the death of a young child, which before was in no danger." Dr. Armstrong observes that he "has seen again and again, delirium produced by antimonial preparations, given so as to excite the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestinal canal in very young children." Dr. Hamilton advises, that "Tartar Emetic should never be given to infants, for alarming convulsions have followed its use." By Mr. Noble, of Man-

chester, a case is related, in which the death of a child, eleven months old, was owing to the effect of antimonial wine given as an emetic. Mr. Wilton, (surgeon to the Gloucester Infirmary) has also reported two cases of children, one a year old and the other four years old, which were manifestly destroyed by the use of antimonial wine given for ordinary colds. Slight convulsions—vomiting—diarrhœa—sudden prostration and death took place, notwithstanding the use of cordials and stimulants. I have known a case occurring in this city, in which the one-thirtieth part of a grain of Tartar Emetic given to a child a year old, laboring under croup, produced such severe and protracted vomiting, together with general prostration, as to require stimulants to save life. Some years since I was called to see a child, about three years old, who had been attacked with scarlet fever. The symptoms at first were mild, and no danger was apprehended in the case, when it was suddenly taken with such alarming symptoms of prostration as to call for a consultation. On inquiry, I found that the attending physician had been prescribing small doses of Tartar Emetic. Notwithstanding the use of stimulants, the child died in an hour or two after I saw it. I then suspected, and have since been confirmed in the correctness of the suspicion, that the medicine had no little agency in bringing about the fatal result.”

Dr. B. says, also, “The Hive Syrup of Dr. Coxe, which is now in every family, and is given on the slightest occasions to infants, without even consulting a physician, has, I am convinced, done a great deal of harm.”—The principle ingredient in that syrup is Tartar Emetic. Here too Dr. Beck fails to give a rule of any value for the safe administration of Tartar Emetic, and notwithstanding his cautions in its use; it will, doubtless, be still employed by allopathists, to the injury of thousands.

From the same work we quote:—“That Mercury is an agent of immense power, either for good or evil, upon the human constitution, cannot be questioned. While in many cases it is the means of saving life, in not a few it unquestionably destroys it.”

“Although mercury so seldom salivates infants, yet, notwithstanding this, it cannot be doubted that it affects the system profoundly, and even more so proportionally than it does the adult.”

“What shows incontestibly that the action of mercury is actually more energetic on the infant than the adult, is the fact, that when salivation does take place in the former, as it sometimes does, its effects are most disastrous. Sloughing of the gums and cheeks, general prostration and death, are by no means uncommon occurrences. On this subject, Dr. Blackall justly remarks, “a general opinion prevails, that the constitution of young subjects resist mercury. Its entrance into the system they certainly do resist, more than we could expect: but they are greatly overcome by salivations, and the possible occurrence of such accidents may well set us constantly on our guard.” Dr. Ryan, too, says, “Ptyalism of infants is often followed by sloughing of the gums and cheeks; and this I have known to occur after the use of it in Hydrocephalus.”

“The fact that mercury may prostrate and destroy a young child, even though it does not cause salivation, is to be feared is not sufficiently appreciated, at least by some. I have known calomel given without weight or measure, to a young child, and the reason assigned to justify it was, that it could do no harm because it would not salivate. Now it appears to me that no opinion can be more unfounded, and no practice more mischievous. Although a single dose of calomel, even though large, may be

well borne by children of ordinary strength of constitution, yet even this is not entirely safe in all cases. And when these doses are frequently repeated, particularly in delicate habits, the most serious consequences may result.

The use of mercury in young subjects as an alterative, should in all cases be conducted with great caution. There is no practice more common than that of continuing the use of this agent in small doses, for a considerable time, and certainly none more liable to abuse. Under the idea that the dose is so small and from no salivation appearing, we are apt to infer, that even if the medicine is not doing any good, it is certainly not doing any harm. Any improvement too, which occurs during the use of the article, is sure to be attributed to the silent operation of it on the system. Now, although this is not unfrequently the case, yet it is not invariably so; and every observing physician must have been aware of cases, in which, in this way, the article has been unnecessarily and injuriously continued. In bowel complaints, under the idea of altering the secretions, it has frequently, no doubt, helped to keep up the very intestinal irritation which it was given to correct. In other cases it has developed the latent tendency to other diseases, such as Scrofula, Phthisis Pulmonalis, &c. In adults we know this to be very often the case. How much more likely is all this to happen in the young infant."

"Mercury should be administered with great caution, in cases where a child has been sick for a considerable length of time, and when the strength of the child has been very much reduced. In this state of constitutional depression, a single cathartic dose of calomel sometimes proves fatal. We think we have seen more than one case, in which a child has been irretrievably prostrated under these circumstances, under the false impression that calomel is an innocent purgative to a child.

The too common practice of giving calomel as an ordinary purge, on all occasions, is certainly unjustifiable. From the facility with which it may be given, it is unquestionably resorted to in a great number of cases, where it is unnecessary, and in a great number where it positively does harm. The misfortune is, that its use is not limited to an occasional dose, but it is too often given in every slight indisposition of the child. Now, in this way, there can be no question that the use of it has laid the foundation for the ruin of the constitutions of thousands."

We will not weary our readers, by quotations from other allopathic authors, on the same subjects. Dr. Beck's Work is the latest, and the best. He presents enough of facts, to show that in the absence of a therapeutic law, for the administration of Opium, Tartar Emetic and Mercury; (and he does not pretend that such a law exists in his school;) their use at all times, and under all circumstances, is too hazardous; proving thereby, that the Physicians of that school act, as if human health and life, were of little value or importance.

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From "*Dr. Buchanan's Journal of Man.*"

OBJECTIONS TO PHRENOLOGY.

There are many who still object to receiving the science of Phrenology, as taught by the disciples of Gall and Spurzheim; not that they would totally deny its truth—for they will readily admit that there may be some connection between the general conformation of the head and the general

tendencies of the character—but they have a strong impression that the relation of the brain to the mind is a mysterious subject. They are not willing to believe, except upon the best of evidence, that this mystery has been solved. They look, therefore, at phrenological science with a skeptical eye; and at first, when this science is rudely presented, with all its uncouth, technical terms, so distinct from the former dignified technology of “Mental Philosophy,” their skepticism is strengthened by disgust for its singular phraseology and apparently awkward as well as arbitrary analysis of the mental powers.

The solution of the great problems of the human constitution which the Gallian system of Phrenology presents, strikes them at first sight as altogether too simple, crude and uncouth. That such persons should continue to doubt, we need not be surprised; and when, in this frame of mind, they examine the science further, they find additional reasons for suspicion. They observe certain difficulties in ascertaining the development of organs. These difficulties are trifling to a practical phrenologist; but to a tyro they appear very great. They observe that certain regions at the basis of the brain are not included in the old system of phrenology; and make the obvious reflection that these regions may influence the development of the whole. They observe, too, that, while phrenologists make exact and arbitrary divisions upon the surface of the cranium, the structure of the brain does not accord with these divisions. Confirmed by observing these difficulties, they still admit it as quite probable that there may be something in Phrenology, but contend that it is by no means yet a science of any accuracy.

Others, of a metaphysical turn of mind, observe that phrenologists propose a great and violent innovation in explaining and even describing well known operations of the mind. They have been accustomed to speak of “reason,” of “imagination,” of “memory,” “faculties,” “passion,” &c., and *their* technicalities have become an established part of all cultivated languages. In place of these, they find in the phrenological system “Eventuality, Causality, Ideality,” &c., without any adequate reason for the change, other than that such is the result of observation. The metaphysical inquirer finds that he has clearer and more satisfactory views of the mental phenomena under the old system, and that there is a difficulty and awkwardness in getting hold of the new. Hence he feels a strong suspicion that the whole system is of artificial coinage, and not in conformity with the true laws of mind.

Others again, of a more poetical temperament, accustomed to contemplate the vast variety of mental phenomena, witnessed in daily life, or described by the tragic poet, feel that there is much more in all this than the phrenological system illustrates. It has to their eye a meagre character, and seems to compare, to their conceptions of human nature, as “Peter Parley’s Geography” would to Baron Humbolt’s “Kosmos.”

With those who object to Phrenology on these grounds, and they must be admitted to form an important portion of the intelligent public, I have no contention. However severely I may denounce the infidel spirit of distrust and denial, which opposes all new and great truths, I have no objections to a rational inquiring skepticism. On the contrary, I admire the caution and candor with which objectors of the above classes comment upon the science, and only regret that they have not acquired such a practical acquaintance with its details, as might have made them more familiar with its truths.

SOUTH-WESTERN HOMŒOPATHIC JOURNAL, AND REVIEW.

“ Prove all things — hold fast that which is good.”

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T. W. USTICK, PRINTER, CORNER OF SECOND AND LOCUST STREETS.

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REVIEW.

Carbonic Acid Gas—Ozone—Cholera—Quackery—Drs. White, Herrick, and Blaney.

WE believe in the doctrine taught by our Saviour, of giving to Cæsar the things that be Cæsar's. We cheerfully grant, that the man is a good and great man who devotes his talent to the promotion of human happiness, and merits the appellation of philanthropist and public benefactor. The attribute of benevolence is of divine origin, and commands the esteem of all intelligent beings.

The assumption of this attribute by any individual where he alone can be affected by the counterfeit, is harmless to the community and disgusting to all sensible men; but where the assumption bears directly on the health and lives of the community, who can fully measure the responsibility and guilt of such an action?

Of the author of the address under consideration, we know nothing; of his motive in publishing it, we say nothing; of the *truths, principles* and *facts* claimed to have been discovered by him, we have something to say.

And, first, the Cause. “ This,” says the Doctor, “ I consider a *most important part of the subject*; for to know the cause why and wherefore a thing is so, *ought* to enable us to derive a remedy for its being so, if we wish to change its condition.” “ Therefore, if I am correct as to the cause why and wherefore the Cholera exists as a disease, it will necessarily follow that the true remedy may be easily attained.” Now, if we comprehend the above sentences (for they do not appear to us clear), both positions have been disproved by the experience of 3,000 years. It has been long known to all men, that arsenic, antimony, corrosive sublimate, acetate of copper, and many other poisons, when taken into the stomach, produce certain symptoms and death: why has not a remedy been found to arrest these symptoms, as the “ *why and wherefore*” are known? In Homœopathy, “ the most important part” to be known in relation to all diseases is the cure, not the cause. For 3,000 years Allopathy has spent her energies and her talent in threading a labyrinth in the fruitless search for the causes of disease; which, if found, could

not benefit, unless the mysterious action of vitality, or life, could be analyzed. In two paragraphs the Doctor labors to prove, what no one ever questioned, that truth is truth, and then proceeds as follows:—“This disease is the natural effect of a natural cause, and I will presently show you that the superstition and wickedness of man produced it.” Magnificent discovery! “It is, undoubtedly, caused by a superabundance of acid abounding in the atmosphere; and *my observations* induce me to believe that it is carbonic acid gas. Let me briefly state my reasons for believing thus.” Here follows a string of assumptions about disturbing the atmospheric equilibrium, which is all gas; and then we are taken to a little “island at the mouth of the Ganges,” in India, where, we are informed, “*this simple disease*” had its birth. “The superstition and wickedness of man” caused human beings to be thrown into the Ganges, and they lodging on this island produced carbonic acid gas, which is the cause of Cholera. To all scientific men this is a discovery as splendid as the Doctor’s logic is *conclusive*. “It is *well known*,” says the Doctor, “that carbon enters *very largely* into the composition of ALL animal as well as vegetable and *mineral substances*.” This is one of Dr. White’s *facts*, which is not known by any other chemist. Sir Humphrey Davy, Berzelius, Priestly, Murray, Rose, Thomson, Liebig, &c., &c., never discovered Dr. White’s fact. In the decomposition of *animal matter* various gases are given off, but neither of the distinguished chemists who have written on the subject discovered that carbonic acid gas was the principal one. That is one of the splendid discoveries reserved for Allopathy and Dr. White, to be fulminated amid the wars and revolutions of 1849. But let us suppose that the Doctor’s premises are true as to the *cause* of Cholera, and that a great many human bodies are lodged on a little island *at the mouth of the Ganges*—that these bodies, in their decomposition, give out one-half of their weight in carbonic acid gas—and that carbonic acid gas causes Cholera. As the address does not tell us how many bodies are probably lodged on the island, or what the size of the island is, we must give him the benefit of a farther supposition, and say that the island is ten miles in diameter, and that the number of dead bodies decaying there at one time is 26,400, and that the average weight of these bodies is 150 pounds each, we should then have one million nine hundred and eighty thousand pounds of carbonic acid gas given out from the 26,400 bodies, to be wafted over the Bay of Bengal, the Indian Ocean, the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, scattering this Cholera poison around the globe.

In order that the Doctor may have the full benefit of carbonic acid gas, we will now add to his *supposed* amount from *dead bodies*, the real amount from living bodies, and other sources of production, so that his case may be fully and fairly made out.

It is ascertained by the most accurate chemical investigation, that a *living* human being gives off daily from the lungs and skin, 13 9-10 oz.; a horse, 97 1-8 oz.; a cow, or ox, 69 9-10 oz. per day, and all animals more or less, in proportion to the amount of atmospheric air breathed; and that a large amount of this gas is evolved by combustion of every kind. Assuming that the population of India is 150 millions of human beings, and 300 millions of cows and oxen, we shall have a daily production of thirteen hundred and twelve millions, six hundred and twen-

ty-one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-five pounds, from the human beings, the oxen and cows, without counting the immense amount from other animals and from combustion, which we do not doubt will far exceed the amount above stated. Let this amount be added to the paltry sum *supposed* to be formed by the *dead bodies, supposed* to be lodged on the little island, and still the idea is ridiculously absurd, as we shall now show.

1. The Ganges has *seven mouths*, and necessarily many islands along the coast where they empty into the Bay; and the inhabitants of these islands have never been *particularly* subject to Cholera.

2. Such are the arrangements in the physical world, that there is a beautiful adaptation of natural laws to the preservation of harmony. In every latitude this arrangement of an All-wise Creator is beautifully manifest. If it were not, creation would speedily be involved in chaos. Carbonic acid gas is a deadly poison when taken into the lungs, and yet a delightful and indispensable part of our food and drink. Without this gas, water of every kind, and bread, would be insipid and worthless. Hence we see the wisdom and beauty of the arrangement, by which all superabundance of this noxious air is absorbed by water and other substances. The vegetable kingdom lives principally on this gas; and thus, by this duplicate process, the animal economy is resupplied with the necessary amount of carbon and oxygen.

Again. It has been ascertained, by careful and repeated analysis, that the air, at the level of the sea and at the top of the highest mountain, contains only the thousandth part of carbonic acid gas, and that this proportion is uniform.

We will not adduce farther evidence of the ridiculous absurdity of Dr. White's *premises*, and the still more ridiculous conclusion drawn from the premises, supposing them to be true. Any treatment based upon such an idea must be not only worthless, but dangerous, and we therefore caution our citizens against such foolery.

Some months ago, we noticed a publication by Dr. J. N. McDowell, of our city, puffing up Dr. Cartwright a little, and himself a little more, as having discovered a remedy by which he (*Dr. Cartwright*) did actually cure 498 out of 500 cases of Cholera; and yet Dr. McDowell informs us that he has improved upon Dr. Cartwright; and now, such is the progressive character of the age, that Dr. White informs us he has lost but *one case*. The next humbug remedy will, of course, beat Dr. McDowell and Dr. White by curing every case.

Since writing the above, we have received from Chicago the announcement that a new cause for Cholera has been discovered by Drs. Herrick and Blaney: to wit—ozone! Oh yes! Dr. White's carbonic acid gas is now annihilated, and ozone has mounted the car of the desolating conqueror, Cholera! and we trow there will be terrific slaughter where brimstone and Cholera combine their forces against poor suffering humanity.

Will our allopathic brethren never give up the idea that the human organism is controlled by mere chemical law? Will they never learn that there are laws of vitality which preside in all animal being, superior to all chemical laws, and holding them in entire subserviency?

Will they never cease to grope in darkness after the cause, instead of seeking by the broad light of truth for the cure, of disease?

We feel it a duty to caution all against any such remedies in Cholera, as a forfeiture of life must be the result in a majority of cases.

E.

THE CHOLERA QUESTION.

From the Cincinnati "Daily Times."

Mr. Editor, — I cannot refrain from expressing very cordial thanks to you for giving publicity, through your columns, to the shameful outrage upon every principle of justice and humanity, committed by the superintendents of the Cholera Hospital, on Fourth-street, in refusing, on the grounds alleged, to receive the patient sent there from Mr. Root's foundery, last Sabbath morning. And I am not alone in desiring that you will keep this subject before the community long enough to make every one understand it thoroughly, and to see and acknowledge the evils which must inevitably result from this attempted alliance of Physic and State. This is not a question in which the doctors only are concerned, but one in which every citizen is deeply interested. Am I to be proscribed for my medical heresies, and to be denied the common rights and privileges of a citizen — the right to room nursing in a hospital, whose expenses I assist in defraying — because, forsooth, I am so heterodox in my medical creed, that I prefer a Homœopathic to a Calomel physician, and am willing to pay for his attendance? The "Regulars" have said "yes" to this question — said so in the most emphatic manner, by their refusing to admit into the hospital the patient in question. What do the *people* of Cincinnati say?

But there is another question intimately connected with this, and, as I conceive, of very great importance, not only to this community, but to every other community where the Asiatic Cholera has prevailed, or may prevail. It is alleged by the Homœopathic physicians of this city that they have had, in all, 400 cases of Cholera since the epidemic commenced the present season, and they have not lost *a single patient*. And among this number, they affirm, were some cases of the severest kind, and such as are commonly thought to be the most difficult of cure. Now, *is this true?* So far as my acquaintance extends — but this is limited — it *is* true. I am acquainted with, perhaps, a hundred families in the city who use the Homœopathic treatment, and in not one of these families has there yet been a death from Cholera. I am also personally acquainted with three or four Homœopathic practitioners, in this city. I know them to be not only educated, scientific and discriminating men, but as upright, honest, conscientious and truth-loving individuals, as are to be found in our community. I, therefore, feel bound to believe their statements in regard to the triumphant success which has thus far attended their treatment of the Cholera in our city. Why should I not, knowing the men who make them to be honorable and conscientious men, and no more likely to mistake Asiatic Cholera for something else than any other practitioners. But while the statement of these men may be sufficient to satisfy me and a great many others, who are personally

acquainted with them, it is not to be expected that they would satisfy the community generally. The largest proportion of those who know little or nothing of the homœopathic treatment, in cases of Cholera, will probably believe that the statements of these gentlemen are very far from the truth.

Now, the question I have to propose, is— Cannot our civil authorities devise some means of determining, *to the satisfaction of the public*, whether homœopathy has really been as successful in the treatment of Cholera as its practitioners allege, and as many of our citizens believe? I am informed by one of the most eminent among them, that they are not only willing, but would be glad to have their statements upon this subject inquired into by an intelligent, impartial, and competent committee of investigation. They stand ready to furnish such a committee with the requisite evidence in proof of what they allege. They will give the names and residence of their Cholera patients, from whom, or from their families, the committee of investigation can ascertain the facts— so far, at least, as relates to the nature of the attack and the rapidity of the cure.

Now, will not the authorities of our city take up this subject in good earnest, and appoint a committee to ascertain what mode of medical treatment has, thus far, proved most successful in the Cholera at its recent advent among us? Will they not do it *immediately*? Ought they not to do it, as they regard the lives of our citizens, the prosperity of the city, and the good of humanity? For, if the statements of our homœopaths as to their success in the treatment of this disease be found true, then, under this treatment, the Cholera is no more to be dreaded than the influenza, nor so much. There is no occasion for the least alarm on the approach of this disease: and let it be known throughout the country, that the Cholera yields so readily to homœopathic treatment, that not one patient dies in 400, and would the report of its presence in our city prevent the country people from visiting us, and cause such a general stagnation in business as it has already? Certainly not. It deeply concerns us all, then, at this moment— concerns our business and our lives— to know whether our homœopathic practitioners have been as successful as they claim to have been, in their late treatment of a disease which has long been regarded as such a fearful scourge.

Is there no way, Mr. Editor— can our city authorities devise no way of ascertaining the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, on this subject? Can they not— will they not— immediately appoint an impartial and competent committee to inquire into this matter? And, if our homœopaths *have* met with the triumphant success alleged by them, then let the truth be proclaimed from a tribunal that can and will make itself heard. Then let these gentlemen, and their noble art, receive the meed of praise which they so richly deserve, and let humanity have the benefit of all the facts in the case.

A CITIZEN.

A CURE.— Dr. George M. Maclean has used, in one case of mercurial salivation, an infusion of *Geranium Maculatum*, as a lotion, which *he says* relieves the patient of the disagreeable effects of mercury, and that, too, in a short time.— *N. Y. Medical Journal*.

 THE GREAT QUESTION ABOUT TO BE DECIDED.

From the Cincinnati "Daily Times."

THE queries — Will Saltpetre explode, and Do Snakes hiss? have been thrown into the shade, or lost in a fog, in the excitement raised by the controversy as to the true answer to the question — "When doctors disagree, who shall decide?" The old school say his Honor the Mayor shall — the new school say the people shall. The trial will come off to-day; and we'll venture a bet of a gill of butter-milk (we never go higher) that the old school will be defeated. Their defence will be something like the great little kettle case — first, that they returned the kettle sound; second, that the kettle was cracked when they got it; and, third, that they never had the kettle. In the first place, the Board of Health has no authority to commence suits in the name of the city for alleged violations of ordinances; second, the present Board is not a board, their time having expired nearly a year ago; third, the City Solicitor had better attend to the business entrusted to his care by the special order of Council; fourth, the Board of Health has no right to take the money of the poor and sick to pay a lawyer to fight their private battles; fifth, they have no right to make a man's opinions on religion, politics or medicine, a test as to his claims to the charity of the city.

Our readers will readily perceive that we have advanced the strongest objection last, having followed the illustrious example of a certain eminent counsellor, who gave thirteen reasons why a witness should not be fined by the Court for non-attendance — the last of said thirteen reasons being, that the man had died some two weeks previously! Well, well, we live and learn every day, that doctors, as well as white men, are very uncertain. In the language and spirit of ancient chivalry, we exclaim, "God show the right!" or, in other words, let every one take care of his own toes, as the jackass said when he danced among the chickens.

THE DOCTORS' CASE, tried this morning before the Mayor, has terminated as we expected — a "hard case," something like its originator. Early this morning we wrote the article in to-day's paper, in which we took the liberty to review the subject and give a verdict in advance, citing in illustration some famous cases from "the books" — such as the "cracked kettle" case, &c. Judgment went against the doctors who call themselves the Board of Health, but who are not; and the Cholera fund, the sick poor money, must be touched to pay the fiddle.

It has been asked what sort of *wood* the *board* of Health is made of? It is now ascertained that it is made of *Dog-wood* — nothing good about it but the bark! — but generally considered a tonic and febrifuge — two qualities very essential to the restoration of health, under certain circumstances.

But about the trial; — hundreds were present, and manifested great interest during the progress, and much satisfaction when the Hunker Doctors were defeated. And so ends the farce.

NOTICE.

WE most cheerfully give an insertion to the following resolutions.

In reference to medical schools, however, we must say that we should much prefer to see but one or two homœopathic institutions of this kind in the United States, and those of such a character as will reflect honor on the country and on the cause. The fashion among our allopathic brethren, of establishing medical schools without limit, and too often without character, is to be lamented, and should be avoided, as it tends to bring the Profession into disgrace, by throwing into community ignorant and incompetent men.—E.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOMŒOPATHISTS.

At a meeting of the Homœopathic Physicians of Northern Ohio, held at Cleveland on the 16th inst., for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of establishing a Medical College in the city of Cleveland, Doctor J. Wheeler was appointed President, and Dr. C. D. Williams, Secretary.

The following resolutions were read, discussed and unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That as a body we are determined to labor, one and all, until a Medical College shall be established in the West where the students of Homœopathy and its collateral branches can be educated, and not be subjected to the insults and illiberalities of Allopathic Colleges, and National Allopathic Conventions.

Resolved, That Drs. Rosa, of Painesville, C. D. Williams, J. Wheeler, and Thomas Miller, of Cleveland, and A. H. Burritt, of Nelson, Portage county, Ohio, are hereby appointed a committee of correspondence to communicate with the friends of Homœopathy generally, on the practicability of establishing a Homœopathic Medical College at Cleveland, and invite their co-operation and presence ; and also, to hold such other correspondence as the interests of Homœopathy may demand, and report at our next meeting.

Resolved, That Drs. Wheeler, Williams, and Burritt, are appointed a committee to visit and confer with the Trustees and Faculty of the Oberlin Collegiate Institute, and solicit the use of their charter for the basis of a Medical department at Cleveland, to be governed by the laws, rules and regulations prescribed in the charter of said Institute, and report at the next meeting.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the *American Journal of Homœopathy*, in the *Western Journal of Homœopathy*, in the *Michigan Journal of Homœopathy*, the *South-western Journal and Review*, published at St. Louis, the *Oberlin Evangelist*, the *Milwaukie Journal*, and the city papers.

Resolved, That this meeting now adjourn, to meet again at Cleveland on the 12th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

C. D. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*.

Cleveland, May 16, 1848.

ANOTHER MEDICAL HUMBUG.

From the Cincinnati "Daily Times."

WE have already shown, that the charity of the city, under the dispensation of the "Board of Health," has been refused to one citizen, because he would not swallow a medical dogma, and what the honest conviction of numerous intelligent minds consider highly injurious medicine. For this heterodoxy, the doors of the hospital, which the citizens opened to all, have been closed, and the Board undertakes to say who shall, and who shall not, receive our charity. We learn, also, that this same exclusiveness is practiced at the Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Asylum, a practice which should be reformed without delay, in both institutions.

There is an ordinance of the city, requiring physicians to report to the Board of Health all cases of cholera; failing to do which, they are to be subjected to a penalty upon conviction before the Mayor. The majority of the Board is composed of Allopathic, or old school doctors, who have always declared that those who do not whistle through the same quill with them are *not* physicians, but that they are outside barbarians, quacks, empirics, humbugs, ignoramuses, demagogues, &c. The consequence was, that when the Simon Pures called on all *physicians* to report, a majority of the medical practitioners in the city were *non est*. Oho! say the regulars, eating their own words, you *are* physicians, *we do* recognize you as such, and for not obeying the mandate of the ordinance we'll give you law, emptying your pockets as well as blackening your reputation. Under this very reprehensible state of feeling, suits have been commenced before the Mayor against Drs. Pulte & Ehrmann, Dr. Peck, and we don't know how many more, who are known to be good citizens, intelligent, scientific men, and successful practitioners, for taking the words and actions of the majority of the Board of Health as representing their belief in good faith. It seems, however, the old school *does* recognize the "outsiders" as physicians, subject to the penalties of the law, if not to its protection. This is curious blow-hot-and-blow-cold doctrine, and will hardly go down in this community.

Yesterday, Drs. Pulte and Ehrmann were brought up to the bull ring, but the case was postponed, on account of the pre-engagement of Messrs. Storer & Gwynne, counsel for defendants—so ended the first act of the humbug; but while the actors dance and the piper plays, who do you think, gentle reader, pays the score?

The case stands thus—Council gives \$1,000 of the people's money for the purpose of establishing a Cholera Hospital—one is rented, and \$240 of the rent paid in advance. It is opened for citizens and strangers: Christian philanthropy and Christian charity know no distinction of sects in religion or medicine; a general invitation is given. Ho! *every one* that thirsteth, come ye to the waters. Ho! *every poor afflicted one*, whether of our own household or strangers, come to the refuge from the scourge that Catholic, Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Methodist, Swedenborgian and Infidel—Allopathy, Hydropathic, Homopathic, Eclectic, and no tic or path has provided—we be all brethren, children of a common FATHER—come and rest, and let the city, as a Good Samaritan, minister to your necessities and your disease. De-

pendent wives and children, dry your tears and calm your fears; you shall not, if human aid can prevent it, become widows and orphans. That sounds first rate. A workman in a foundry applies for admission, desires to partake of the city charity, wants house-room, a bed and a nurse—he will place himself under the care of a physician of his own choice, and at his own expense—no, “you can’t come in”—he is taken back to his shanty—he is not of the same faith as a majority of the Board of Health. This man was a patient of one of that class of Doctors who are prosecuted at the *public* expense for not reporting. *Bonus, Metior, Optimus.* The City Solicitor, who, on account of his onerous duties, had his salary justly raised fifty per cent. last week, is made the cat’s-paw of the Board of Health; but that a’nt enough; they take money out of the *charitable* fund, and, it is reported in a morning paper, hire another lawyer, a *member of Council*, to assist the City Solicitor—they have a fee’d Councilman in their pay; and, in order that he shall keep his oath as a lawyer to his clients, and his oath as a representative of the people, he must be very careful to discriminate and balance his mind, if he holds two sets of opinions. No doubt the gentleman will act conscientiously, but it don’t look well either to employ a Councilman, or for him to accept it, when there are so many other good lawyers to be had; self-respect, it seems to us, would have kept many others in the same situation from such a *mesalliance*. Well, rent is paid for a hospital, and a citizen is denied admittance—a Secretary is employed at a salary; and one who presents his bill and recommends its payment, is “sorry he does not know what the Secretary’s duties are,” and of course cannot tell whether it is a proper appropriation—then the City Solicitor is taken from his legitimate duties, and set to hunt up and worry heterodox Doctors—more, a lawyer, a member of Council, is employed to assist in the bear-bait, no doubt for the usual fee. Now, how much of the *charitable* fund of the city, under such an administration, will be diverted to sustaining orthodox medicine—how many citizens and strangers, under the rules adopted, will be shut out from our Charity Hospital? Are these proceedings right, or are they wrong? If right, sustain them—if wrong, reform them.

BOARD OF HEALTH AND THE HOMŒOPATHY DOCTORS.

THE public mind has been on the *qui vive* for some days past, on account of sundry writs issued against the medical faculty, who refused or neglected to report to the Board of Health the number of cases they treated as Cholera. Long before the hour set yesterday morning for the hearing, the Mayor’s office was crowded, and great anxiety was expressed by the medical faculty, who were present in large numbers, as to the issue of the first suit.

Dr. Joseph H. Pulte was first placed on trial.

The City Solicitor, in opening the case, moved to amend the rule upon which Dr. Pulte was to be tried, by striking out the ordinance of 1848, and substituting that of 1832, requiring all physicians, &c., to report to the *City Clerk* all malignant diseases, &c., that may come under their notice.

Dr. Muscott, and Mr. Satterly, the City Clerk, were then examined to prove that Dr. Pulte had not met the requirements of the ordinance.

The counsel for the defence objected to the motion of the Solicitor, and having read the ordinances of 1832 and 1848, argued that, owing to the conflicting nature of the two, the ordinance of 1832, which required physicians, &c., to report to the *City Clerk*, was null and void.

The counsel also cited the law regulating the appointment of all judicial and other officers, requisite to city government. It appears that the law requires members of the Board of Health to be appointed every year; and, from the testimony adduced, some of the persons composing it have been members for the last five or six years.

The question then arose as to the legal existence of a Board of Health, and also as to whether the ordinance of 1832 (which required reports to be made to the City Clerk) or the ordinance of 1848 (which requires the reports to be made to the Board of Health) is in force.

His Honor the Mayor, in summing up the case, was of the opinion that the city had not made out a case against Dr. Pulte, and therefore dismissed the suit; although he was not prepared to give an opinion in reference to the conflicting nature of the two ordinances.

HOMŒOPATHIA—WHY IT IS OPPOSED.

To spread error, requires very little sacrifice of labor or expense; but to spread truth, demands much of both. What is necessary to be known, for the happiness of man, is plain, near at hand, and may be reached by all. The human mind, influenced by pride, overlooks truth; for pride feeds on error, which is its natural food. Whoever has an unreasonable conceit of his own superiority in talents, can never perceive much of truth on any subject. In proportion as truth lives in the mind, so is the diminution of pride; for he who has the largest supply of truth, is the most humble. This principle applies to all branches of human knowledge. Medical history shows no kind of men so intolerant as physicians in matters relating to medicine. This tendency to refuse to tolerate others in the enjoyment of their opinions, has been strengthening for years, until it is now developed to a degree beyond any former period. This condition is in consequence of the baseless theories, the thousands of pretended facts, which are but so many lies, and the illegal reasonings founded upon them, which fill thousands of volumes on medicine. Such masses of error, when thrown into the minds of students, cannot but engender pride, which may forever prevent them from admitting true principles, especially if these tend to disturb their previously formed notions.

The period is approaching when this state of things in the medical profession must mend, or end. The time for persecution for opinion's sake is passed, and no well-informed man will allow himself to indulge in such folly.

He who habitually suspects or charges others with dishonesty, is liable to have his own integrity suspected also. The continued personal attacks upon those who have seen fit to adopt Homœopathy, leads to a suspicion that their assailants are not quite as honorable-minded and pure-hearted as they would have the world believe. We could introduce published

charges bearing directly upon this point, but it is not necessary; our readers hear more, perhaps, on that subject than we do. There happens to lie on our table, as we write, a notice of a pamphlet by Henry Muller, M. D., Professor, &c., in the medical school of Louisville, Ky., in which an attempt is made to examine the claims of Homœopathy as a system, &c. He says, "Homœopathic doses are nothing, absolutely nothing, and in themselves, incapable of doing either good or harm." How he obtained this knowledge, is a question which he does not solve; and, as he never tried them, we are left to suppose that he is in the same predicament as the wise farmer, who hooted at the idea of the earth's turning over—"That can't be because it is impossible."

Quite a different view is taken of the same subject by Dr. Milligan, surgeon to the British forces—a man of great experience and practical knowledge, and honored by many titles. He wrote a book, entitled "Curiosities of Medical Experience." In this work he ridicules some of the *theories* of Hahnemann, but admits the value of the law of cure, and the efficacy of the remedies, and gives cases cured by them. "I trust," says Dr. Milligan, "that the few cases I have reported will afford convincing proof of the injustice, if not the unjustifiable obstinacy of those practitioners, who, refusing to submit the Homœopathic practice to a fair trial, condemn it without investigation. The introduction of infinitely small doses, when compared, at least, with the quantities formerly prescribed, is gradually creeping in. The history of medicine affords abundant proof of the acrimony, nay, the fury, with which every new doctrine has been impugned and insulted. The same annals will also show, that this spirit of intolerance has always been in the ratio of the truths that these doctrines tended to bring into light. From the preceding observations, no one can accuse me of having become a blind bigot of Homœopathy; but I can only hope that its vituperators will follow my example, and examine the matter calmly and dispassionately, before they proceed to pass a judgment, that their vanity may lead them to consider a final sentence."

GLONOINE:

A NEW MEDICINE FOR HEADACHE, ETC.

From the "American Journal of Homœopathy."

I INVITE my colleagues to take part in proving of this very important substance, which may, in a very short time, be of daily use, and will assist us in curing a great many important cases; for instance, some forms of apoplexy, with more precision than hitherto.

Glonoine is made of the Glycerine or Oil Sweet of Scheele, a substance which remains after saponification of nearly all animal or vegetable oils or fats, and is considered a component part of the same. In our case, the Glycerine has been prepared from the genuine Olive Oil. Glycerine, or Glycyloxyhydrate, is modified by nitro-sulphuric acid, undergoing the same process which cotton undergoes when changed into gun-cotton. It is equally explosive.

As Sobrero, the discoverer of this substance, did not give it a name, I called it Glo-no-ine, from Glo, Oxyd of Glycyl; No, Nitric Acid; and the termination, Ine. Sobrero remarked, it had a pungent taste, and caused violent headache with every one who tasted it.

With this remark, the new substance becomes an important one to physiologists, as there is nothing which, in such small quantities, and with such precision, causes headache. Every substance with such certainty of effect, ought also to be considered as important to the physician. No matter according to what rule he may give his drugs, he must allow the importance of this agency, and may now test his theory by pointing out the cases in which it not only may help the parties, but *must* help, and in which the cure has to follow, with the certainty of a mathematical conclusion.

But alas! poor boasting physicians of the old Allœopathic schools! What can they do? Here is the discovery, here is a powerful substance, what is to be done with it? They do not know, and never will know, except they cowardly steal the results of our investigations, and bring it out as their own, with the same impudence they have done already, viz:—Aconite in inflammations, Arnica in bruises, Nux Vomica as a cathartic, &c., &c. They imagine they have “rationalized” the results of our practice, either by mixing those drugs with something else, or by “appendixing” a nonsensical series of words called a theoretical explanation. Nobody knows, nor do they know themselves, what will be said to make the Glonoine rational; but after we have done, and they have stolen it, it will be no doubt “rationalized.”

Our Glonoine has even created a great sensation among members of the “regular profession.” This Spring, a graduate of one of the Philadelphia colleges made it the subject of his thesis. He asked me for information, and I gave him all I knew of its history, preparation and properties. He, of course, does not say that experiments had been made with it by Homœopaths, more than a year ago, nor does he mention the name given it by me. After being shown the somewhat difficult mode of preparing it, he at once succeeded in obtaining a small quantity, with which he made some valuable experiments on a cat, and on several healthy persons. I understand the Professors of the College are so much pleased with this thesis, that they intend to have it published. A Professor of the same college—by the way, a great physiologist—had such an idea of this awful substance, that he not only would not taste it, but would not even allow a bottle of it to be opened in his presence! Quite natural; for *Ars. longa, vitu brevis est.*

The contrast is immense, if we come to the Homœopathic side of the parties. All Homœopathic physicians, how much they may differ otherways, every one who has acknowledged the main truth of our school, immediately comes to the same conclusion.

This new substance has caused headache with all who have tasted it: thus—

1st. It has to be proved by a regular series of experiments on different healthy persons, in order to find out what kind of headache it produces. Not if this headache be called rheumatic, congestive or nervous, but exactly what kind of feelings are produced—where most, under what influences (of heat, weather, time of the day, motion of the head and body, position, &c.) it is aggravated or ameliorated, what symptoms besides headache are produced; it cannot cause headache without having a decided influence on the whole organism.

2d. It will cure such headaches, and other complaints, in the sick as are similar to the symptoms produced by it on the healthy.

No mathematician, no mechanic, no chemist, can be more certain with regard to his conclusions than we are. During the last eighteen months, a series of experiments on the healthy has been made with the Glonoine, and about twenty Homœopathic physicians have already added their efforts to this great and important exploration. A number of other friends of our cause have willingly suffered a little headache, for a few minutes, in order to augment the observations, and increase by this the weight of probability with regard to the one or to the other characteristic. Even a number of very sceptical persons allowed a few pellets (each with the 5000th part of one drop) to melt on their tongues, or take what little remained on the point of a pin. In all cases in which the dose was not too weak for the constitution, it always has, within a few minutes, caused headache and an alteration of the pulse.

The first experiments developing the kind of headache, being in the highest degree a throbbing one, led me to the examination of the pulse, and in all cases the pulse was altered.

It is thus of the highest importance to observe most accurately the pulse, before and during the experiment, and continue this even after it has returned to the former state. Very often, a second new series of symptoms follows. The effects are sometimes like a wave—going first up, and after sometime, down. This has often been overlooked, and is thus not sufficiently proved.

One of the first observers (Dr. Jeanes) discovered the influence of the motions of the head on the pain; and one of the last provers (Dr. Rhees), the influence of the position of the body on the frequency of the pulse. Every prover has to regard all this hereafter.

The experiments, commencing in winter and being continued during summer, have shown the importance of the temperature, and since (Dr. Williamson) we had to add the state of the thermometer, and we must wish a repetition of the experiments by the same provers at different seasons.

The first observer (the chemist, Mr. Morris Davis, who prepared the Glonoine first in this country) has made interesting remarks about the influence on the perceptive faculties, and it is to be hoped that among the further provings this may be corroborated. His experiment on a cat, and mine on a frog, perfectly independent of each other, agree with regard to the kind of convulsions produced.

It was not without great difficulty, that a sufficient quantity of Glonoine was obtained. The successful operator, Dr. Zumbrock, had to suffer a nearly constant headache for weeks, augmenting at the same time the symptoms, while inventing the easiest and most certain method of preparation.

Let us now unite our efforts; I can give every one who is willing to prove it, a sufficient quantity. One drop is enough to make a long series of experiments. Animals require more. A frog did not die until he was forced to swallow ten drops; a cat showed decided symptoms after swallowing four drops, and was well next day; another cat was killed by three drops. The strongest dose we have given to man, was 1-10 drop. The provers took sugar globules moistened with Glonoine, each pellet containing on its surface about 1,5000 of a drop—thus, 5 globules 1-1000, 50=1,100, 500=1-10. The provers have generally taken from 10 to 20, up to 40, 50, or 200 globules for a dose; only a few 1-10 drop.

Repetitions, as soon as the effect seems to pass over, which is the case

in from twenty minutes to one hour, have produced more remarkable symptoms; but it is a purer observation to take a sufficiently strong dose at once, and observe as long as possible every change, even to the next day.

As antidote, I proposed, according to theory, the common coffee as a drink, which has relieved very much in several cases. Dr. Zumbrock tried camphor with success, for the first more violent symptoms. Dr. Gardiner removed his sick headache by *Nux vomica*. It would be important to know the effect *Aconite* may have on the symptoms; and if not relieving, how it modifies the same.

To such of our colleagues as may be willing to prove, or find others who will do it, I allow myself to recapitulate the following points:—

1. Mention the day and temperature.
2. The time of the day it is taken, and during the first hour of the proving every symptom by the minute. The pulse to be observed, if not continually, every minute or two.
3. The exact direction of each pain or other feelings, the locality exact.
4. Influence of motions, especially of the head on the headache; of position, &c., on the pulse.
5. Influence of heat or cold—for instance, cold water on the headache or the pulse—the heat of the above on the headache, &c.
6. What influence has breathing on the headache or pulse; is a difference during inhalation and exhalation, holding breath with the lungs full of air or empty.
7. If there is any alteration on the perceptive faculties, &c.

As *Glonoine* is very volatile, care should be taken to have the bottles always well closed.

Glonoine may be had at Rademacher's, Philadelphia; William Radde, and J. S. T. Smith, in New York. CONSTANTINE HERING.

RESULTS OF HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT OF THE ASIATIC CHOLERA, IN 1830-31.

*Published by Andrew Mordvinow, President of the Imperial State Council,
at St. Petersburg.*

In several villages and hamlets in the government of			
Saratow,	- - - - -	625	564 61
On the estate of Mr. Lvoff, in the government of Saratow		50	50 —
“ “ Stalipin,	“ “	13	12 1
“ “ Povalichin,	“ “	38	36 2
“ “ Bituitsky,	“ “	19	16 3
“ Baron Bode,	“ “	188	177 11
In the city of Saratow,	- - - - -	39	36 3
In the gymnasium of the same city,	- - - - -	20	20 —
In a Don Cosack village,	- - - - -	59	53 6
In two settlements on the Caucasus line,	- - - - -	85	67 15
Two estates of Messrs. Tulinew and Poltoratzky, in the government of Tambow,	- - - - -	92	87 5
Estate of Poltoratzky, in the government of Twer,		45	44 1
Total,	- - - - -	1,273	1,162 108

Ratio of deaths, not quite *nine* in a hundred.

CAUSES AND HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT OF THE CHOLERA.

Including Repertories for this disease, and for Vomiting, Diarrhea, Cholera Infantum and Dysentery. By B. F. Joslin, M. D. Published by Wm. Riddle, New York. 1849. 18mo., pp. 144. Price 50 cents.

A few years ago we were careful to read everything that appeared on the subject of the Cholera; but so many works on that disease were published, and in such quick succession, that we became satiated, and ceased to notice them, as we found little or nothing new, especially in regard to the treatment of that destroyer of human life. The work before us is the most interesting we ever read, for it furnishes rules for the treatment of the Cholera so plain, that it cannot fail to be invaluable to the practitioner; not only so, but it contains information of the course necessary to be pursued in the selection of remedies in Homœopathic practice, in all diseases.

The work is divided into, Nature and Pathology of the Cholera—Ætiology, especially of the *predisposing or occasional causes*—Doctrine of Infection—Hygiene and Propylaxis—History of Treatment—Early Treatment—Symptoms and Treatment of the varieties of the Cholera—Symptoms and Treatment of the stages of the Cholera—Cholera Repertory, for Symptoms and Group, with the values of the Medicines distinguished—Gastric and Intestinal Repertory; *Auxiliary to the Cholera Repertory, and adapted to Vomiting, Diarrhea, Cholera Infantum and Dysentery.*

Dr. Joslin is an exact writer: every word he employs seems to have been most carefully considered, so that his meaning may not be doubtful. His concluding remarks on the pathology of the Cholera are, in our opinion, correct; and their truthful force should be felt by the profession, especially at this time, when pathological investigations have become a sort of monomania. Dr. J. says:—

“Although neither the physiology of respiration, the chemistry of normal blood, nor the chemical pathology of Cholera, is so complete as to justify any positive opinion as to the precise time, nor any complete theory of the manner, in which these changes commence. Indeed, the pathogeny of most diseases is obscure; and pathology seldom detects the first links in the chain of morbid phenomena. In Cholera, it can hardly be considered more fortunate with respect to some of the subsequent ones. There is no complete theory; and I do not offer the above as such.

“Fortunately for mankind, Hahnemann has discovered a law of cure which is not based upon pathological speculations. The want of such a law and of any reliable guide, is the real cause of the want of unanimity, and, I may say, the uncertainty, confusion and anarchy that prevails in the allopathic school. These have, in the case of no disease, been more conspicuous than in relation to Cholera, and never more so than at the present time.”

The chapter on the “doctrine of infection” is the best we have seen. We make a short extract, viz.:—

“The terms contagion and infection (as now extensively used in a technical sense) serve only to conceal the want of precise ideas, and the defects of a false mode of reasoning. Whence the disputes and hesita-

tion of learned academies, and of the medical world generally, in relation to this subject? In my opinion, this confusion, disagreement and indecision, arise from not viewing the subject in a mathematical point of view—that is, in its relation to the science of *quantity*. The popular mind is prone to inquire about the *existence* of certain *things*, or *entities*, rather than their quantitative relations. It asks, is there infection in this disease or in that? It does not think to inquire, whether there is *more* or *less* infecting power. It does not suspect that this is the only difference in many diseases in regard to their power of propagating themselves. The medical mind—perhaps from deficiency of mathematical training—is extensively infected with this same intellectual vice. Physicians, instead of recognizing degrees in the infecting power, generally found their distinctions on modes and media of transmission. Again, instead of recognizing a great diversity—as they would, if they had hit on the true principle of distinction—they assume that all, except a few diseases, are incommunicable under any circumstances; and through those that they acknowledge capable of propagation, they arbitrarily draw a single line, and denominate the whole group on one side of that line contagious, and the whole group on the other side infectious. They have not yet perceived that what they call infection, considered as a property of the disease, is merely the contagious property in less intensity.”

Dr. J. then proceeds to notice briefly, but comprehensively and clearly, the indefiniteness of the problem; the influence of dilution; the influence of dose; the routes and modes in which the Cholera travels, and the influence of susceptibility. But that which is the most valuable in the volume under notice, is the treatment of the Cholera and the Repertory. The latter, of itself, is worth ten times the price of the book: and for the Repertory, if for nothing else, every physician should secure a copy. Dr. Joslin evidently has unusual skill in the Repertory department, and we hope he will be induced to furnish the profession with a complete work of this kind, which is so much needed by every practitioner. The very best work on the practice of medicine would be a full Repertory, on the plan of the one here noticed.

ANIMAL CHARCOAL AS AN ANTIDOTE. *By B. H. Rand, M. D., of Philadelphia.*—As the result of many careful and able experiments, Dr. R. thinks that “we are perhaps justified in drawing, from the present state of our knowledge on this subject, the following conclusions:—

“1st. That animal charcoal has the power of withdrawing, when used at a proper temperature and in sufficient quantity, most, if not all, known vegetable and animal poisonous principles, and certain mineral poisons, from their solutions.

“2d. That, given at the same time with, or shortly after these poisons have been swallowed, it prevents their deleterious action.

“3d. That, given in cases of poisoning, it can exert no injurious influence; but, on the other hand, promotes vomiting, entangles the poison, and protects the coats of the stomach against it.

“4th. That, although it cannot be substituted for the usual antidotes in poisoning by mineral substances, yet it may be usefully employed in conjunction with them or in their absence.”—*Examiner, September.*

SOUTH-WESTERN HOMŒOPATHIC JOURNAL, AND REVIEW.

"Prove all things — hold fast that which is good."

VOL. II.]

ST. LOUIS, JUNE, 1849.

[No. 11.

JOHN T. TEMPLE, M. D., Editor.

T. W. USTICK, PRINTER, CORNER OF SECOND AND LOCUST STREETS.

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TO OUR READERS.

Owing to the incessant press of business from the prevailing cholera, we have been unable to devote as much attention as we desired to our *Journal*, but still we think our readers will not find the present issue devoid of interest. Our last Number was burnt in the great fire of the 17th, which will account for our present duplicate issue.

FASHION AND FOLLY OF MEDICAL MEN.

GREAT events always develop the prevailing features of character. A strong illustration of this truth is daily exhibited by the *great display of talent*, in theorizing about the causes of Cholera and its cure.

Such has been the mystery thrown around the medical profession for thousands of years, that none but the medical priesthood dared enter its sacred walls, or look into its cabalistic tomes, until the present century. Now, mind is bursting the shackles which has for so many ages bound it in ignorance, and men ask — Why this mystery? What is disease? What its cure? In the alarm and confusion caused by this bold innovation, the wily priesthood seek, by weaving a theoretic gauze of gaudy and diversified colors, to captivate the eye and divert the mind from the inquiry. In vain may these theorists refresh themselves at the fountain of Humoral Pathology, inflate themselves with Vacuous Ozone, stupify themselves with Carbonic Acid Gas, or waste their energies and their ink in fruitless efforts to deceive themselves and the public! The people say — Give us the cure of Cholera, and away with your theories about the cause! What do we care about the cause, if we have the cure! If there be a *cause* producing Cholera, there cannot be a thousand, differing in their character and properties, which result in a similar effect. Such an idea is unphilosophical — it is an absurdity.

To those of the profession who have thus wasted their time and their talent, we say — If half this time had been spent in studying the principles and practice of Homœopathy, many a heart now cheerless, would have been rejoicing — many a family now peopling the city of the dead, would have been gathered around a family board, enjoying the blessings

of this life — many a bleeding heart would have been spared the opening wound, and all would now have been speaking the praises, and blessing the name of the immortal Hahnemann.

OZONE.—The *Alexandria Gazette* is indebted to Caleb S. Hallowell of that place, for the following remarks on ozone:—

Ozone, to which Dr. Bird accredits the cholera, was discovered by Prof. Schonbein, the inventor of gun cotton. It is generated by the passage of electricity through air, and is the cause of the peculiar odor received during the working of an electric machine, or after a stroke of lightning. It bleaches powerfully, and is in many respects analagous to chlorine.

Ozone, it is said, may readily be generated by exposing common phosphorus to moist air, and it is probable the peculiar smell of phosphorus arises partially or wholly from the presence of this substance.

The question has been asked, what is ozone? In answer, we give the words of Barzelius: "We have thus arrived at the highly important result, that ozone is no peculiar element, nor any combination of known elements, but is oxygen gas peculiarly modified."

Lench has asserted that *galvanized air*, owing to the ozone it contains, can be used to advantage for bleaching, and is, in fact, one of the most effective bleaching agents known.

It is generally said that it is the want of electricity which induces cholera; but according to the above, if we understand it aright, the more we have of that beneficial article, the more too will we have of the bad qualities of ozone. "When doctors differ, who will decide?"

CHOLERA STATISTICS.

WE lay before our readers all the facts which we have been enabled to collect, touching this scourge, in Cincinnati and our own city. Any comment would be superfluous.

From the Cincinnati papers we take the following report:—Cases of Cholera treated Homœopathically, up to the 15th of May, 352; deaths, 3. The editor of one paper remarks:—

"Three Homœopathic Physicians report their cases of Cholera, from 20th of April up to the 15th of May, to number one hundred and fifty-two, of which there has only been one death. Another Homœopathic practitioner reports, for the last two weeks, eighty-eight cases of Cholera in his practice, and no death. Besides these, we learn that there are eight other Homœopathic practitioners, who have been eminently successful. None of the above, we understand, have been reported to the Board of Health. The ratio of cures to cases treated in this city, by Homœopathy, so far as we have learned, are about the same compared with those under Allopathic treatment, as is generally found everywhere—that is to say, as ten to one in favor of the new system. The number of cases reported by Allopathy, during the same time, was 393, of which number 87 died.

In St. Louis we can only furnish the number of cases treated by three Homœopathic physicians, which, up to the 27th of June, amounted to 537 cases; of these 15 died. The number treated by Allopathy we have not fully ascertained, but believe the success of Allopathy has

been as good here as elsewhere — that is, about sixty in every hundred die. We hope by the next issue of our *Journal* in July to give the official documents, so that the public may *know* the truth.

THE CHOLERA.

A COMMITTEE of highly respectable Homœopathic physicians in this city have issued the following instructions with reference to the existing epidemic. Whatever be the opinion which the reader may entertain of the Homœopathic system, he will nowhere find more judicious general directions for the preservation of health at this crisis, or at any other.

1. Avoid crowded assemblies and crowded sleeping apartments, and as much as possible shun the presence of filthy persons. The disease is mostly developed in crowded dwellings, ships, prisons, camps, &c., and it very seldom appears in houses occupied by a single family.

2. Observe cleanliness of person, and advise your domestics to wash themselves, especially the feet, in cold water daily.

3. Dwellings, especially sleeping apartments, should in all cases be thoroughly ventilated.

4. Pursue your ordinary course of diet, observing some moderation as to vegetables and fruits. Night meals are to be avoided. Regularity in the hours of eating is very desirable. Tobacco and alcoholic drinks should be continued by persons fully addicted to them; but the quantity should be somewhat less than is the custom of the party. — Articles of diet known to disagree with the regular action of the bowels, should be scrupulously avoided.

5. Avoid fatigue. Keep the person warmly clad, without over-clothing.

6. Mental agitation and undue indulgence of any of the passions should be avoided. Professional excitement should, as far as possible, be shunned.

It is well to reflect, that of many thousands who should carefully observe the foregoing suggestions, not more than one or two would be seriously affected by the Cholera miasm, even where it is seriously epidemic.

7. Cathartics and laxatives must be avoided wholly. No means should be taken to remove costiveness, except such as are prescribed by a physician. The use of laudanum, or opium in any form, is exceedingly injurious.

8. During the presence of Cholera as an epidemic, persons disposed to use every precaution may take *Veratrum* and *Cuprum* as prophylactic means. These should be taken each every fourth day, one dose at bedtime. The third attenuation is preferable. The dose may be about one drop, or one grain. They are to be taken in alternation.

9. If there should be slight disturbance of the system, as nausea, shiverings, vertigo, or oppression at the stomach, take a powder of *ipœcac.* of the third trituration every three hours until these symptoms disappear.

10. If there be watery looseness of the bowels, without pain or cramps, take one drop of *Veratrum* every third hour until it is removed.

11. If the looseness be accompanied by cramps, take *Cuprum*, as much as will lie on a half-dime, and repeat it every two hours.

12. If the diarrhoea should become profuse (with or without pain and vomiting), the discharges being watery and whitish, and the strength rapidly failing, take five drops of *Spirits of Camphor* every half hour until it is effectually stopped.

Should these symptoms become very severe, three drops of Camphor may be administered every five minutes.

13. From the moment that the diarrhoea becomes urgent, the person should cease to move about. He should be put to bed, and kept warm, and wrapped in blankets. If he complain of cold, he may be surrounded with bottles of hot water, and his skin may be rubbed with the hand, moistened with spirits of camphor, avoiding uncovering any part lest the exposure and evaporation should increase the cold.

A physician should be summoned as speedily as possible, and his directions scrupulously obeyed.

JOHN F. GRAY, M. D.,

A. GERALD HULL, M. D.,

H. G. DUNNEL, M. D.,

GEO. W. COOK, M. D.,

A. D. WILSON, M. D.,

R. ROSMAN, M. D.,

W. C. PALMER, M. D.,

L. HALLOCK, M. D.,

J. A. M^cVICKER, M. D.,

HUDSON KINSLEY, M. D.,

Committee of the New York Homœopathic Physicians' Society.

From the "American Journal of Homœopathy."

INTERMIXTURE OF ALLOPATHIA AND HOMŒOPATHIA.

A FEW years ago an American physician, who claims to be of the homœopathic school of medicine, visited Hahnemann in Paris, and subsequently published the conversation he had held with that truly eminent physician. Among other things, Hahnemann stated—“*That the intermixture of Allopathia and Homœopathia is a subject of great regret; as it must, ultimately, lead to an impure and hazardous system of practice, and to fruitless discussions, already apparent.*” Upon this, the physician to whom we refer, made the following comment, which we find republished in the *North-western Journal of Homœopathia*, for April, 1849, viz.:—

“This view entertained by Hahnemann has been justly adhered to by him in very many respects; and especially as far as the system might, by such admixture, lose the peculiar identity which he has so successfully conferred upon it, after an arduous struggle in its defence; but that homœopaths should not draw from the store-houses of allopathia all that is useful and confirmed by experience, is hardly tenable in the estimation of independent practitioners; the more prominently, as recent illustrations have been demonstrating that all the important curative agencies in allopathic practice are dependent for their success upon their application according to the principles of Homœopathia. The adoption of this opinion of Hahnemann would check investigations, and arrest the discussions on which he animadverts. With due deference to the great Reformist, I am constrained, by the force of testimony, to dissent from him in regard to this position, believing that results clearly prove these discussions to have been productive of the highest practical value to humanity, and have led to that admirable and much

needed exposition of Homœopathia, entitled 'Eighteen Theses,' by Dr. Wolff, of Dresden, which were adopted at the 'Central Homœopathic Society,' of Europe, by a large majority of transatlantic homœopaths, and certain explanations of the system that are appreciable to good common sense, and to capacities organized to scientific observation."

The above proposition by Hahnemann is characteristic of his discrimination, or of the uncommon nice discernment of that great man. While considering it, one feels it to be almost self-evident. After some years of pretty extensive practice, and some small degree of industry in study, we most heartily subscribe to its correctness. How any one, who has experience in the *law of cure* in the treatment of diseases, a law discovered by Hahnemann, and by him alone, could differ from that great luminary in the matter under notice, cannot, we think, be answered with a charitable judgment.

The writer of the above evidently wished to advocate an intermixture of the two modes of medical practice, but he did not dare to come out fully on that point; consequently, he made the *discussion* of the subject the most prominent thing in the statement of Hahnemann, while the essential thought was the mixture of the practice of the two schools.

Whoever receives *pathology* as taught in the allopathic school, will find it no easy task to comprehend homœopathia; much less will he be able to practice it. This position was taken by the founder of the system, and it "has been justly adhered to by him." Let us not be misunderstood. Homœopathia, many writers have said, is a system of "*specifics*"—that is, it furnishes remedies for diseases by the names given to them by pathology. Hence the errors into which many fall when they say *Aconite* is the *specific* for *pneumonia*; *Pulsatilla* for *rubella*; *Belladonna* for *scarlatina*; *Arnica* for mechanical injuries; *Mercurius* for *parotitis*; *Aconite*, *Spongia* and *Hepar Sulph.* for *cynanche trachealis*, &c. This is *not* the language of Homœopathia. It does not first fix the name of a disease, and then seek a *specific*: this mode belongs to the Allopathic school, and we hope it may be permitted to enjoy that prerogative unmolested. Homœopathia looks most critically at the phenomena of each case of sickness, as it actually exists, and selects a corresponding remedy, being guided strictly by the law of *similarity*. Consequently, no theory of disease, no name by which it may be designated, should in any manner influence the practitioner.

What is there in the "store-houses of Allopathia" that can be useful in the practice of Homœopathia? Hahnemann took all, and placed it in the *Materia Medica pura*, it being a part of his system, and in no sense belonging to Allopathia. And now, it is stripped of every thing but what legitimately belongs to it. Allopathia stands out in all its deformity, with not a single homœopathic truth to give it the least degree of beauty or excellence. And yet there are those who would endeavor to dress the pernicious system of Galen in the beautiful garments of the system of Hahnemann, and declare it to be a decided improvement—terming it "*rational*"—represent such a course as "*liberal*," and those who pursue it as possessing "capacities organized to scientific observation." A mongrel in medicine, of all men is the most inconsistent, for he is utterly destitute of any fixed principles, and he cannot be an "independent practitioner." He is only a copyist.

LEGISLATIVE REPORT.

Mr. Editor,—The following items are taken from the Report of the Select Committee on Hospitals, before the Senate of the State of Ohio, and published in the *Eclectic Medical Journal*, for April, 1849.

B.

“From these certified statistics, it will be seen that Cincinnati township raised by tax, \$6,983 97, a sum not by any means sufficient to support the paupers of the township, if they were supported elsewhere than in the Hospital. By the annual report of the trustees of the township, for the year ending the first of January, 1849, it appears that there was in the Hospital 203 resident township paupers at that time; and it further appears from the report of the township trustees of 1st of January, 1848, there were in the Hospital 125 resident township paupers. The average for those two years is 164 resident township paupers, to be supported by the Hospital. By the law, the Hospital is allowed to charge \$2 per week for keeping strangers. Now, if we charge the township \$1 25 per week only, which is very cheap, for keeping these 154 paupers, it would amount to \$10,660. This amount the township now pays, under the regulations of the Hospital, with \$6,983 97 in taxes. Thus it will be seen that the township is the gainer by the operation of the Hospital system of a sum of \$3,676 03.”

These remarks follow a review of the last annual report of the Hospital at Cincinnati:—

“Who cannot see that under such an administration, though no one faculty may have the same opportunities for giving clinical instructions as has the present faculty, yet it will be infinitely to the advantage of the sick; not only so, but the community at large would be greatly benefited by the regular monthly and quarterly reports to be made from journals kept by each department. From such statistical minuteness, a very correct estimate can be made of the relative merits of the rival schools, and the relative value of their plans of treatment. Is there no reason to believe there might be a change for the better, by exciting physicians to extra exertions and watchfulness, if even there be no difference in skill? Has the success in that Hospital been such as to recommend it to the confidence of the public? Has not the confidence of the State been misplaced? By the last annual report of the Hospital, dated January 1st, 1849, the whole number admitted are reported as patients in the Hospital. That number is 2,581, of whom 306 died. But there is a gross inaccuracy in the Hospital report, which has led the majority into the same error. That inaccuracy consists in adding the resident township paupers to the list of patients. For if the footings of the columns in the table of diseases, mentioned in the report and headed “admitted,” be put together, they show all the cases of disease treated during the year, to have been only 1,712, instead of 2,581, as stated by the majority. The remaining 869 being *paupers in the poor-house department*, and not patients. This correction shows a fatality of about 20 per cent., or that about one out of every five of the patients died. There were 1,712 cases treated (exclusive of small-pox), and of these 288 died, being an average of one death to every 5, 94-100, cases treated. The most unsuccessful year for the Baltimore Hospital (except in

cholera seasons) shows 2,429 cases treated and 286 deaths, being one case to every 8 1-2 cases treated. In regard to the Baltimore Hospital, the attending physician occupies in his report three or four closely-printed pages, in excuses and apologies for such extraordinary fatality that year. In 1834 (a cholera season), the number of patients admitted into one of the New York hospitals was 1,721, and the number of deaths was 174; the fatality, as shown by the report of the Hospital, is about one-tenth of the whole number treated. The number of patients admitted to the *Chelsea Marine Hospital, Massachusetts*, for a series of years, was 9,170, and the number of deaths, for the same time, was 533, being an average of one death to every seventeen cases treated. The whole number of patients admitted to the Commercial Hospital at Cincinnati (exclusive of small-pox), in eight years, ending January 1, 1849, was 9,498, of whom 1,251 died, an average of one death to every 7, 59-100 cases treated. The account stands thus:—

“Chelsea, 9,170 cases treated, 533 deaths—1 to 17.

“Commercial Hospital, Cincinnati, 9,498 cases treated, 1,251 deaths—1 to 7 1 2.

“Or, if the worst years are compared, the exhibit will be as follows:—

“New York Hospital, cases treated 1,721, deaths 174—1 to 10.

“Commercial Hospital at Cincinnati, cases treated 1,712, deaths 288—1 to 5 94-100.

“Baltimore Hospital, cases treated 2,429, deaths 286—1 to 8 1-2.

“The whole number of cases treated in all the hospitals of France, in 1835, was 597,302, and the whole number of deaths was 45,303—1 to 13.

“In the hospitals of Paris, in 1840, the whole number of cases treated was 83,644, of which 7,089 died—1 to 11 4-5.

“Your committee have selected from the report of the Commercial Hospital a number of forms of disease, and the reported deaths caused by those diseases, for the purpose indicated below:—

	Cases treated.	Deaths.
“Typhoid Fever, - - - - -	45	20
“Typhus “ - - - - -	76	21
“Chronic Diarrhea, - - - - -	82	20
“Jaundice, - - - - -	15	3
“Ulceration of the Bowels, - - - - -	61	58
“Acute Diarrhea, - - - - -	44	4
“Typhoid Pneumonia, - - - - -	13	5
“Gastritis, - - - - -	11	3
	347	134

“Average, one death to every two and a half cases treated.

* * * * *

“It may be supposed, the extraordinary fatality of the cases in the Commercial Hospital will be, in some measure, attributed to the fact, that a large portion of the inmates were boatmen from the river, afflicted with the dangerous diseases incident to the Southern climate to which they are exposed. When we look at the report, however, we find of that class 347 admitted, of whom only 22 died, or about 1 in 16. The mortality among the resident township paupers seems, on the contrary, to be much greater. Of 589 township paupers, who were necessarily

residents of Cincinnati, the report shows that sixty died, and your committee is not aware that the city of Cincinnati is more unhealthy than other large cities; but, on the contrary, it has the reputation of being one of the most healthy in our land.

“As it is more than probable, that scourge of humanity — the Cholera, will visit our country this year, your committee thinks it proper to give some statistics relative to the successful treatment of that disease by the rival schools. When it made its appearance among us several years ago, the deaths appear to have been from one-third to one-half of all the cases treated by the old-school physicians. Nine cases of cholera were treated at the Commercial Hospital during the present year, of which five died, showing that no improvement has been made in treating that disease at the Hospital, as its mortality is about the same as when it visited our country before. Your committee has been furnished with statistics of the treatment of cholera, by both homœopathic and allopathic professors, in their respective hospitals, and it is thought proper to introduce briefly their reports. In a medical work, entitled “A Concise View of Homœopathy,” published in Dublin in 1845, will be found statistics as follow :—

“The average proportion of deaths in Paris, from cholera, treated under the allopathic practice, was 49 per cent., while that under the homœopathic was only 7 1-4 per cent. In Vienna (Austria), under the former, the deaths are reported at 31 per cent., while under the latter it was only eight per cent. In Bourdeaux, death occurred under allopathic treatment at the rate of 67 per cent., and under homœopathic 17 per cent. only. The general average in the places mentioned will stand thus :—Allopathic, 49 per cent., homœopathic, 10 1-4 per cent. The record of mortality in twenty-one hospitals in Europe, shows the average deaths under allopathic treatment to be 65 1-8 per cent., while in ten hospitals where the cholera patients were under homœopathic treatment, the average deaths from that disease was 11 3-4 only. In a report published by the authorities of Pischowitz (in Prussia), it will be seen that 680 cases of cholera were treated as follow :—278 treated homœopathically, of which 27 died; 381 treated allopathically, of which 102 died. The proportions of deaths under homœopathic treatment was 10 8-10, while under that of allopathy it was 33 per cent. In *The American Journal of Homœopathy* may be seen the following statistics :—In the Protestant Half-orphan Asylum, Sixth Avenue, New York, during seven years, from 1836 to 1842 inclusive, there were 858 children, of whom 22 died. During that period the Asylum was under allopathic treatment. During the subsequent five years, this Asylum was under homœopathic treatment, and the number of children was 864, of whom six died. Ratio of deaths under allopathic treatment, 1 in 39; under homœopathic, 1 in 144. In *Little’s Journal of Foreign Medicine*, page 94, it is stated, that 16,985 syphilitic patients were treated in the hospitals in Sweden, during a period of five years; that 6,707 of whom were treated dietetically (or taking no medicine), and six weeks were, in general, sufficient for a cure. The relapses were 7 1-2 per cent. And that 10,278 were treated upon the mercurial plan, and of these the ratio of relapses was 14 per cent.

* * * * *

“Your committee is informed that the ECLLECTIC practice, which this

bill proposes to introduce into the Hospital, includes homœopathy, and that the principles of homœopathy are taught in the Eclectic College. It is also claimed by the eclectic faculty, and by a numerous portion of the community, that the peculiar course of practice pursued by those professors is still more successful than the homœopathic treatment alone. The eclectics further claim, that though homœopathy is peculiarly applicable to *some cases*, and superior as a whole to the old practice, yet, from a judicious discrimination, many cases are believed to exist, in which the homœopathic remedies are insufficient. But in these cases other remedies are applied, under the eclectic practice, with the happiest results, and in none more so than cases of Asiatic Cholera."

This last remark, referring to the Mixed, or Eclectic School, is a strange one, inasmuch as it strikes me to savor, to a great extent, of inconsistency. A system is advocated and promulgated by those who deem it both weak and incompetent. When my mind reverts to a College, I am constrained to feel a reverence for those who are its teachers, from the fact that they are, professedly, the champions of truth and the antagonists of error. But in the case before me it is seen that a College has a perfect system, which it sets aside for the practice of a much less perfect one; but nothing is said in defence of this strange condescension.

* * * * *

"By a late publication, *The Homœopathic Journal*, edited by A. C. Baker, M. D., of Boston, it is stated, that in the celebrated Hospital of St. Petersburg (perhaps among the most celebrated in the world), one-half of the inmates are treated under a homœopathic physician, Dr. Stender, under an arrangement of the Government, for the purpose of testing the relative merits of the rival systems.

"And here, too, may be mentioned the fact, that in New Hampshire (the home of the illustrious *Dartmouth College*), an act passed during the late session of its Legislature, making a similar arrangement between the medical department of that College and the College of Medical Reformers, recently chartered in that State."

Here is a liberality and justice to the curative art, which aided this new system of practice of curing the sick, which has resulted in the salvation of thousands, and banished in a great measure the cruel treatment in the army and navy by the old school. For those gentlemen who, formerly, were eloquent in defense of the old school, are now among the foremost in praise of this great and new medical field, opened to us by the great Hahnemann. How unlike the treatment this system has received from the hands of the medical men of our Union! We have but to look to the proceedings of these men of the Faculty of Cincinnati, and compare the narrowness of their late proceedings with the liberality of a nation whom we look upon as semi-barbarians, and for once we shall be constrained to say — "*Liberal* Russia and Bigoted Faculty of Cincinnati." This system, unlike other new things which has floated before the world for a season, demands of all who wish its aid that they shall be both wise and prudent; and its advocates are those who think and read; and whatever may be said of those who *practice* the small dose system, that of ignorance, unlettered ignorance, lays not to their charge; and to be successful, this practice demands the whole of a man's mind and time. Nothing is a surer downfall to the man, who enters this wide field, than to hope he can cure by any means but those

of fixed principles and true laws, such as govern our nature. There are systems where secrecy and ignorance are the foundation stones of their success; but to the beautiful and benevolent system given us by the great Hahnemann there is found nothing but innocent truth, which disdains plausibility and the secrecy of modern quackery.

Yours,

B.

FATAL CONSEQUENCES OF THE PRESENT MODES OF PRACTICE.

From the American Journal of Homoeopathy.

If it could be proved that medicine always produces a good effect, so far as it produces any, there might then be some plea for indifference in promoting an inquiry into the real condition of the art; since, however much we may deplore that so little can be done, we should feel that in endeavoring to obtain such benefit as could be gained from it, we were, at all events, free from the danger of causing absolute injury either to ourselves or others. So far, however, from this being the case, it is certain that medical treatment, as it is ordinarily conducted, must always lead to positive results—that is to say, either to injury or benefit—and that in most cases, even where benefit is produced, the advantage must be alloyed by the property of the medicine to generate some new, though perhaps lesser evil.

The student in medicine, perplexed by the contradictions presented to him regarding almost every agent he is called upon to use, would at length fold his arms in despair, and in a majority of cases forbear to act at all. Perplexity of this kind is, however, rarely acknowledged. Despite the contradictions exhibited, in other respects, there is in a very large class of cases a tolerable conformity of opinion regarding the necessity of blood-letting and mercury, (the former being relied upon to cut short all inflammatory diseases,) and hence the doubts of the practitioner, as to the course to be pursued, are in many instances considerably mitigated. According to Dr. Armstrong, “bleeding is the right arm, and mercury the left arm of medicine.” As regards other remedies, the remark previously made must be borne in mind, namely, that writers on the practice of medicine forbear, for the most part, from all allusions to the opinions of their predecessors or contemporaries, and prescribe dogmatically in the treatment of diseases, leaving the student to discover how far those prescriptions are likely to succeed. If, therefore, following the advice given by a high medical authority, the student confine himself to only “one work on the practice of medicine,” he will not feel those doubts which would arise from a more enlarged course of reading; and even if he should take the trouble to examine and compare the opinions of various writers, so as fully to detect their contradictions, the chances are, that, from amongst the various authorities, he will select for his guide one whose style most commends itself to his mind and in following the instructions of this authority, rest satisfied, whatever may be the result, that he has not acted recklessly. Supposing him therefore called to treat a simple case, such as whooping cough, and that, with a view to refresh his memory, he were to turn to his one practical volume, and find such a paragraph as the following, in relation to this disease, namely:

"Prussic acid is one of the best things. It will not cure the disease, but it does remedy spasmodic irritation of the air passages exceedingly well; and very often better than other narcotics;" or that, in a more serious case, such, for instance, as inflammation of the kidney, he were to find the following:

"The treatment of the disease consists in bleeding at the arm; cupping on the loins,—either alone or after general bleeding; and purging, especially by calomel; putting the patient into a warm bath; and low diet. If the kidneys suppurate, it is necessary to treat it as any other suppuration. We must support the strength, tranquilize the patient by anodynes, and perhaps give 'uva ursi.' Some recommend this drug; but whether it has any particular virtue, I do not know"— * * * he would observe here that no perplexities are expressed, and in the first case, as a matter of course, would give prussic acid if spasmodic irritation presented itself, and in the second, after the free use of blood-letting and mercury, he would doubtless *try* uva ursi. It is therefore vain to expect the majority of medical men to forbear from taking any measures except such as they are *certain* will prove beneficial. Original minds might pursue such a course, but the mass are always disposed to follow precedent, and in every case it is more pleasant to persuade ourselves that we are doing something, than humbly acknowledge ourselves altogether in the dark.

Persons therefore once under medical advice are, for the most part, sure to receive positive treatment. Mercury and blood-letting in the majority of cases, and in other cases, such medicines as may be in vogue for the time, or as may be recommended by the particular authority whom the practitioner happens to have selected as his model. Now, with regard to the effects of calomel and the lancet, it is very generally admitted, that even where they arrest the disorder for which they are used, the patient is always a sufferer from their employment,—that although they may, in some cases, remove an urgent evil, they always leave a new one in its place. Ample testimony of this, with regard to blood-letting, has been long furnished in the anxiety with which medical men seek to find a substitute for its employment. Its evil effects have also been unequivocally acknowledged in some instances, even by those who, in general, have most strongly contended against timidity in resorting to it. Thus, Dr. Elliotson observes, when alluding to the post mortem appearances of the alimentary canal in certain cases of disease: "It may happen that the bleedings which were instituted have taken away the redness of the part, and left it perfectly pale; although the powers of life were destroyed by the disease, or—as in some cases—*by the remedies:*" and again, "In the majority of continued fevers which I see, venesection is certainly not necessary, and I am sure that those who employ it extensively in this disease, if they do not *destroy* their patients, yet protract their cases." Sydenham, as we have seen, admitted that it "impairs the strength, and disposes to the attacks of other diseases," and Cullen affirmed, that, "it could not be often repeated with safety, both because it enfeebled the tone of the system, and to produce plethora." Dr. Holland asks, "Is not depletion by blood-letting still too general and indiscriminate in affections of the brain, and especially in the different forms of paralysis? Theory might suggest that in some of these cases, the loss of blood would lead to mis-

chief. Experience undoubtedly proves it, and there is cause to believe that this mischief, though abated of late years, is still neither infrequent nor small in amount." In the *Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine*, (Art. Blood-letting,) it is stated, "Amongst the effects of the loss of blood, must be mentioned that of *sudden and unexpected dissolution*. The patient does not recover from a state of syncope; or, without syncope, he may gradually sink after blood-letting. This event is particularly apt to occur if the patient be bled in the recumbent position. *It has taken the most able and experienced practitioners by surprise.*" M. Magendie, in an introductory lecture to a course of physiology at the College of France, after informing his pupils that under the present system of practice, "disease generally follows its course without being influenced by the medication employed against it," recently observed, with especial reference to bleeding, "If I were to tell you my mind entirely, I should say that it is most especially in the hospitals in which the most active treatment is adopted, that the mortality is the most considerable." Finally, the following remarks by Dr. Tweedie, will illustrate the way in which it is sometimes used, until experience—that is to say, until the death of many human beings—testifies to its impropriety. "Dr. Gordon, Mr. Hey, and Dr. Armstrong, the advocates for large bleedings in all cases, *because they happened to see epidemics that would bear it*, and demanded it, have said that the mortality of the low puerperal fever of London must have arisen from timidity, and not pushing bleeding to a sufficient extent. The earliest experience of the writer in puerperal fever was in too distinct and well marked epidemics in the spring of 1822. From the decided advantage of copious bleeding in the first, we were naturally led to push what is called bold practice in the first cases of the second, but *the result soon proved our rash mistake*. These adynamic cases will not bear bleeding favorably."

But seriously as these statements affect the "right arm of medicine," there are others, if possible of a stronger kind, in relation to the "left."

Some of the most striking consequences of the action of mercury are mentioned by Dr. Craigie in his description of an eruptive disorder termed yaws, which has a resemblance to small-pox, and occurs among negroes. "It has long been the fashion," he says, "with many practitioners in the West Indies, to administer mercury in this disease, in large doses. The effect of this is first to cause the sudden disappearance of the eruption, and afterwards to induce a broken or declining state of health, accompanied with dropsy, general wasting, and sometimes the formation of incurable ulcers in various parts of the body. In this manner, too, king's evil in various forms, leprosy, and even cancer, are said to be produced." The same author speaks of its remarkable power when administered in large doses, of irritating the mucous membrane of the intestines, and producing so great a diminution of general strength as to lead to fatal results." Solis, speaking of its administration in cases of hydrocephalus, states, "many times I saw under large and long continued doses of calomel, the hydrocephalic symptoms suddenly vanish, and inflammation of the intestines arise and terminate in death." Its occasional effects in the treatment of dropsy have already been pointed out. In a paper by Dr. Wells, in the *Medico-Chirurgical Transactions*, it is observed, that "the constitutional irritation caused by mercury may be followed by well marked symptoms of locked jaw."

There is also, he says, a form of cutaneous disorder induced by this medicine, which sometimes proves fatal. "Every now and then, when persons have taken mercury, they have been seized with great heat of the skin, and feverishness. A number of vesicles have appeared. They have spread all over the body; the cuticle has come off; fluid has exuded; and the irritation been so great as to make the patient quite wretched. At the same time, the mucous membrane has become affected; and there is almost always cough. This, however, is not all. I have seen more or less disease of the throat; and frequently vomiting and purging; owing to the mucous membrane which runs from the fauces down into the abdomen, having also been affected."

According to Dr. Christison, "death may ensue from the mildest preparations, and from the smallest doses, in consequence of severe salivation being produced by them in peculiar habits." Dr. Elliotson says, "it is *very common* to see persons who have been in the foul wards of an hospital and undergone a considerable administration of mercury, fall into a state of phthisis." And the same author, speaking of organic disease of the liver, for which mercury is so commonly administered, further remarks, "we *frequently* break up the patient's constitution without affording him relief." Of the blue pill, he asserts, "If Mr. Abernethy had lived for a hundred years, and done good all the time, he would not have atoned for the mischief he has done by making people take blue pill. Half the people in England have been led to fancy that they cannot live without blue pill; which not only does no more good than any other purgative, but likewise renders those who take it constantly susceptible to cold; and must altogether be very injurious."

Finally, from Dr. Marshall Hall, in his work on the *Diseases of the Nervous System*, (Par. 736,) we have the following remarks, which apply alike to the "right arm" and the "left."

"Of the whole number of fatal cases of diseases in infancy, a great proportion occur from this inappropriate or undue application of exhausting remedies. This observation may have a salutary effect in checking the ardour of many young practitioners, who are apt to think, that if they have only bled, and purged, and given calomel enough, they have done their duty; when, in fact, in subduing the former, they have excited a new disease; which they have not understood, and which has led to the fatal result."

It will be seen, therefore, that while with regard to almost every agent except mercury and blood-letting, there is avowedly the greatest contrariety of opinion, the uncertainty being not merely as to their doing any good, but as to whether they do not produce the most "pernicious results," it is a fact that these two means, on the use of which alone an approach to unanimity prevails, are very generally recognized as capable only of substituting, under the best circumstances, one evil for another; and, that although they may, and undoubtedly in many instances do save life, it is too often only on conditions that must render it a burden:—that not unfrequently, being used where nature herself could have worked a restoration, they leave their consequences without having performed so much as a temporary service—and that also in a large number of cases, which furnish "experience" to the practitioner, the evil of their action is not even thus far limited, but results at once in the destruction of the patient.

[To be continued.]

ÆTHEREAL SOLUTION OF PREPARED COTTON IN BURNS.

J. CRAWFORD, M. D., LECTURER ON CLINICAL MEDICINE,
McGill College, Montreal, C. E.

From "Wood's Retrospect."

I OBSERVED in the last number of your journal, a short notice (taken from the *Boston Journal*) of a new remedy, as a surgical application to wounds, namely — an "æthereal solution of prepared cotton." I have lately had an opportunity of trying this remedy in the case of a severe burn, and had the pleasure of witnessing a most satisfactory result. I have to thank Dr. Payne, dentist, of this city, not only for the suggestion, but also for having afforded me the means of trying it on the occasion. My patient, a young gentleman residing at the same house with Dr. P., had, a few minutes previously, received a severe burn of the face and hands, from the accidental inflaming of camphine; after placing his hands in iced water, I was preparing cotton wadding as the most convenient application for the face, when Dr. Payne mentioned to me that he had lately received, from the United States, a new remedy, which he had tried to an abrasion on his hand that day, with immediate relief. The wound so treated, appeared covered by a thin glazing or varnish, which perfectly excluded the atmospheric air — the principal desideratum in these cases. I at once adopted the suggestion, perceiving that it appeared to promise a very light and convenient covering, while the æther during its evaporation would likely afford a cooling application.

The solution was accordingly brushed lightly over the face, and a glazing was soon observed, and the painful sensation almost instantly subsided.

The want of a sufficient quantity of the fluid to cover the hands in like manner, prevented me treating them in the same way. It will be sufficient for my present object to state, that nothing could be more satisfactory than the result of the application, and I know of none at all to be compared with it for convenience, as well as efficacy, in superficial burns of the face.

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### A CASE OF PLEURISY.

From the "American Journal of Homœopathy."]

A. B. was seized, May 2d, with a severe chill of several hours' duration, followed by an intense catching pain, or stitch, in the right side of the chest, hot skin, pulse 95, short cough and bloody expectoration. The cough was not very severe, and the physical signs proved that the disease was chiefly confined to the pleura, and that the lungs were not much involved. We gave the patient one dose of the 30th dilution of Aconite, and repeated it in twelve hours.

May 3d.—Has been and is still in a free perspiration, pulse 85 and soft, free from pain, except on motion, coughing, and drawing a long breath, cough is more troublesome than yesterday, expectoration still bloody. Gave one dose of a few globules of the 30th of Bryonia dry upon his tongue.

May 4th. — Improving, cough less troublesome, pulse 80.

May 5th. — Free from pain, cough and fever, and begins to have some appetite. This gentleman had a similar attack some years ago, for which he was bled several times, and put through the usual allopathic treatment, and was confined to the house three months. The first reason why we have given the above case in preference to many others which we have treated, is because it happens to be the last we have had of the kind; the second reason is, because it shows the result of the two methods of treatment on the same individual, and furthermore he having been treated allopathically, is capable of judging whether we resorted to the so-called active treatment. We could not have bled, blistered, vomited, purged, nauseated, nor salivated him without his knowing it, and it appears to us that it would be rather difficult to deceive any patient with these measures.—*Michigan Jour. of Homœopathy.*

Truth cannot be destroyed: its progress may be in appearance slow, but it is certain. There are many things which obstruct the spread of Homœopathy, yet it will triumph, because it is true. The above case is only one among hundreds of the same kind, well authenticated, which have appeared in homœopathic works; and yet those who have no experience in the practice, will deny, and sneer, and ridicule and misrepresent such brilliant results. But such cases are living witnesses, which cannot be gainsayed.

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### ON THE ADVANTAGES OF SOLUTIONS OF CAOUTCHOUC AND GUTTA PERCHA IN PROTECTING THE SKIN AGAINST THE CONTAGION OF ANIMAL POISONS.

BY WILLIAM ACTON, ESQ.

From the "London Lancet."

THE author states that he has been engaged in performing various experiments with solutions of gun cotton, gutta percha, and caoutchouc, with a view of testing their property of protecting the surface from the influence, by contact, of contagious poisons, and the following are the conclusions at which he arrived:—1. That a solution of gun cotton, when dry, corrugates the skin too much to be available for the purposes required. 2. That gutta percha alone is devoid of elasticity and sufficient adhesive quality, whilst the solution of caoutchouc wants body and is too sticky; but that, 3. The compound solution of caoutchouc and gutta percha possesses the requisite qualities to fulfil the purpose required. It is prepared by adding a drachm of gutta percha to an ounce of benzole (the volatile principle of coal naphtha), and ten grains of India rubber to the same quantity of benzole, each being dissolved at a gentle heat, and then mixed in equal proportions. The author has employed this compound in painting the surface surrounding a chancre with the solution, and found that the acrid secretion had no effect upon it when dried, and warm or cold water may be applied with impunity. He considers that it may be employed advantageously in many and various ways, as in protecting the hands during post-mortem examinations, in preserving the cheek from excoriation in gonorrhœal ophthalmia, and in covering the parts contiguous to a sore where water-dressing is the application, &c. A letter from Mr. Quackett to the author states the results of that gentleman's examination of these seven-

ral solutions under the microscope. \* A dried film of the compound is described by him to be perfectly elastic and free from perforations, though in many parts less than the one-five-hundredth of an inch in thickness.

THE ARCHDUKE JOHN, VICEGERENT OF GERMANY, AND HOMŒOPATHY.—In Rapon's *Histoire de la Médecine Homœopathique* we learn the following interesting particulars respecting the eminent personage who at present fills the important office of Vicegerent of the German Empire.

In 1834 the Emperor Francis died; and it was generally reported, and even openly asserted, by several allopathic physicians, that he was killed by blood-letting, carried to an irrational extent. His death was soon followed by that of his brother, the Archduke Anthony, caused by the same system of blood-letting in a similar inflammatory disease. About the same time it so happened that the Archduke John, the Nimrod of Syria, was also attacked by a violent inflammation. Warned by the fate of his brothers, he kept the dangerous blood-suckers at a distance, and employed a physician of that school that can cure without shedding blood. Dr. Marenzellar was called in, who speedily put him in a condition to follow the chamois over the hills.

The contrast of the result of the treatment of his case with that of his two brothers made an extraordinary impression at Court. A new impulse was given to Homœopathy, and the number of its adherents increased amazingly. — *British Journal of Homœopathy*.

IODINE AN ANTIDOTE TO THE VENOM OF THE RATTLE-SNAKE. *By James Whitnire, M. D., of Metamora, Ill.*—I wish to say to the profession, through the Northwestern Medical and Surgical Journal, that I believe iodine to be an antidote to the virus of the rattle-snake, and, in fact, the whole tribe of serpents.

My opinion, as to the antidotal property of iodine, has been confirmed by many cases that I could give from my case-book, in which I used the tincture of iodine alone, with the effect of putting an entire stop to the swelling and pain, in from twelve to sixteen hours. I have used it in bites of the rattle-snake, viper, and copper-head, on both man and beast, with complete success. My manner of using it is to paint the part that is bitten, and as far as the swelling extends, with three or four coats of tinct. (pharmaceutical strength) twice daily; and should the swelling extend, which it almost always does after the first application, if made any time soon after the infliction of the wound, I follow it up with paint. By the time the third application is made, the tumefaction will cease to extend, and three or four more applications will generally restore the limb, or part affected, to its natural state, save perhaps an obtuse sensibility to the touch, owing perhaps to the cuticle being destroyed, and some soreness of the muscles, which will remain a longer or shorter period.

The article on the 153d page, entitled "*Board of Health and the Homœopathic Doctors*," should have been credited to the *Cincinnati Times*.

# SOUTH-WESTERN HOMŒOPATHIC JOURNAL, AND REVIEW.

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"Prove all things — hold fast that which is good."

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[No. 12.

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**JOHN T. TEMPLE, M. D., Editor.**

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T. W. USTICK, PRINTER, CORNER OF SECOND AND LOCUST STREETS.

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## **CHOLERA TRIUMPHANT.—ALLOPATHY PROSTRATE.— THE QUESTION SETTLED!**

WE have inserted below the important announcement that Cholera cannot be cured by Allopathy—that it is an outlaw, and that the regular eminent men of the Profession in the United States have no rule by which they can treat this outlaw. We also give our reply to that article published in the same paper. It is a source of great satisfaction to see the truth publicly declared from an organ like the Union, occupying so prominent a stand as it does; although the announcement did not convey any new fact to the community. Long since have the weekly accumulating bills of mortality declared to the people the melancholy fact that the Eminent Medical Men of our City and of the United States are, *at least in Cholera*, a Grand Humbug.

It is quite humiliating to see a body of men, so well informed on most subjects, (as is the Medical Profession,) so very ignorant in the science of Medicine, and what is still worse, doggedly opposed to learning anything new. The man, or body of men, who thinks that there is nothing new to be learned, is far, very far behind the times, with no prospect of ever advancing, but with a certain and inevitable retrocession down the current of things past and perishing. Such we have long seen to be the fate of Allopathy. Wrapped in lethargic sleep, she remains on the way-side undisturbed by the contending locomotives, rushing by her with their rich freights of improvements, onward, and still onward towards perfection.

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## **THE PESTILENCE.**

ALL worldly matters have now given way in this city, to the one absorbing dread of the Cholera. This terrible destroyer of the human race seems to increase in violence in this city daily, until we can scarcely look at its ravages without a shudder of terror. Already it has carried off over five thousand of our population, and now its blows fall with more fearful and fatal rapidity than ever. To add to our terror,

medical specifics and medical skill, become each day more inefficient and useless to arrest the disease in its progress to fatality. Indeed, most of our eminent medical men now declare the disease an out-law, to which no known rules of treatment can be applied with any certainty of success. In evidence of this, we have cut out of periodicals of the day, and have now got them sticking up at the end of our writing desk, fourteen different modes of treating this disease, each from eminent medical men of the United States, who have no doubt, or at least had no doubt, when they published their respective specifics, that they would do all for the cure of cholera ascribed to them. Alas, how woefully mistaken they were. Some of these very doctors have fallen victims themselves to their mistakes, and others have lost all confidence in their own specifics. One of them, Dr. W., we recollect well, a few days ago came into our office, and told us to say editorially, for him, that he had discovered a specific against cholera, upon the efficacy of which he would stake his existence. He would, for a just compensation, impart a knowledge of it to the public, and he desired us to call the attention of the city authorities to the fact. We did so, but hardly was it done, until, in a few hours sickness, Dr. W. was himself numbered with the dead—a victim to cholera and to his own specific for the disease.

Many other cases of a like nature could be cited, all going to show that science, thus far, has been totally inefficient to arrest the ravages of this destroyer. Not that we would decry the efforts or the skill of the medical faculty of our city;—no; far from it; they are the only hope the victim has of escape. But experience has shown, that in many cases, even all their skill will avail nothing. The disease is an outlaw, that medical principles cannot be applied to with any certainty of success. Contrary to our first suppositions, it seems now to have little or no regard to the classes of society it attacks, as the rich fall with the poor, the temperate and comfortable in life, along with the dissolute, the abandoned, or the wretched. The past week's bill of mortality proves this; as in it will be found numbers of what are called the better class of society; a large number of these, females, too, whom we are bound to believe were prudent and temperate. On the other hand, three or four hundred generally impoverished, dirty, and wretched foreigners, quarantined below this city, remain comparatively healthy, in all their filth and discomforts. As regards the city itself, we have heard it remarked often of late, that in the most filthy parts of it there is now the least amount of sickness. What then can be the laws that govern this disease? If care, cleanliness, and all the comforts of life, judiciously used, form no barrier, what will arrest it? We frankly confess we do not possess the shadow of any knowledge on the matter. All we can say, is, to do what we can to ward off this disease, and trust to Providence. Come what may, be cheerful, be contented, be resigned, and we lessen its terrors if we cannot avert it altogether.

*To the Editor of the Union:*

SIR:—In your paper of Thursday morning, we read an article headed "The Pestilence." From the tenor of the remarks, we presume you speak advisedly. That they are true, when applied to the ordinary or *regular practice*, as it is called, we are not prepared to deny. We have repeatedly, in our journal, cautioned our citizens against specifics for



cholera. We have said that their use would endanger life. These predictions are now fulfilled, by the fact which you announce. You say, "most of our eminent medical men declare the disease an outlaw, to which no known rules of treatment can be applied with any certainty of success." If our "eminent medical men" had said that *they knew* of no rules of treatment which could be applied "with any certainty of success," it would have been true; but *facts*, which neither ignorance nor perversion can remove, disprove the declaration. If our "eminent medical men" had not wrapped themselves in quadruple folds of the darkest prejudice, the accumulated facts of nearly twenty years would long since have taught them the truth, that Homœopathy has revealed "*rules of treatment*" by which ninety in every hundred cases of cholera may be cured. Prompted by the teachings of the eminent medical men, our citizens have learned to ridicule and reject those "*rules of treatment*," which, if applied, would have saved hundreds from the grave.

Speaking of cholera specific manufacturers, you remark, "some of these very doctors have fallen victims themselves to their mistakes, and others have lost all confidence in their own *specifics*." Certainly! How could it be otherwise? We have "Fourteen different modes of treating this disease, *each* from eminent medical men of the United States." Why, Mr. Editor, forty-four added to your list, will not complete this brilliant illustration of the *science* of Allopathy, as certified to by the sign manuel of our "eminent medical men of the United States."

In your conclusion, you say, "what, then, can be the laws that govern this disease?" This question is in perfect character with all the *scientific* queries of the regular profession. Ever groping in darkness, after the laws, or causes of disease, instead of seeking for the cure; and hence they have no rules of treatment which can be applied with any certainty of success.

We do not write this reply with any other view than to correct an erroneous impression which your article is calculated to produce on the public mind. Homœopathy rests on the truth of its principles, as exemplified by its *cures*, for its advancement and permanency.

Respectfully,

JOHN T. TEMPLE.

For the "Homœopathic Journal."

July 18th.

MR. EDITOR:—

SIR,—for some days I have been compelled to listen to remarks not only annoying, but in fact, untrue; and, sir, when I consider the source from which they emanate, I am compelled to believe that such could not have been made, with an intention of being *kind or true*. It will be seen by your readers that the remarks of which I speak, indicate a desire on the part of the speaker to injure those gentlemen who practice any system of medicine but the school to which he belongs, and emphatically those practising Homœopathy. In a word, what is more evident than that, if it was in the power of this Doctor, Homœopaths would be compelled to cease their benevolent efforts, and turn to the *legal regular Calomel School*, or pay a penalty such as would be dictated by *bigotry* and prejudice. What Allopathist pretends to use argument

to convince any that they are right, or to produce proof that the Homœopathists are wrong? All we receive is abuse. This should not surprise us, for a moments glance at the page of history will show us that in all ages, truth has had to meet Tyrants, prejudices and obstacles almost insurmountable; but God is her Omnipotence, and she has and will prevail.

But a few evenings back I was among the number of those who were seated in front of one of our best Hotels. The topic was one of interest, and Cholera was the theme. The conversation moved from step to step, till it rested on the best mode of cures in the case of *Cholera*; it reached Homœopathy and Homœopathists, and never in my life did I listen to language more gross, or prejudices more violent, than on the above evening. Of the twelve persons present but one took no part in abuse of Homœopathy. Of the above number, but one had ever seen the practice or tested its medicine, and his testimony ended in the fact, of his having once taken a *lonely dose* of medicine Homœopathically, which he affirmed *did him no harm*, and the pain for which he took the same, left him soon after his taking the small dose. Now, sir, this was the champion on this occasion for Homœopathy; and for Allopathy stood forth no less a man than a Medical Goliath in the shape of a Professor of a Regular Faculty.

We will now listen to the Eloquence of these gentlemen, and note the arguments used:—

Prof.—“I tell you gentlemen that Homœopathy is nothing short of *refined humbuggery*, and those who practice in this field are either *rogues or fools*, and to call *such* “Doctors” is a folly, I hope never to be guilty of.”

Gent.—“But Professor, do not *they* sometimes cure the sick.”

Prof.—“A cure is sometimes made while the Homœopathist is about the bed of the sick, but the cure is the merest of accidents, and is no argument in proof of their making this cure.”

Gent.—“But Professor, how do you account for the fact of so few dying under their treatment?”

Prof.—“It is my opinion that Homœopathy cannot cure, and if the patient does not die, it is, because nature is the doctor. The Registry shows that they loose most of their patients, though their practice is still small.”

Gent.—“I am not acquainted with a person who practices *the System*, but what I have seen of them, I deem them to be well-meaning and well-read men.”

Prof.—“Well-meaning they may be, but well-read they are not, and at the best they are but refined quacks.”

Sir, to answer these remarks in the spirit in which they were given, would be a task requiring the possession of a heart of envy, and a tongue of satire; to possess either would be a misfortune to myself and others. But to let them pass unnoticed is not my intention; I shall therefore notice them in the spirit of truth and kindness.

First, the Professor says, that the Homœopathists are “*Rogues or Fools*.” Is he acquainted with a person practicing in the Homœopathic field? I answer No! Then it must be seen, that the Professor utters what is not true, and what he does not know, and to make such an avowal, he must be prompted by malice and envy.

And, in the next place, as to Homœopathy being "*Refined Humbuggery.*" This is a mere figure which the results of Homœopathy throw to the winds, and any one of the Practitioners of this system, can do what cannot be done by any Allopathist in the city of St. Louis.

I will prove, that under Homœopathic treatment ninety-two out of every hundred patients are cured, and I remark, that this is effected without Bleeding, Cupping, Leeching, or Blistering, and without the aid of Vomits or Purgings, and hundreds will cheerfully say that they have got well without pain; the *result* of Homœopathic treatment.

Reader, cast your eye over the world of human beings and note the appearances of friends and acquaintances; and as your children come to the state of men and women, are they not toothless and healthless?—the result of Allopathy in its abuse of mercury and its want of true laws and principles; and now turn to the beautiful and benevolent system of *Hahnemann*, and say, which is the refined humbuggery, Homœopathy, which cures 92-100 of its sick, or Allopathy which fails to relieve after torturing the patient for weeks, and leaves to the cold embrace of death, sixty of every hundred patients. More yet—Homœopathy not only cures without pain, but in half the time and at less than half the expense incurred *under Allopathy.*

Again, the Professor says, we "*cure by accident.*" My reply to which is, that the Homœopaths are making the benevolent *accidents* daily and hourly; for the three gentlemen who practice Homœopathy in this city, namely, Drs. Temple, Vastine, and Steinzel have had under their treatment cases of Cholera to the number of 1,567 and of this number they have lost less than 50, and have positively cured 1,470 by "*accident, as a matter of course.*"

But let us turn the table and see what our Allopathists have done, not by *accident.* The Registry shows that over 5,000 have died of Cholera in St. Louis. Deduct from this enormous number 50, and you have 4,950 deaths, the number "*accidentally*" not cured by the Allopathists. Add to this the sufferings endured by those who have died, by purging, bleeding, blistering, and salivations, and in a pecuniary point of view, then see, and say if Allopathy is not the Humbug, not "*refined*" but the *most barbarous* in its nature.

It would be well here to ask of your readers *who is the Doctor*, and what does the term mean? For a great part of the world seem to rest satisfied with the fact, of a man having read so much, and heard so many lectures of Professors; added to this a square piece of parchment which tells the world the man's name, and that he has in his keeping a number of plans by which he *hopes to cure* those who may favor him with the use of their sick bodies for a short time. Here is the Doctor of the Regular School, coming to us loaded down with Theories and with a fixed purpose to cure as did his *predesessors or not at all.* I have felt the mortification of standing in a station similar to the one above described, and found it hard to break loose from the chains of custom. But as soon as I was daring enough to answer the question, *who is the Legitimate Physician?* I was convinced that neither Readings, Lectures, nor Diplomas made a Physician, unless he read the truth, heard the truth, and of this fact his diploma was no evidence.

The only Physician we have, is the man who cures the sick, and if he has read much, so much the better; but if he has read only what

is erroneous, what utility to the sick is his much reading, his attendance on Lectures, and his Diploma, which but evidences his inability to cure the sick and healthless, the legitimate fruits of mercury. Let your readers look back and note the suffering of salivations so often endured, and then examine the beautiful system of Hahnemann and say, "which is the Humbug? Homœopathy which cures ninety-two out of every hundred, or Allopathy which destroys from 50 to 67 per cent. of those who fall under their treatment. Further, Homœopathy not only cures without pain, but in one half the time, and at less than half the expense. The above is said in truth and those wishing to prove the same can have the opportunity.

Again, the Professor says, that the "*Homœopathists cure by accident*," to which I can but say, that the Homœopathists in St. Louis have had over 1,500 cases of Cholera and have by "*accident*" cured over 1,450 of the same. But let us look at Allopathy—what has it done in the way of cures—let us look at the tables of deaths and see.

Again, the Professor says, that "*Homœopathy cannot cure*," to which I simply say, that Homœopathists who practice in this city, have and do cure, and are ready and willing to offer proof of the same monthly, weekly, or daily, if demanded; and nothing would please them more than to be able to give the public, weekly, an account of their labors. They have no mystery in their practice but that of speedily curing the sick. Is this the case with the Allopathists?

Before closing my remarks, I would merely state that I have been in St. Louis but a few weeks, and have had but few patients when compared with Dr. Temple and Dr. Vastine.

Since the 17th of June I have visited—

|                                          |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |
|------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| Cases of Cholera,                        | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 52 |
| Of which Died,                           | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1  |
| Gone into the hands of other Physicians, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1  |
| Got Well,                                | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 44 |
| Yet under Treatment,                     | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6  |

B.

### HOMŒOPATHY IN CHOLERA.

From a little work on the above subject, we gather a few facts which go to prove the general efficacy of this new method of practice in the treatment of Cholera. Of the general principles of this system, or whether it is as efficacious in other cases, we are not informed. The work from which we gather the following statistics, is by B. F. Joslin, and is published in New York. In Vienna, according to this authority, during the years 1831-'32, out of 581 cases treated Homœopathically, only 49 died. Out of 125 cases treated by a single physician in London, 3 only died. Dr. Rath, appointed by the Bavarian Government to collect authentic information respecting this method of treatment, reported officially, that out of 1269 cases treated by 14 physicians, there were but 85 deaths. In Russia and Austria, and at Berlin and Paris, of 3017 cases, only 264 terminated fatality. A letter received by the President of the Imperial Council, Russia, from his daughter, of the government of Saratow, seems to confirm the above. It is dated August 6th, 1831, and is as follows:—

“The dreadful Cholera broke out last month in our own village and its vicinity with the greatest fury. My husband was the first person attacked : but, thanks to Homœopathia, was cured in a few days. From a desire to relieve the sufferings of humanity, he visited all the places in the neighbourhood, wherever the disease raged the most; administered the remedies; instructed the priests and the elders in the use of them; and was whole weeks thus employed, while I remained at home occupied with the preparation of Homœopathic powders. Four hundred Cholera patients, saved and restored to perfect health, was the gratifying reward of his zeal, and the triumphant result of Homœopathic doses liberally distributed to all who applied for them. We are all now so well convinced of the miraculous power of this system, that we cannot sufficiently deplore the ignorance that *cannot*, and still more the obstinate prejudice that *will not* invoke its aid, and thereby rescue relatives and friends from certain death. The Asiatic Cholera, preceded by terror, ushered in by danger, and followed by desolation, comes now, remains, and departs, a harmless thing. Its cure is in reality easier than that of fever. Multiplied experiments, and consequent confidence in Homœopathic treatment, have divested it of all its appalling attributes, by subjugating it entirely to the skill of man. We had fifty patients in our own village, and not *one* of them *died*. On the estate of my sister-in-law, there were likewise a good many *cases*, but no *deaths*. There is also abundance of reason to believe, that the fatal termination of the disease, wherever it occurred, was occasioned altogether by neglect, want of necessary precaution, or deviation from the rules of regimen prescribed by Homœopathia. All the sick who took medicine, in strict conformity to the rules where *saved*, although some of them were already in the state of collapse, which apparently precluded all hope. In this last stage there were not a few with their teeth clenched so fast that it was necessary to force them open for the purpose of introducing the medicine: and yet, on the very day following, they were relieved and convalescent! My good husband, from the constant intercourse with the sick, took the infection several times, but in every instance, was restored by a few Homœopathic globules. In short, we consider ourselves perfectly safe from this dreaded scourge, whatever may be its potency and virulence. The repeated numerous trials have more than satisfied us, that in the presence of Homœopathia, with its five remedies only, the Asiatic Cholera is not a mortal disease, and still less so when encountered at its commencement.

A NEW REMEDY.—Calamus or Sweet Flag we have discovered to be one of the best preventatives for Cholera. It is ahead of sulphur altogether. Every man should have some in his pocket, and, when he goes where the cholera is, or when he feels any pain in his bowels, he should bite off a piece.

This preventative is a cheap, harmless and agreeable one. Besides, it is an excellent thing for bad breath.

*And, Mr. Editor, I heard to-day of another Remedy which was discovered by a Citizen of Buffalo, which he says is a Sure Cure; which consists in placing the Patient upon an Horizontal Wheel, and a few turns upon this wheel is all that is needed to make a permanent cure. Yours, B.*

From the "Eclectic Medical Journal."

## NOTES BY THE WAYSIDE.

*Messrs. Editors :—*

You know I am a friend to Reform, Moral, Social, Political, and why not Medical, especially, as in no department of the great movements of life is reform so much needed. Its importance is commensurate with the value of human life. If there is any rule to determine the value of the one, then, indeed, can we determine the importance of the other.

I take it for granted that the practice of medicine in the main has been a *failure*, and that it has not been based upon the constitution and nature of man, and hence unsuccessful: no doubt that thousands from barbarous and unscientific treatment have been hurried to an untimely grave, who, if *let alone*, or submitted to treatment in harmony with the laws of life, might have enjoyed the pleasures of a long life. I suppose the same obligation which requires us to be right in *one* thing, requires us to be right in *all* things, so far as our perception will enable us, and we have the *means* of knowing what the right is.

There is one infallible standard by which we may determine *positively*, the comparative amount of truth held by individuals, as well as parties; and it is as true in medicine as in morals. "By their fruits ye shall know them," is the great, universal standard, by which all—Jews, Infidels, and Christians, profess to be willing to be tested.

Tried by this standard, that class of physicians who make the highest pretensions to knowledge, and "oppose with earnestness" all who differ with them, as "abominable imitations of true science," as passing "spurious, ill-concocted, misshapen, abortive schemes of practice, which, conceived in ignorance or wrong-headedness, brought forth in impudence or strong-headedness, dry—fed by vanity or light-headedness, and distended by the fumes of a fitful, popular breath, are strutting and vamping in professional apishness, as if truth smiled on their impostures, and science claimed their trickeries and shallow devices, tattered and made stale in the service of quackery." You see I had a glance at Professor Harrison's "Valedictory address on the Sources and Benefits of Professional Earnestness," and he has succeeded most admirably. Undoubtedly he felt that the times demanded a manifestation, which would embody, with "earnestness," the opposition of the "Profession," to the development of any fact which would lead to a more harmonious and humane system of medication. Especially should the Doctor call to his aid all his powers of Oratory and Rhetoric, as the new truths in medical science have become so thoroughly inhaled by the "popular breath," and so greatly, "distended;" and moreover, the people are so infected with "strong-headedness," that they are concluding not to follow those whose "wrong-headedness," has led them to submit to their "spurious, ill-concocted, misshapen, abortive schemes of Practice."

To be serious, Dr. Harrison's denunciations against those who differ with him, beside revealing a chafed and restless mind, full of party bias, possesses but little importance. I should think it a misfortune for young men, at this stage of the world's progress, who are preparing themselves for great and good deeds, and who ought to go out into the

world imbued with great and generous thoughts and feelings, imparting a warmth, and love, and power to their intercourse with others, to have received many impressions from such a model. "Medical orthodoxy," like other old errors, is beginning to loose its hold on the affections of the people, and this whole tirade only arises from the felt necessity of "doing something" to check the advance of liberal principles. But it will all avail nothing. Such puff balls as Dr. Harrison's philippics "Delivered to the Graduates of the Medical College at Ohio," will be driven by the "fitful, popular breath" as chaff before the wind, and he will find that whenever he gives vent to such low, vulgar vituperation, that it will recoil upon himself with a severity which he will feel more keenly than those for whom he meant them.

The truth is, that those he ridicules feel as great an amount of pity for him, as he expresses of contempt for them.

Has he lived this long, and learned no more of the philosophy of man? I know of a case of a young man, who went to the Ohio Medical College to attend lectures, well recommended, and was cordially received; he passed through the session, and near the close, paid his graduation fee, wrote and handed in his thesis, but a few days before the examination, he discovered a marked coldness among the professors, and met with contemptuous treatment from the students, and was finally told by one of the professors, that they could not examine him, or graduate him, as they had learned that before attending lectures he had been practising upon a system they did not approve of. [Was it not Homœopathy?] The result was, that the young man, though *qualified*, could not pass an examination. Dr. Harrison seems determined to keep the old iron bedstead in use, though it has proved too short and too narrow for a full-grown, well-developed man. I began with an intention to give a comparative view of the Allopathic and Eclectic system of practice, but will defer it for another article. I am no Doctor, to be one of the "toiling millions" is my destiny, and I must feel a deep interest in all that relieves, exalts, and ennobles humanity.

Yours for Truth and Progress,

OBSERVER.

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## THE HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.

To the Editor of the Tribune:—

In Tuesday's *Tribune* I read a communication from a Committee of the Homœopathic Physicians' Society of New-York to your readers, purporting to describe the Homœopathic treatment of cholera. Though a member of that Society, I was not present at its deliberations on this subject, and therefore take this opportunity of offering what I have to say on the subject.

As regards the general diettetic and hygienic precautions and rules contained in the report I, of course, have no fault to find; but as regards the treatment proposed by the Committee, I most emphatically declare my non-concurrence.

The Committee recommend the Spirits of Camphor, Ipecacuanha, Veratrum and Cuprum, as the best Homœopathic remedies for Cholera. This is the old routine practice which was adopted by Hahnemann and

his disciples when the Cholera first made its appearance in Europe. The reason which led them to adopt these remedies in preference to others, was some vague similarities existing between the external symptoms of Cholera and the *apparent* effects of those remedies upon the healthy body. But all internal and essential relations between the pathological character of the disease and the physiological action of these medicines was entirely disregarded.

During the present invasion of the epidemic in Germany and England, the Cholera has been treated in the same way as before, though several new remedies have been proposed by Homœopathic Physicians. The success of their treatment has by no means been commensurate with the otherwise well-founded pretensions of the homœopathic school to a superior treatment of disease, unless an average loss of 25 per cent. be considered a great gain. Indeed, who that has seriously reflected on the internal, essential, and physiological action of Ipecacuanha upon the human organism, can seriously recommend this agent for any of the phenomena characterising an attack of Cholera! And Cuprum—does Cuprum affect the nervous system in the same way as Cholera? By no means. Veratrum may act as a palliative in some cases, and Camphor, it is well known, acts in a case of Cholera as in other cases, as a general neutralizer of poisonous miasms, but by no means as a true and specific remedial agent.

Yet there must be a specific for the Cholera. Of all known acute diseases Cholera is, perhaps, the most simple and elementary. All the phenomena of Cholera, however distinct and varied they may seem to our senses, can be traced to one and the same generating principle. This, however, is not the place for entering upon such an investigation; although I am fully prepared to offer a rational and satisfactory solution of the problem. Suffice it here to say, that Cholera is the most acute form of neurosis, and that the irritation is seated in the peripheræ system of nerves. It is through the spinal nerves that the Cholera-miasm invades the organism, the invasion being characterized throughout by spasms and subsequent congestions. Peripheral spasms, and congestion are the characteristic phenomena during an attack of Cholera, and for these states Nature has provided a remedial agent that may be truly said to be irresistible. This agent is the *ACONITUM NAPELLUS*. It would take several columns of your Journal to demonstrate the specific curative adaptation of this agent to Asiatic Cholera; all I can do here, is to point it out to the profession and the public as the most reliable safeguard against that dire disease. No matter how severe the spasms, *ACONITE* will overcome them, not only speedily but most triumphantly. In other words, it will restore the functional power of the prostrated nerve, and the congestions of cramps will disappear as a matter of course.

Without pursuing my general remarks any farther, I will give patients the following directions for the use of the medicine:—

As soon as diarrhea sets in, with or without cramps in the stomach and bowels, with or without vomiting, coldness of the extremities, etc., dissolve five drops of the *tincture of Aconite* in ten table-spoons full of clear Croton water, and take two tea-spoons full every half-hour, until an improvement sets in; then continue every two hours until you feel entirely well. Eat very little, and only light food, gruels, weak tea and toast, etc.



If the diarrhea should be very bad, attended with or without cramps in the bowels, spasms in the extremities, vomiting, or if the paroxysm should set in immediately with great force, dissolve ten drops of the *tincture of Aconite* in ten table-spoons full of water, and give the patient two tea-spoons full every five minutes until the pulse improves, the extremities become warm, and a moisture is perceived on the skin; then continue every twenty minutes until the improvement is strikingly manifest, and finally continue every two hours until the patient is entirely recovered. The liquid should be swallowed very slowly, and the water should not be too cold. The patient should at once be brought to bed, wrapt up in warm blankets or flannel, and friction should be used on the calves and palms of the hands. With this treatment, if applied in time and otherwise accompanied with proper precautions, the patient may consider himself safe. I have used the *tincture of Aconite* in hundreds of cases of spasms and congestions, with collapse of pulse and cold extremities, in nervous disorders, cholera morbus, sporadic cholera, etc., and have never failed in a single instance to effect a rapid and brilliant cure.

The *tincture of Aconite* may be had fresh, that is, prepared from the fresh plant, of Messrs. W. Radde, 322, Broadway, and John T. Smith, corner of Broadway and Broome-street. In this country we make it from the dry plant. I always use the tincture prepared after the manner of Periea. It can be had of Messrs. Meakin, 511, Broadway, who prepare it in the best possible manner, and of several other pharmacutists, Delluc and Soullard, etc.

I hope that this communication will prove useful to some at least, and now leave it to the tender mercies of my professional brethren.\*

CHARLES J. HEMPEL, M.D.

New York, June 6th.

### ACTION OF NATURE IN DISEASE.

"THE medical world may now be considered divided into two great parties, the first, consisting of those who look upon the symptoms of disease, in almost all cases, as something to be "beaten down" by "energetic" measures; and the second, comprising those who look upon symptoms as furnishing indications of efforts of nature, which should, for the most part, be suffered to proceed to their ordinary terminations. It will be supposed that between bodies entertaining such opposite views, an active warfare must be looked for; but although this supposition is, in some measure, borne out, since warfare of the most determined kind is now waging in the profession, it takes a direction different from what might have been looked for, and which, to non-medical persons, will appear wholly unaccountable.

Instead of each of the two parties just described collecting their respective adherents, and fighting on the broad principle between them, the second party (those who recognize symptoms as the efforts of nature) is broken up into two portions, and one of these portions is actually more bitter in its hostility to the remaining part of its own body, than is the party which may be regarded as its natural enemy, and which contends that symptoms should be beaten down; so strong, in fact, is

\* We shall say something on this subject in our next.

this feeling, that a sort of offensive alliance is recognized between the two differing bodies, in which it is contracted, that while each puts forward its respective and opposite opinions, the great effort shall be to make these heterogenous views both perform the same work, namely, that of crushing the section which, entertaining to the fullest extent the principle contended for by the second party, has the misfortune under the ban of these, its proper friends, on account of some unexplained prejudice.

The section against which the combined movement is carried on, consists of the homœopathic practitioners. The theory of this practice is, that all the actions which we term "symptoms," and which are manifested during disease, are merely so many salutary processes set up by nature, to remove some morbid cause which is present in the system, and that, consequently, the great effort of the practitioner should be to aid these processes, by administering such medicines as are found to stimulate to the performance of them. Now, in contending for this view, the homœopathists, as has been already mentioned, are entitled to look for comfort from a large body of practitioners by whom in its general sense it has, of late, been strictly maintained; yet, by some strange and inexplicable perversion, these parties not only openly profess to be their decided opponents, but while, in every shape promulgating the homœopathic theory, actually revel in the idea that they are giving the homœopathists "hard hits." They do not go quite to the extent of the homœopathic doctrine, because that doctrine recognizes it to be a principle of a *law*, that medicines, to yield favorable results, must be given to act in harmony with the symptoms; but they contend that, in a large majority of cases, the efforts of nature are salutary, and that no reform in medicine will be effected until this is so generally admitted, that practitioners, instead of restoring to a violent and perturbing medication, shall rather seek to wait upon Nature—to pause when they do not see how they can assist her, and to offer aid on all possible occasions. Their only clear difference with the homœopathists consists in the circumstance, that while the homœopathists contend that Nature is never on any pretext to be opposed, these gentlemen assert that she must occasionally be subjected to a check; since—although on the whole she means well, and for the most part knows what she is about, and can unite fractured bones, heal up wounded parts, call into action new organs when others are injured or destroyed, and, in short perform so much, that for centuries the theory of a sentient principle superintending the functions of the body has always, more or less, been entertained—she sometimes runs into excesses, which, if she possessed their knowledge, she would not be likely to commit. Now, this difference is not a wide one; and, as it is simply grounded on what appears, at all events, to be nothing worse than timidity or modesty on the part of the homœopathists, it is hard to see why these practitioners should be so bitterly opposed, or whence the delusion could have arisen, that to multiply proofs of the curative powers of nature will be the sure way of accelerating their fall.

*Progress of Hom.*

A Cholera Hospital is to be established in Pittsburgh where patients who desire it may be treated by the homœopathic practice.

## CARBURET OF SULPHUR.

To the Editor of The Tribune :

In my investigations on the subject of sulphur, I find that the use of a liquid composed of that article with carbon, (charcoal,) called carburet of sulphur, had been found some years ago a successful remedy in Germany. Dr. Lampadius recommended it in Asphyxia. Dr. Krimer found it extremely efficacious in asphyxia arising from inhaling carbonic acid. He cured ten out of eleven cases with it, and in spite of the blood-letting he thought it necessary to premise—additional proof of its efficacy. Dr. Riecke says of it, "Everything encourages the trial of the sulphuret as a remedial agent."

The article requires to be kept in well-stopped bottles, and to be covered with about an inch of water, whence it can be best obtained for use by means of a small glass or ivory syringe. The dose is one drop to four every five or ten minutes in cases of fainting or asphyxia. It may be dropped on sugar, or in a spoonful of sugared water, or in barley water. Dr. Clarus thinks it is best given in cow's milk.

These facts may be found in Dr. Dunglison's New Remedies, first edition, page 420,

269, Tenth-street, June 6th.

WILLIAM TURNER, M.D.

P.S.—It is singular no one should until this moment have thought of this compound as a remedy for Cholera asphyxia. Sulphuric Ether, another compound of sulphur, ought also to be useful in this disease, as it is in very many others. One case of Cholera, I know, was arrested by it last Sunday, which was before the receipt here of Dr. Bird's discovery.

W. T.

[Another circumstance, which tends strongly to corroborate the same theory, we ascertained by inquiry at the City Inspector's Office. During the Cholera of 1832, not one of the many scavengers employed, who inhaled an atmosphere tintured with sulphuretted hydrogen, was taken with the disease. Laborers in gas manufactories and other establishments, where sulphur is evolved, are also exempt from its attacks.—*Ed. Trib.*]

Such articles as the above tend to much injury. Physical law requires that the Lungs should have certain elements supplied to them and through them to the Human Organism in the form of airs, or gases. Under no circumstances can the poisonous airs or gases be taken into the Lungs without producing their specific effects, which are always injurious, because in violation of natural law. Sulphuretted Hydrogen is a poisonous gas, and cannot therefore be recommended. Again, if Sulphur and Carbon are useful in Cholera, by what law? It is all Quackery.

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ALLOPATHIC LOGIC.

THE treatment which Homœopathy has received at the hands of Allopathists, is no small argument in its favor. Hahnemann in breaking loose from the trammels of the schools, and in founding a new mode of practice, was met, as his disciples have been, with the assaults of false reasoning, and of wit more innocent of point than scurrility. Nor

were civil persecutions wanting in those countries where such things could be done;—in others, Medical Societies have fulminated their noisy but harmless bolts at these luckless heretics, vainly endeavoring to thrust Homœopathists from the pale of the profession, and to deny them its rights and privileges.—But who has yet showed Homœopathy to be false? We appeal to facts: we base our assertions upon experiments, and if our assertions are false, it is easy to prove them so by counter experiments. We assert that certain medicines given in health will produce certain symptoms in the diseased system. We point to numberless experiments, made with the greatest possible care, by practitioners in all parts of the world during the last fifty years, as confirmation of our assertions, and how are we met? One Society has it thus:—

“Resolved, As the sense [?] of this Society, that we consider the treatment of disease by the system of practice called Homœopathia, as unsafe, undignified, and unworthy of the present enlightened state of Medical knowledge.”

What does this prove? That Aconite does not cause symptoms very like a fever, when administered to a person in health? Or does it prove that the same Aconite given to a person in a violent fever, will not check the fever and restore the patient to health? Or that if given in an infinitesimal portion, it will fail to produce a beneficial effect? Not at all. It merely proves that those who passed such resolutions were ignorant of the principles of Homœopathia, and unwilling to examine them: hence are guilty of a course which is “unsafe, undignified, and unworthy the present enlightened state of Medical knowledge,” in that they have condemned that of which they are totally ignorant,—like the venerable justice who would never hear both sides of a case, because he always got confused if he listened to the second party!

At another time we shall lay before our readers other Allopathic arguments quite as conclusive as the foregoing.—*North Western Journal of Homœopathia.*

ELECTRICITY.

THE following remarks on the mode of applying electricity are worthy of attention: As a general rule, sparks were drawn daily, or every second day, from the spine; and when chorea existed in girls, as a result of the disturbance of innervation from amenorrhœa, in cases where there is no anæmia, or where it has been cured by iron, we are advised to transmit a few shocks through the uterus, in addition to the sparks from the spine. In this way the catamenia are generally excited, and the rapidity of the cure is increased. We extract one of Dr. G. Bird's cases, illustrative of the success of this practice,

“E. R. aged 16, of previous good general health, menstruated, for the first time, three months ago. After the disappearance of the discharge, she became the subject of involuntary movements of the right arm and hand: these have increased in intensity up to the present time. She appeared at the electrical room in July, 1838: sparks were taken from the spine, and a few shocks passed through the pelvis. After the electricity had been applied five times, catamenia occurred, and the chorea vanished. She continued well until September 19th, when, as

the discharge had not appeared at its proper time, she again applied at the hospital. A few shocks through the pelvis excited the deficient functions, and she left quite well." (Dr. Golding Bird's Lectures.)

"J. T., aged 40, accidentally dislocated his jaw in the winter of 1838; and, after its reduction, became the subject, upon the slightest excitement, and often without any apparent cause, of involuntary motions of the jaw, apparently referable to the pterygoid and the depressor muscles: these produced dislocation of the jaw, often several times in the day. On October 9th 1840, this patient applied at Guy's Hospital, and was sent to the electrical room. Sparks were drawn over the effected muscles with remarkable effect, the involuntary movements diminishing so considerably, that dislocation of the jaw rarely occurred. On leaving off the electricity, the motions returned, and with them the spontaneous dislocation; but, whenever he re-commenced its use, both these disagreeable symptoms vanished.

"In another very remarkable case, electricity was equally successful. The subject of it was a commercial traveller, who had been overtaken by a snow-storm on Salisbury Plain and was nearly frozen to death. Soon afterwards, a curious form of partial chorea, affecting chiefly the sterno-mastoid muscles, appeared and continued for a long time, the head being alternately carried by a series of jactitations, from side to side with considerable violence, and he was accustomed to steady his head by holding his nose firmly with one hand. This man was long under treatment at the hospital, and ultimately recovered, on submitting him to the electrical treatment." (Dr. Golding Bird's Lectures, p. 38.)

OBITUARY.

It is with deepest regret we announce the death of Dr. STEINESTEL, an amiable, excellent, and highly esteemed Homœopathic Physician. He died on the 16th, after an attack of about five hours sickness, and before any medical aid could be procured. His life, for the last three months, had been one of ceaseless professional labor. The calls from the suffering, received his prompt attention day and night, regardless of the circumstances of the applicant—always ready to yield every aid, in soothing the agony of the sufferer, and snatching from the destroyer the victims on whom he had laid his unsparing grasp. He was alive to the danger of others, but wholly regardless of his own life. He fell a sacrifice to incessant toil; a bright example of professional benevolence and virtue. We have little doubt that he has attended to more patients in the last two months than any Physician in the city. He was small in stature and very feeble, but of noble soul, and generous heart. Our German population have sustained a sad bereavement in his loss.

HOMŒOPATHY ADVANCING.

From the New York *Tribune* we learn that the city of New York, through its legal representatives has appropriated a sum of money sufficient to erect a Hospital, in which patients are to be treated exclusively by the Homœopathic system. This looks like the system being dead in the east, as our Allopathic Physicians would persuade their deluded followers. Homœopathy, like the glorious truth of the Bible, advances steadily, but surely, to the final and utter destruction of error and idolatry in religion and medicine.

MORTALITY OF ST. LOUIS FOR SIX MONTHS.

THE following table is made up from the Official Weekly Reports. It exhibits the mortality of the city from the first week in January, up to the present time:—

Week ending	TOTAL.	CHOLERA.
January 8,	87	4
" " 15,	63	1
" " 22,	77	17
" " 30,	49	5
" " February 6,	37,	4
" " " 12,	65,	10
" " " 19,	70,	4
" " " 26,	69,	0
" " March 5,	59,	3
" " " 13,	64,	9
" " " 20,	92,	26
" " " 26,	79,	24
" " April 2,	55,	17
" " " 9,	74,	16
" " " 16,	80,	24
" " " 23,	106,	28
" " " 30,	141,	38
" " May 7,	135,	78
" " " 14,	273,	151
" " " 21,	192,	128
" " " 28,	186,	116
" " June 4,	144,	75
" " " 11,	283,	101
" " " 18,	504,	404
" " " 25,	763,	589
" " July 2,	944,	619
" " " 9,	846,	651
" " " 15,	922,	700
TOTAL	6,459	3,962*

Total number of Cholera cases treated by three Homœopathic Physicians in St. Louis, up to the 13th July, 1839, is 1,567
 Died - - - - - 51
 Gone into Allopathic hands - - - - - 46
 Cured - - - - - 1,470

MEDICAL INTELLIGENCE.—A letter from London, mentions that there are now 7 or 800 members of the Homœopathean Association, the majority of whom are persons of station and influence. The Archbishop of Dublin is among its contributors.—A second edition of Simpson's able work on Homœopathy has been called for.

*The above table only exhibits the deaths reported to the Register—the real number is not less than 5,000.

SOUTH WESTERN
HOMŒOPATHIC JOURNAL,
AND REVIEW. } 25

“ Prove all things — hold fast that which is good.”

Vol. III.]

ST. LOUIS, AUGUST, 1849.

[No. 1.

JOHN T. TEMPLE, M. D., Editor.

OFFICE, WALNUT STREET, BETWEEN MAIN AND SECOND STREETS.*

✂ This Journal will be issued monthly at One Dollar per annum, in advance. City subscribers will be supplied at any place within the city, by informing the Editor of the location.

NOTICE.

Homœopathic Books and Medicines kept constantly on hand. Cases of all sizes for Families and Physicians with appropriate Books, will be supplied at all times to those desiring them.

To our readers we say—This number is the beginning of the third Volume, and we hope those who are in arrears for the first and second volumes, will not longer delay their payment.

Treatment of Cholera.

In this disease we have used Ipecac, Cuprum, Veratrum, Camphor, Arsenicum, Cantharis and Aconite. A majority of cases which we saw were preceded by slight indisposition for some days, slight uneasiness in the bowels, and slight diarrhœa; and all of these symptoms were disregarded, until nausea, vomiting, and rapid, copious purging of watery matter, quickly succeeded by rice water discharges from the stomach and rectum made their appearance. In all cases where the vomiting was frequent, and the purging not violent, we commenced the treatment with Ipecac, 3rd potence, six pellets, dry, on the tongue, and repeated the dose every five minutes until the stomach was quiet and all nausea removed, which was effected in most cases in one hour, in many in half that time. We then gave Veratrum, 3rd potence, in the same manner, every ten minutes, until the purging ceased, and the patient went to sleep, which was suffered to continue undisturbed. Where the extremities were cold, clammy, and the pulse imperceptible or scarcely perceptible, which was the case with many, we used the Arsenicum, 3rd potence, 6 pellets every ten minutes, and had the satisfaction in most of such cases to see the warmth and pulse restored in from one to three hours. When the vomiting and purging were both violent at the same time we gave the Ipecac and Veratrum in alternation every 10 minutes. In some cases, the third potence did not answer, and we used the 1st—but only when the 3rd failed. When we found the patient vomiting, purging, and cramped, we alternated

1

Cuprum and Veratrum every ten minutes, until the symptoms were subdued. Where there were simply cramps, without purging or vomiting, we used spirits Camphor, from three to five drops, every ten minutes.

In one case, where the purging, vomiting and cramps were checked, and there remained great restlessness, rolling and tossing from side to side, constant sighing, and great thirst, we gave Cantharides, 3rd potency, to be repeated every 30 minutes until urine was voided—there had been none passed for two days and nights. The second dose brought a discharge from the bladder, which quieted the restlessness and produced immediate improvement. He took only two doses, after which the kidneys became active, and recovery was rapid. We did not see a more violent case cured during the whole epidemic.

In one case, we used Aconite, as directed by Dr. Hempel, and pushed it until we had well nigh lost our patient, and were compelled to resort to Veratrum and Arsenicum. This last remedy we used altogether of the 3rd potency, and we do not hesitate to say that we have found Ipecac, Veratrum and Arsenicum, the main dependence in the disease as it appeared with us. Camphor did not come up to our expectations, neither did Cuprum—but Ipecac, Veratrum and Arsenicum exceeded our strongest hopes.

Aconite in Cholera.

Dr. HEMPEL, in the conclusion of his article on the “brilliant” success of Aconite in Cholera, adopts the following language—“I have used the *tincture of Aconite* in hundreds of cases of spasms and congestions, with collapse of pulse and cold extremities, in nervous disorders, cholera morbus, sporadic cholera, &c., &c., and have never failed in a single instance to effect a rapid and brilliant cure.”

It is very much to be regretted that a Homœopathic Physician occupying such an elevated position as Dr. Hempel, should have issued to the world such an announcement, on so important a subject as Cholera, in such a general and indefinite manner. We are left to *guess* whether he has had two or two dozen cases of sporadic Cholera, for his article does not inform us. And, again, he leaves the impression on every reader’s mind that *every case* of Cholera is to be cured by Aconite.

From the high reputation of the Dr. we tried Aconite in tincture, as directed by him, and found it wholly impotent. Will not the Dr. favor us with the *particular symptoms* present in the cases of Cholera cured by him, and the number of cases so treated?

“Homœopathy too weak for Cholera!”

Such is the language used by all Allopathic Physicians, and we cannot wonder at it, when we reflect that they *know nothing* about it. But when we hear persons who have used it for years, and seen its power in scarlet fever, pleurisy, pneumonia, bilious fevers, measles, &c., &c., adopting this language of the ignorant and prejudiced Allopath, we feel sorry and surprised, as it leads to inevitable destruction. In the sphere of our own practice, we have known in the last two months, *seven families*, in which the heads when taken with Cholera, doubted as to the efficiency of Homœopathy, and sent for Allopathic aid. *In every instance, death was the consequence.*

What should be thought of a physician, calling himself Homœopathic, who, (in

such a disease, with facts heaped mountain high in its favor,) every where declared that Homœopathy could not be used in Cholera, it was "too weak;" allopathic doses must be given? The public will, as they should, form their opinion of such a Homœopathic Physician. With all Homœopathic Physicians there is but one opinion, that such a person never belonged to the order—never understood Homœopathy.

Cholera in St. Louis.

This epidemic has left us. We believe that the population was decimated by this scourge, under the *heroic* treatment of our Allopathic brethren. From every quarter where our glorious system has been used in this disease, a striking and highly gratifying result has been obtained. In New Orleans, Cincinnati, New York and St. Louis the statistics show a remarkable uniformity of success—the aggregate not exceeding five deaths in the hundred.

MR. EDITOR,—From a late paper I clip the following:

"In our own city and in many other places in the United States, the pestilence is raging with unmitigated violence, and sweeping its thousands to the silent grave. Since the first of March last, three thousand souls have flitted to the judgment seat of God, and three thousand bodies have been buried in the ground, yet the scourge sweeps on, laying more and more low before its blasts, and filling our city with consternation and sorrow. The strong man of to-day is clothed in the habiliments of the grave to-morrow, and sorrow sitteth at the door of the household. Taking advantage of the necessities of the times, the undertakers become arrogant and abusive, and the livery stable keepers charge treble prices for carriages. Such is human nature, prone to take advantage of the misfortunes of its fellow beings to reap a rich reward—so wags the world."

From the St. Louis Union.

Cholera Mortality vs. Homœopathy.

CAPT. PHILLIPS,

Dear Sir; Supposing at this time the public would wish to know to what extent homœopathy has been introduced in the treatment of the cholera in this city, and with what results—as the science has been bitterly opposed and some may still doubt—all such may have the name, residence, age and personal standing, of every one composing the following aggregate, viz: Number treated by three homœopathic doctors to July 13th, 1,567; number died, 51; still under treatment, number not positive, entire number cured, 1,470; loss per cent., 3 1-4.

In view of the fearful mortality of the past two months, and the *different* feature presented above, we would respectfully ask the city authorities and the citizens, to designate any of the ward hospitals to be exclusively under the charge of homœopathic physicians, on condition that the reports be published daily or weekly, as the citizens may point out.

All we ask, is, that the reports of the two schools come before the citizens publicly and legitimately, so as to enable the world to know that there is no special cause of alarm in the existence of cholera in any city, when it is met by a scientific and truly *specific* mode of treatment. BYRON.

When we read the foregoing in the "Union," we hoped the suggestion would receive the notice of our city functionaries, and that a public opportunity would have been afforded to this community to see the great contrast between Allopathy and Homœopathy.

But the influence of the Medical Priesthood is yet too strong for our city authorities, and they dare not, even to save thousands of our fellow men, oppose that influence.

Cholera Remedy Exploded.

The Detroit Free Press publishes a letter from T. Pitcher, Esq., of that city, to Dr. A. R. Terry, requesting a chemical examination of some of the alleged charcoal and sulphur pills prepared by Dr. Bird of Chicago, as a specific for the cholera. It appears in a case that came under Dr. Pitcher's notice, they had produced effects precisely analogous to those of opium or morphine. Dr. Terry made a tentative chemical examination, and declared that the pills are not mere charcoal and sulphur, but contain morphine.

MR. EDITOR.—The following is but the beginning of Allopathy humbuggery revealed, and if the community suspected, as they have a right to, the frauds practiced upon them, by the old School, in the way of Cordials, Tinctures and Cholera Drops, but few persons would be duped and drugged, as is now the case. The medical world at this day seems somewhat like the world as it stood thousands of years back, when the teachers and curing men taught by Omens and cured by Mystery, doing precisely what the above notice says was done by the *learned Regular Faculty* Dr. Bird, of Chicago—i. e. giving as a remedy a substance of which the outside was but a falsehood and the inside a poison, administered by no rule or law but that of selfishness. How such a man must look in the eyes of those honorable and high-minded gentlemen and scholars who adorn the Old School ranks!

Yours, B.

ELECTRICITY AND CHOLERA.—Dr. Andrand, of Paris, has communicated a paper to the Academy of Sciences, upon the connection between cholera and electricity. According to his experiments, which extended over a period of three months, he found great difficulty in the months of April and May, when the moisture of the atmosphere was variable, to procure sparks from the electric machine. Clear and fine weather in June, when he anticipated an increase of electricity, "only gave more and more feeble indications of it," and at length the machine remained entirely silent. This new decrease of the electric fluid coincided perfectly with the violence of the cholera. On the 8th the electricity returned, a thunder shower followed, and on the 9th the atmosphere returned to its proper condition, and the cholera decreased. The *rationale* of the matter is set forth by Dr. A. as follows:

"Nature has infused into the atmosphere a mass of electricity, contributing to the service and support of life. If, by any cause, this mass of electricity is diminished, and sometimes decreased even to exhaustion, what follows? Every one suffers; those who carry within a sufficient supply of

electricity, withstand it:—those who can live only by borrowing electricity from the common mass, perish with the exhaustion of that mass.”

Our experience in St. Louis is in support of this theory—by no means a new one, however.—*Reveille*.

The above theory, emanating at this time from the Academy of Sciences, may have given it more importance than it merits. How Dr. Andrand can speak of “the connexion between cholera and electricity,” when he knows nothing of the nature or properties of this disturbing power, is to us a *little* strange, and a *little more* unphilosophical. If the state of air described by him caused Cholera, or was an inseparable accompaniment of it, how is it that such a state of the atmosphere should only exhibit this *necessary consequence once in 16 or 18 years?*

MR. EDITOR :

Sir,—In the “Era,” of a few days back I notice a brief review of the report of the Sixth Ward Hospital, and in which I find that the above hospital has received patients to the number of

						96
Of the above number were	Germans,	-	-	-	-	33
“	“	“	“	Irish,	-	30
“	“	“	“	Americans,	-	27
“	“	“	“	English,	-	1
“	“	“	“	Nation unknown,	-	5
“	“	“	“	Died under good treatment and cleanliness,		40

Now, Sir, in the above table the “Era” perceives some cause of rejoicing, and says—

“This fact speaks trumpet-tongued in favor of the permanent establishment of quarantine regulations in our city. It will not only be conducive of good so far as the general health of St. Louis is concerned, but it will save hundreds and hundreds of emigrants from an early grave who are constantly reaching our city, many of them in indigent, if not destitute circumstances.”

I am at a loss to know why we should rejoice, or what need there is of a trumpet to sound abroad the sad intelligence of 40 deaths from 96 patients, who have had good nursing, wholesome food, and the best of *Calomel treatment*. The “trumpet-tongue” will not affect the lamentable *fact*, that Allopathy is a most dangerous experiment in the hour of sickness, more than to show, that even under wholesome regulations, the “*Regular Faculty*,” the “*legal school*,” cannot treat the sick but at the expense of 50 to 67 per cent. Sir, what an awful price to pay for the sufferings and broken existence left us from the treatment of the calomel school! It was a few days back, that one of our leading journals [Union] used her “trumpet-tongue” and sent abroad the doleful tidings that the cholera was beyond reach, in a word, that it was an *outlaw*! This was not uttered “in a corner,” but at noonday, in the midst of 70,000 souls, all eager to catch at the least means of safety in these trying times. Here are a pair of “trumpet tongues,” each blowing its hardest, laboring to produce notes anything but agreeable.

I have the highest opinion of many of those gentlemen now practicing the Allopathic system, and would not say of them as they freely say of those who labor in the Homœopathic field, but I am constrained to say that

it is nothing but their ignorance of the science of Homœopathia which urges them to use language unbecoming towards those gentlemen of the Homœopathic practice. I am confident that should these gentlemen allow themselves time to note the practice of our school, they would be loud in its praise, and ready to abandon that system which feels that it has room to boast when it loses not more than 50 per cent. of its sick. But what would they say to the fact that Homœopathia boasts not, though it cures 94 per cent. of those who are in providence so fortunate as to fall under its treatment. I am not animadverting upon the motives of those Journals with trumpet tongues,—but merely speak that they may know that there are many of the citizens of St. Louis who have such unbounded confidence in *Hahneman's system* that they see nothing in the statements of the "Union" to terrify, and but little in the "Era" to cause a rejoicing, if life is the thing alone about which we should mourn or rejoice.

To be just to the gentlemanly Editor of the "Era." It may be his intention that the "trumpet tongue," of which he speaks, is to say something in behalf of the *benevolent* efforts of the city to stay the ravages of this direful plague, or it may be that he intends to eulogize the virtue, "Love to our neighbor." It is true the practice of this is worth nothing, but it is an old *command*, and the non-performance of it results in misery to man.

If, then, there is the least need of this trumpet, it is to sound the result of the powers of *kind* attention and cleanliness, and not that Allopathy or Calomel is more useful in the case of the well cared-for patient, than in the poor out-cast and neglected, filthy and houseless. I differ with the "Union," and most cheerfully admit that cleanliness and kind attention have and will always be preservative of both health and life. And it is a question with me, whether or not the absence of the calomel doctors altogether, providing the patient had wholesome food and cleanliness, more lives would not be saved than now are. It is but folly for me to argue the benefits of cleanliness, so I close. Yours, truly, B.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO A BETTER ACQUAINTANCE WITH THE ACTION OF PHOSPHORUS UPON THE ANIMAL ORGANISM.

EXPERIMENTS BY DR. J. W. ARNOLD, OF HEIDELBERG.

Phosphorus is one of those remedies, a clear understanding of the nature and effects of which is prevented, by the merely theoretical views that are held regarding them, and which are not generally used for medical purposes, from the fear of the injurious effects produced by them. This medicine having been several times found of service, soon after its discovery, in diseases attended with fainting fits, and being, by many physicians even to this day, thought of great value in some cases of typhus and paralysis, it has been called an irritating, exciting agent. We are assured, there appear symptoms which indicate an influence of the *Phosphorus* upon the sanative nervous system, the nerves as well as the brain.

This influence is manifested, it is said in a considerable excitement of the organs of sense, in a general pleasurable sensation pervading the whole body, in a cheerful frame of mind, and especially in a greater activity of all the cerebral functions and an exaltation of the intellectual powers. When

it is asserted, that such effects are produced upon the human body by very small doses of *Phosphorus*, every physician, who has himself had any experience in the use of the article, must be convinced, that these statements are not based upon an unprejudiced observation of facts, but should be classed among those fancy sketches, which may be found on almost every page of the school manuals and of the codices of therapeutics.

The action of the digestive organs is, in some cases, apparently very slightly, in others, not at all disturbed; in a very few cases, a striking change has been observed in them, so long as life continued. In the case of poisoning by Phosphorus reported by Worbe, (*Orfila, Toxicologie generale*, Tome 1. p. 58,) the attack upon the bowels was not immediate. The man had taken, at first, 1-2 a grain, and after three days, 1 1-2 and 2 grains in water. Soon afterwards he took his breakfast, and it was not until evening, after having eaten, that sharp pains in the bowels came on, attended with violent and continual vomiting and profuse stools. Afterwards, the lower abdomen became inflated, and the precordial region sensitive; towards the end *Meteorism* set in, and the stools became involuntary. Several cases are on record, in which similar effects were produced upon men and animals by poisonous doses of this drug. It is worthy of remark, that animals who have swallowed a moderate quantity of this poison, will often die suddenly, and in convulsions, some days afterwards, though, during the intermediate time, they show no signs of its action, not even refusing food.

The changes in the digestive organs perceived after death are not in exact proportion to the symptoms during life. Orfila found extensive alterations in the bowels and stomach of a dog, killed with a 140 grains of Phosphorus, though it had not caused vomiting, nor produced any apparent effect during life, except great exhaustion. The mucus membrane of the stomach was considerably inflamed [reddened,] and covered with a sticky and flocky substance, which however could be easily detached from it. Part of the muscular tissue was a bright red color. The mucus membrane of the upper part of the bowels was purple-red, and coated with a thick fluid which was black as ink. Lower down in the bowels, the pieces of the phosphorus were found, but there the mucus membrane was less reddened, and the lower extremity not at all. In another dog to whom a drachm cut in pieces had been given, there was no other apparent effect than exhaustion. After death, which ensued the third day, the mucus membrane of the whole stomach was found of a purple color, as was also that of the duodenum and jejunum. In the other intestine there was no perceptible change; in the colon and rectum were found small pieces of phosphorus, lessened in size. In the lungs, phosphorus does not effect any such striking changes as might be expected. Very soon after it is taken into the stomach, phosphoric vapors are exhaled. The same is the case when, after being dissolved in oil, it is thrown into the *pleura*; the same effect is produced sooner and more decidedly, if the solution is injected into a vein. During the action of the phosphorus upon the stomach, there is no perceptible change in the breathing.

In a dog that had swallowed half a grain of Phosphorus in warm water, and that died on the third day in violent convulsions, the cerebral veins were injected with dark blood, and ecchymoses were found on the *pia mater*. In the case of the child, who died after having swallowed the prepar-

ation attached to eight matches, death was attended, without being preceded by any other symptoms. (James Shephard.)

The manifestations of pain vary very much, sometimes the animals cry violently, sometimes they do not appear to suffer at all. Two dogs, one of whom took 60, the other 120 grains of Phosphorus, cut into pieces, were perfectly quiet; another, into whose stomach 24 grains were introduced whined piteously, and had apparently most violent pains. Orfila classes Phosphorus among the irritating poisons, which name he gives to such as irritate, inflame and cauterize the tissues with which they come in contact. From the experiment and observations with which he was acquainted, he drew the following conclusions:

(1.) *Phosphorus*, when dissolved in oil and injected into the veins, goes through the lungs, absorbs oxygen from the air, and becomes changed into phosphoric acid. The passage of this acid through the delicate vessels of the lungs, produces almost immediately, an inflammation of the tissue of these organs, which soon results in *apnœa* and death.

(2.) The introduction of Phosphorus into the stomach, even in doses of one and two grains, causes death by producing a more or less violent inflammation of different parts of the alimentary canal, which inflammation, when it is very excessive, is attended with a sympathetic affection of the nervous system.

(3.) These symptoms are owing to the Phosphorus becoming combined with the oxygen which it finds in the alimentary canal, thus being converted into Phosphoric acid, which corrodes the digestive organs,

(4.) Phosphorus, when introduced into the stomach in substance, becomes changed into Phosphoric acid, corroding the tissues with which it comes in contact.

If these ideas of Orfila are correct, it is evident that in following the course of the Phosphorus from the stomach to the rectum, the inflammation ought to be greater in those parts in which the greatest quantity of Phosphoric acid has been formed; for instance, in those through which the Phosphorus has already passed.

(5.) The more food the stomach contains, the more slowly does the combustion proceed, the Phosphorus being then enveloped, and the action of the air upon it being prevented.

(6.) Death occurs soon, if the Phosphorus before being swallowed, is cut into small pieces in warm water, or is dissolved in oil. In these cases the combustion proceeds much more rapidly, and the animals die in the most violent convulsions. The foregoing conclusions being deduced from experiments, are generally acknowledged to be correct, and serve as a foundation for further investigation. It should, however, be remarked, that many physicians ascribe the vigorous effects of Phosphorus to the process of combustion itself, supposing this process is going on to a certain extent in the interior of the organism.

In the case mentioned by Huss, a man thirty-nine years of age, had for three years been in the habit of inhaling air impregnated with phosphoric vapor, without suffering any injurious effects, until, by the burning of a large quantity of phosphorus and matches, strong vapors were produced, the inhalation of which caused immediate insensibility, and resulted in a chronic phosphorus disease. The principal symptoms were the following:

there was great weakness of the back and limbs, especially of the lower extremities; while lying in bed the muscles of the body, and especially of the limbs, were contracted involuntarily; if a muscle was at rest, the least touch sufficed to excite it to motion again; an effort to take hold of any thing, or to walk, caused a trembling of the whole body; the back was so weak that the patient felt as if he should sink down; his legs could not support him, and the strength of his arms was entirely lost; the back was not painful, and pressure upon it or the motion of a sponge wet in warm water, produced no uneasiness; the sensibility of the skin was not altered, but at some spots there was formication; the genital organs were at first excited, afterwards the power of erection was lost; the remedies employed were not successful; on the contrary, the paralysis gradually increased; the symptoms were not such as to lead to the inference that there was congestion, still less inflammation; they were symptoms merely of a perversion of the vital activity of the spinal chord, or, if we chose to call it so, of a want of strength, which evidently had its origin in an organic change, proved to be present also by my experiments.

The Cholera in N. Orleans and Cincinnati.

At the meeting of the American Institute of Homœopathy, while the committee on elections were engaged in the examination of candidates for membership, the subject of cholera was introduced.

Dr. Leason, from New Orleans was called upon to give some information on the subject of Asiatic Cholera, as it had appeared in that city. He stated that the number of deaths by that disease between the months of September, 1848, and May, 1849, were six thousand; the average mortality of the cases being about fifty per cent. under the prevailing mode of treatment—the allopathic.

Dr. L. said that he had treated sixty cases which were true Asiatic or spasmodic cholera, on homœopathic principle and with attenuated medicines, and had lost but one patient, that an imtemperate man who was removed from his care after his treatment had been successful in arresting the rice-water discharges, and removed some of the worst symptoms of the case.

He was requested by the Chair to describe some of the most distinctive features of a case like the sixty which he had treated. He then said they were diarrhœa and vomiting, followed by rice-water discharges from the stomach and bowel—very frequent—sometimes once an hour or oftener through the day and night—the evacuations from a gill to a quart a time, with great thirst, heat in the stomach and bowels—great confusion of mind and general prostration of all the powers of the body—cold clammy moisture of the skin—cold extremities—cold tongue and breath—countenance shrivelled and cadaverous, and marked by expressions of great distress, though the patients when questioned, often said that they had no suffering—cramps or spasm in different parts of the body, especially in the extremities.

The remedies most relied upon were *Veratum*, *Secale Corn.*, *Camphor*, *Rhus. rad.*, *Arsenic*, *Cuprum*, *Sulphur*; and some others in the convalescent state, as indicated at the time.

When the thirst was great, which was commonly the case, Dr. L. al-

lowed cold water and even ice to be taken freely, as it could be borne. To the cold surface of the body, and especially to the extremities, the application of heated substances, sacks of sand, bottles of water, and warm blankets were used.

Besides the sixty cases of the above description, Dr. L. observed that he had treated some two hundred of mild or ordinary cases of cholera during the same season. He said he should in justice add, that a great proportion of the patients treated by the new system (homœopathic) were natives and permanent residents of the city, who could be comfortably provided for while foreigners, dispensary and hospital patients, were mostly under the care of the old school (allopathic) practitioners. There were a few other homœopathic practitioners, regular physicians, he said in the city, the extent of whose practice was similar to his own, and whose success in cholera cases was about the same.

Doctor W. Williamson, of Philadelphia, then read a letter from Dr. Pulte of Cincinnati, Ohio, giving an account of the results of homœopathic treatment of cholera in that city, from which we are enabled to give the following extracts :

CINCINNATI, 28th May, 1849.

Dear Doctor :—It gives me pleasure to answer your favor of the 23d immediately. Our success in the treatment of cholera has been a complete one. We have lost but one patient, although we had sometimes to cure those abandoned by allopathy. I attribute the completeness of our success to the systematic and well prepared plan with which we tried to have the sole control over the disease in its first stages, by excluding from our patients all allopathic remedies, with which formerly every family more or less was infested. I consider it the first real trial, which Homœopathy had to meet her cholera enemy. We had boxes prepared in abundance, each containing four remedies, with full directions, of which I send you one—(Camphor, 1 to 6 parts Alcohol, Veratrum and Cuprum 6, Sulphur 400.) Of these each of our families, through the whole town, numerous steamboats and country people received one. By these means only we were enabled to meet the disease, undisturbed by allopathic remedies. Of these latter, I consider Opium most injurious.

The Camphor seemed the most important, where cramps set in; Veratrum if in the lower extremities,—it in the bowels and breast, Cuprum—the latter never failed. When Camphor was applied, strict covering was necessary, and the perspiration was continued for six or eight hours—one or two or three doses of Camphor sufficed. We kept the patients in bed, even if comfortable, two or three days,—after Camphor congestive head ache would set in (in six or eight hours,) which Bellad. took away—sickness and diarrhœa continued sometimes for twelve or sixteen hours, which did not indicate a repetition of medicine, as it gradually went away, & only the body kept warm. Only in a few instances, we had to see the patient go into a typhoid state, where Bellad. and Rhus. t. in exchange did every thing, followed by Sulphur. or Phosphorus. And this latter in exchange with Camph. was the most used in the precursory diarrhœa—also Rheum where stools were frequent, by moving and wandering pains in the abdomen. In every case we made patients go to bed, even if they did not feel themselves sick enough—as only in this way the Camphor paralyzes the cholera miasms.

We found that empty stomachs increased the predisposition for it, consequently we recommended the repeated eating of dry bread and cold water in quantities. I myself kept up only by filling the stomach with cold water and stale bread. Our exertions were immense—on one day we attended one hundred and eleven patients. The present epidemic and its complete successful treatment by Homœopathy, has been under God's providence, the means to open the eyes of the people; the excitement in favor of our system is very great—the Allopathic Board of Health broke up in consequence, and the City Council is reorganizing the same in favor of our system—the public papers from here will tell you the details—we won the battle. Our statistics are as follows :

Pulte and Ehrman, 198 cases in all; Peck, 88; Bauer, 38, some more not known; Hutchinson, 25, do. do.—Burnham, 21. No deaths at all.

Dr. Peck tells me he used *Elaterium* with great success, but where I do not know.

From the Quarterly Homœopathic Journal.

Address of B. F. Joslin, M. D.,

DELIVERED BEFORE THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY, AT ITS SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING, HELD AT PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 13TH, 1849.

The scientific institution which I have the honor to address, adopts as its creed the *similia similibus curantur*. The general adoption of this universal principle in therapeutics is destined to effect a total revolution in medical practice, and to increase, by many years, the average duration of human life. I shall not attempt to exhibit the immense mass of direct experimental evidence by which homœopathy is established, and by which it has gained a high rank among the sciences of observation; but shall confine myself to some general considerations in favor of the homœopathic method of determining the remedy, and against the practicability of arriving at a reliable, still less a general, law of therapeutics by any of the ordinary methods. Let us consider whether homœopathy, and it alone does not fulfil all the conditions which reason requires in such an investigation.

If there is any general law of cure, that law must express some relation between the medicine and the disease. In order that it may be a law in any practical sense, it must exhibit such a relation between the disease and its remedy, that an examination of the former shall enable us to select the latter. Now nothing can be known to man except by some phenomena cognizable by his senses; these phenomena represent its properties. The power of producing these phenomena, is what we call the property or properties of any thing or entity.

It is the property of any particular disease to exhibit, during its continuance, certain phenomena not observable during health. Whether these changes are in function or structure, they are called symptoms. There can be no general rule of cure, unless it comprises symptoms as one of its elements. The changes observed *post mortem* can never alone suffice; because a dead man can never be cured. It is only through the medium of his antecedent symptoms, that we can make any use of his case in curing any

other,—and then only so far as the two cases correspond. An exact correspondence throughout the entire course will rarely occur. For other reasons any rule of cure founded on post mortem observations will be slow in its development, and partial and fallible in its most perfected state. Because; first, but a small proportion of patients die; secondly, but a small proportion of cadavera can be thoroughly examined; thirdly, in the cases in which there is a description of all the post mortem appearances, there is seldom an equally minute and comprehensive description of the symptoms; such a case is like one blade of a pair of scissors; it wants the corresponding part to be available in practice. Fourthly, no man can always determine to what particular stage or symptoms of the case any particular organic change is traceable; still less, how much is due to one and how much to another. Fifthly, and finally, in the present drugging system, who can calculate how many grains of the pathological treasure, which the anatomist eagerly collects in various parts of the body, has been deposited there by the disease, and how many by poisonous drugs? to say nothing of the conflicting relative claims of the drugs among themselves. They have all been vigorously working at the same parts of the body, one on one day, another on the next, and often many at the same instant; and when their work is completed, many of them may dispute the title to an inflammation here—others to that of a mortification there. Stop! says one doctor, you are all wrong,—the disease has been at work here, and claims the totality of the results.

I have mentioned several obstacles which prevent man from deriving any general rule of cure from post mortem phenomena. If such a rule is attainable, it must be founded chiefly and essentially on the ante mortem phenomena; that is, the symptoms.

During the existence of any malady, its symptoms are its only representatives. In symptoms we not only include sensations and appearances, in a vast numbers of minute divisions of the body, but the various circumstances under which these sensations, &c. are observed to occur, and the various modes in which they are simultaneously grouped. When a symptom is observed to occur under certain circumstances and not under others, this obvious relation between the symptom and its cause, is itself a symptom. The synchronism of two symptoms is itself a symptom, as no body in nature can be represented by a single property, so no disease can be represented by a single symptom.

Now any law of cure must express some relation between the properties of a disease and the medical character of a drug; that is, the character of its action on the living body. The character cannot be represented by a single effect, but by a group of effects. As a group of symptoms is the only representative of a malady, and a group of effects on the living body the only representative of a medical character of a drug, there can be no law of cure unless it expresses some definite relation (either mediate or immediate) between these two classes of groups.

It remains for us to determine what class of medical effects must be selected as one of the elements of the therapeutic rule. One plan is to select the curative effects,—a certain drug has removed a certain disease or group of symptoms; therefore it will remove it in future. This empirical method, when practised by the laity, is considered as an element of quackery, but

when practiced by regular physicians is dignified with the title of practice founded on medical experience, and is much vaunted at the present day. Has it not been the favorite method of the most observant-allopathic practitioners, whenever their experience had become sufficient to teach them the practical fallacies of the self-styled rational system in which they had been indoctrinated? But this is only the first stage of their progress. They soon find that their own experience conflicts with those they find recorded, and the latter with each other. If that medical skepticism which follows this discovery should not induce them to quit the profession, their preservation is owing to a new idea which is fortunately hatched at the same moment the old one expires. The young progeny of the ashes of the former theory, is innocent of all positive crime, and is known as the expectant theory, or confidence in nature and bread pills.

Such is the deplorable tendency of empirical therapeutics. It must always remain defective, even in its partial applications, and can never establish any general law. The true test of a genuine law, is its establishing some definite relation between phenomena not hitherto observed. Such for example is the law of gravitation, by which the astronomer can predict what motions would take place in a group of heavenly bodies, under any supposed condition of mass, distance and previous movement in each, at a given instant. The system of Ptolemy had no such astronomical law: empirical medicine has no law. It can never enable us to pass from the known to the unknown. A true law has, essentially in its very nature, this element of progression. Such is the prerogative of the homœopathic law in medicine. It establishes a relation not only between proved drugs and known diseases, but between all the unexplored medical wealth of nature and all the future medical wants of humanity.

The specifiers of Germany, like the allopathic school, attempted to found a *materia medica* on clinical experience. But how have they verified the practicability of their notions? Where and what is their *materia medica*? Who will have the temerity to compare it with Hahnemann's? It is one thing to discover now and then a specific and quite another to establish a law for the discovery and administration of all specifics. Many an ignorant individual has done the former; but a hundred generation of physicians were engaged in these uncertain, dangerous and comparatively fruitless experiments, before it pleased Providence to raise up a man capable of effecting the latter.

Those who reject this homœopathic law endeavor to establish a *materia medica* and select their remedies either, 1st, by the method of pure clinical experience, or 2ly, by physiological method; or 3dly, by various mixtures or combinations of both. The first method is empiricism,—the second, rationalism—the third, eclecticism.

Let us present medical rationalism in its most cautious, philosophical and defensible form. We will suppose the rationalists to appreciate the importance of a minute and comprehensive observation of the case, and to be aware of the several successive steps by which strict logic requires him to proceed in the search of the remedy by the physiological method. First he observes a certain group of symptoms. This is every thing in the disease which is appreciable by the senses. Thus far he goes on the safe and solid ground of observation. Secondly from this position he plunges abrupt-

ly into the mire of speculation, or cautiously wades into it over places where there appears to be more or less foothold of reliable induction. But sooner or latter he must be deeply immersed in hypotheses, before he arrives at those properties of the malady which are in immediate contact with the properties of the medicine. A certain group of symptoms, does in his opinion, denote certain occult morbid actions in the living body. I call them occult, because if they were obvious to the senses, they would not be matter of inference but of observation, and would themselves be symptoms. Thirdly, when the rationalizing or physiological physician, by various reasoning and conjectures more or less plausible, has ascertained, as near as he can the occult actions of the disease, the next step in the problem, is to determine what occult actions a remedy must produce, in order to remove those of the disease. I say occult, for the real battle between the medicine and the malady must be fought in this obscure and transcendental region, beyond the pale of observation. For various reasons, more or less plausible, the rationalist concludes that certain occult properties of a disease require certain occult properties in the remedy; for example that the remedy must be a tonic, a relaxant, an antispasmodic, a refrigerant, a purifier of the blood, or an alterative.

The fourth step in the problem, is to pass from the occult to the obvious properties of the remedy; that is, to determine what obvious actions a remedy must evince, in order that it may excite the requisite occult actions. For example, he may conclude that the medicine should be a cathartic, a diaphoretic or an emetic, or that it should produce some other evacuation, or that its action should be attended with some other obvious and definite phenomenon or group, which in his opinion will evince the requisite internal actions. Now this fourth step is liable to all the unsoundness of the two preceding steps. In a majority of cases, there will be a fallacy and error in each of the three,—that is, in passing from the obvious to the occult properties of the malady, from the occult properties of the malady to the occult properties of the medicine, and from the occult properties of the medicine to its obvious properties.

The fifth and last step in the problem, is to determine what medicine will produce those obvious actions which the theorist has inferred to be requisite. He has now waded to the opposite shore, and again arrived at the solid ground of observation. He started with observing the obvious phenomena of the disease,—he ends by a partial proving of drugs, or by selecting those which experience has already shown to produce those obvious actions which he considers requisite in the case to be treated.

Though the observations of the first and fifth steps of the problem were ever so unexceptionable, the theoretical errors of the three intermediate steps may render them entirely useless. But these errors of the theory tend to vitiate the observations themselves: they tend to make the observation of symptoms partial, and the proving of drugs partial. The rationalist notes those symptoms of the disease which he can use in his theory, and slurs over the remaining and greater portion as useless. If the sufferer describes with minuteness the character, locality and conditions of the pains, the physician regards it as impertinent loquacity. In like manner in the proving of a drug, there are but a few of its obvious effects of which the rationalist can avail himself,—hence he is satisfied with ascertaining those few. Of what use to him are its thousand other symptoms?

Some form, combination or mixture of the clinical and the physiological methods is adopted by all physicians, except the homœopathists. In the hour allotted to this discourse, it would be impossible to examine the combinations and mixtures,—nor is it necessary. The errors of the fundamental systems must attach to all that are founded upon them. One physician professes to be governed mainly by the clinical experience of the profession, another by physiological principles, another by both. All three ask why do you call us allopathists ?

In answering this question, we must make a distinction between the rule by which the medicine is selected, and the principle on which it acts. No matter on what principle the drug is selected, if its actions are unlike those of the disease, the practice is allopathic. This term is derived (not from *allos pathos*, another affection, but) from *alloeis pathos*, a dissimilar affection. Every affection which is not of the same nature with the disease (that is isopathic) must be another, that is, a different, affection,—and these different affections must either be dissimilar or similar. The last are named homœopathic. The last term (derived from *homoios pathos*, similar affection,) is applicable to that practice in which the group of symptoms producible by the medicine is similar to that presented by the disease. If the group is dissimilar, the practice is allopathic, whatever may be the rule by which the drug is selected. Now as those who select their medicines and doses by the imperfect light of clinical experience or pathological theories, generally excite sufferings unlike the disease, their practice is mainly allopathic.

But as homœopathy is founded both on experience and reason, why is it not a combination of empiricism and rationalism ? I answer, empiricism is the practicing under the guidance of experience, without a law; the homœopathist practices under the guidance of a law established by experience. Rationalism is a system built up by reasoning upon subjects which are beyond the scope of human reason. Such is every system which is based upon the occult properties of diseases and the occult properties of drugs, and reasons upon the relation between these two classes of properties. Homœopathy is based upon the obvious properties of diseases and the obvious properties of drugs, and ascertains, by observation alone, the curative relation between these two classes of properties. It is reasonable to require such a foundation, and to erect the superstructure with such caution. Therefore this system is eminently rational. But because it is rational, because its reasoning is strictly inductive and founded on facts distinctly observable by finite man, it is not rationalism. Right reason is normal, rationalism a monstrosity.

Hahnemann and his disciples are the only medical philosophers who have been true to the inductive method, in the reasonings which they have employed in establishing a therapeutic law. They have proved, by abundant experience, that a medicine will remove a group of symptoms similar to the group which it is capable of producing. The law is founded on the observations, and on nothing else. Any metaphysical, mechanical or physiological considerations which I may urge in opposition to the old school or in favor of the new, are not to be considered as any part of the foundation of the homœopathic system. After this distinct disclaimer, I feel at liberty to introduce some general reasonings in relation to the two rival methods. I design them not as proofs, but as inducements to experimental investigation. They

would be unnecessary, were not the allopathic community enveloped in a mass of prejudices, which prevents them from making those experiments which, if prosecuted with the childlike simplicity of a true-hearted inductive philosopher, are alone sufficient to produce conversion.

No medicine can cure any disease, unless it acts upon all the diseased parts, either directly or indirectly. Now the more nearly the symptoms of a drug resemble those of the disease, the more near is its virtual approach to the disease, both as respects its different seats, and its relative intensity in each.

The number of parts susceptible of receiving the pathogenetic and curative actions of drugs vastly transcends the number recognized in anatomy. This is evident from the almost infinite diversity of the symptoms producible and curable by drugs. Millions of fibres and molecules sustain millions of relations to medicinal agents. How then is finite man ever to solve the problem of cure with such multitudinous elements? By any of the ordinary methods it is utterly impossible. The pathologist, (whether he be a professed specifier or an ordinary allopathist,) makes but a feeble beginning, if he demonstrates that a drug tends especially to act on any one apparatus, on certain component organs of that apparatus, or even on certain tissues of an organ.

TO BE CONCLUDED IN NEXT NUMBER.

Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania.

This college has sent forth its second annual announcement in a pamphlet of sixteen pages, containing a declaration of their objects, terms, &c.

There were fifteen gentlemen in attendance on the first course of lectures. Six of the number, who had previously attended courses of instruction in other medical schools, received the diploma of the college. The following list constitutes the Faculty of medicine:

Caleb B. Matthews, M. D., Professor of *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics. W. S. Helmuth M. D., Professor of Homœopathic Institutes and the Practice of Medicine. Samuel Freedley, M. D., Professor of Botany and Medical Jurisprudence. Charles Neidhard, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine. Walter Williamson, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children. Alvan E. Small, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology. Matthew Semple, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology. Francis Sims, M. D., Professor of Surgery. William A. Gardner, M. D., Professor of Anatomy. W. Williamson, M. D., Dean, 80 North 11th street Philadelphia. John F. Foley Janitor.

Lectures will commence on the first Monday in October, and close the first of March following. Fee for whole course, including matriculation, \$105. Practical Anatomy, \$10. Graduation fee, \$3. A dispensary is connected with the college, to which all the students will have access daily for the purpose of witnessing homœopathic practice under the direction of different physicians.

The announcement remarks that "The course of instruction in this institution will embrace as wide a range as in any other medical school in the country; and in addition thereto, instruction will be given in *Homœopathy*, which unfolds the great central principle of remedial action."

SOUTH-WESTERN HOMŒOPATHIC JOURNAL, AND REVIEW.

"Prove all things—hold fast that which is good."

VOL. III.] ST. LOUIS, SEPTEMBER 15, 1849. [No. 2.

JOHN T. TEMPLE, M. D., Editor.

OFFICE, No. 35, WALNUT STREET, NEAR SECOND STREET.

This Journal will be issued monthly, at One Dollar per annum, in advance. City subscribers will be supplied at any place within the city, by informing the Editor of the location.

COMMUNICATION.

Dear Sir:—I am one (and I rejoice to say) of many, who have been forced, by facts occurring before my eyes, during the dark period of sorrow, lamentation, and death, which has just past over our devoted city, to adopt the Homœopathic system. A few of the facts I will state, hoping that they may lead many who are blinded by prejudice, to lay it aside, and try your system:—

In the latter part of the first week of June, I was visiting the sick and poor families in the neighborhood of Biddle and Thirteenth streets, to afford such little comforts as lay in my power; and, on enquiry, found that many of the families were down with the Cholera—five were lying dead in the block which I was visiting, and five others were then down with the disease—all had been taken in the previous twenty-four hours—alarm was depicted on every countenance—hope seemed to fly as soon as Cholera entered the abode of misery. I endeavored to comfort and cheer the desponding, but the reply was—"My neighbor So and So was well yesterday, and he is dead now, and he had the best physician in town!" In one family in this block (an Irish family), I learned that the wife of an industrious laborer, who had been unceasing in her attentions to the sick and the dying for weeks, had just been taken down by this dread disease, and would soon be dead. I hastened to the house, where I found the husband bending over his wife to watch every breath—he seemed very *anxious*, but said he hoped to see his wife get well, as his Physician did not "murder his patients like the other Doctors," and that he had "seen his wife cured before by his Doctor after every body gave her up to die." I asked what she was taking, he pointed me

to two cups on the table, with water in them, which he said he gave a tablespoonful from, first one and then the other, every ten minutes. I tasted the water but could perceive no medicine in it. I inquired if that was all the medicine his Physician had left. His reply was—"Yes, and I believe it is enough, for her vomiting is stopped, and she is asy of her cramps, and her purging is not so bad." My surprise was great—I looked at his wife, who seemed sunk and utterly prostrate, and I thought that she would die—but determined to see this new and mysterious way of treating Cholera (my visit was in the morning), I determined to see her in the evening again.

Evening.—Visited my block again—all of those sick in the morning, except the Irishman's wife, were dead—she was comfortable—no more vomiting, purging or cramps—her appearance was more natural, but looked as if she had been through a long spell of disease. Learned that the Doctor had been again, declared her out of danger, had left her some other medicine, and said she would be able to sit up the next day. I asked for the medicine, and again a cup of water was shown me—I could taste nothing, could smell nothing, and asked whether the Doctor put any thing in the water. "And sure he did," was the reply. My surprise of the morning now grew into astonishment—here were nine other cases in the same block, all taken near the same time, all treated by the regular system of medicine, and all dead—while this Irish woman, worn out by attending the sick, the dying, and the dead, was recovering under a treatment, new, simple, and marvelous. I determined to find out more about it.

Called the next morning, and, to my amazement, found the woman sitting up and looking well—said she felt well, had slept soundly all night, and eaten a hearty breakfast. Carrying out my determination, I enquired for persons who were under this treatment, and soon heard of one on Franklin Avenue, where I went, and found in the same dwelling three treated by the regular system, and one by this new plan. I watched these cases. The three under the commonly approved system died, every one in thirty hours. The one under your system was very low for several days, but recovered; and, I must say, that when I saw them, I thought there was the least chance for him—and here I found the same tasteless water in two cups, and concluded that if such a case could be cured, there must be medicine in the water, and of a most powerful nature, although it could neither be smelt nor tasted. These two facts must suffice for the present, as I have taken up more paper than I intended, and may be trespassing on your time.

S. T. G.

ALTON, Ill., August 29, 1849.

DR. J. T. TEMPLE, St. Louis, Mo.:

Dear Sir:—I have now been receiving the *Homœopathic Journal*, so admirably conducted by you, some two years, and I wish to continue a subscriber, if the work is continued. I most heartily thank the unknown friend who had it forwarded to my address; but who it was, I am not able to conjecture. He, however, certainly intended to do me a favor,

and a very great one he has done me. Your most valuable *Review* has been the means, directly—or indirectly you may perhaps say—of saving not only my stomach, and those of my wife and four children, from the nauseous and noxious ordeal of Allopathic prescriptions, but also my purse from the extraction of a few dimes to pay for them. Formerly, myself and wife thought we entertained a pretty common-sense view of the nature and proper application of medicines—but withal, what an amount of Calomel, Rhubarb, Jalap, Ipecac, Gamboge, &c., &c., with Glauber Salts, Epsom and Castor Oil, and the Lord knows what all—no, the Allopathic apothecaries only know what we, and the resisting throats of our innocent children, have swallowed; but *our* common sense, I now see, was as easily humbugged as that of others.—Thanks to the plain, common-sense, reasonable, easily understood, instructions, information, and advice, respecting the nature of disease, the laws of health, and the proper mode of preserving it, with which your little work abounds.

Perhaps I am addressing you in too familiar a strain, seeing I am *probably* an utter stranger to you, but I cannot imagine that you will think I have any other end in view than the encouragement of one who is doing so much good to the community. Under this impression then, since I have begun, I will suffer my pen to run on, and if the tax I have already levied upon your time is too great, all you have to do is to light your cigar with this sheet. I might as well say, therefore, in the next place, that enclosed you will please find two dollars, which you will place to the credit of my subscription. I do not know but the first volume may have been paid for by the friend who sent me the paper, as such favors have been done me before. It is no matter, however, as it is a most profitable investment—and so I think it will continue, if I may judge from the past. Up to the time I began to receive your journal, I had read scarcely a word upon this subject, and perhaps thought less. My physician's and apothecary's bills, though considerably less in amount than many of my neighbors, yet required annually no fool of a sum to discharge them. Now, what do you suppose the entire medical expenses of my household have been for the *last* two years? Fourteen dollars! and from this ought to be deducted, three dollars paid for three bottles patent nostrums for the cure of a cough that would have "got well of itself; three half dollars paid for three pints of Brandy, used in Cholera times; and two dollars for a Doctor's visit, who was called in when I knew, and the patient also; that the disease had abated—merely that we might be able to say "Yes," when a friend should ask if we called in a Doctor—for it wont do to turn our back entirely upon "fashion," you know. In the above amount must be included all the extra appliances that an epidemic calls for, and also a few visits from my old family physician, previous to the Cholera season.

When the Cholera was at its worst here, and indeed from its commencement, there was scarcely a family that I did not visit, until I was prostrated with it myself. I witnessed several deaths; and so dissatisfied was I with the treatment of every case, that when I was taken I could not, and did not, consent to have a physician, but resorted to the

practice of my own theory, based, it is true, upon your views and those of the same school—the result was, that in four days I was able to be about. At the outset, it was some two hours before the disease was conquered, but then, there was not another left in the system by quadruple doses of Calomel, Opium and Morphine, which, though less malignant, is frequently as difficult to cure. My little daughter, of six years, had also a most violent attack; the same course was pursued in her case, and in 48 hours she was well.

You are aware that we have no Homœopathic physician here—I think it unfortunate that we have not. But if one should come, he ought to have cash enough to support him for about two years, for he would find it like rowing against the wind, tide, drift-wood, snags, and sandbars, to make the system popular, for the people seem determined to be humbugged. Now I would not, on any consideration, breathe the sound of a syllable against one of our physicians; they are all excellent, able men; but I really do believe that I, who am nobody hardly, could take all their cases, from one year to another, and, administering nothing but pills made of your journal, would save more lives, make fewer sick stomachs, and leave more sound teeth, than they all put together. And very sure I am, that if your journal was more generally read in this community, and its wholesome precepts practiced, the bright faces and happy hearts that now prattle along our streets, and play upon our grass plats, many of whom I fear are destined to become the victims of Calomel, would live to grow up to bless, and become blessings.

J. R. W.

HARTFORD, Conn., August 7, 1849.

Dr. Temple—Dear Sir,—Some one from Cincinnati, I presume Dr. Pulte, sent me a few days since the May number of your valuable journal. Liking the fearlessness and ability by which it is marked, I inclose one dollar for the Third Volume, and twenty cents for the June and July numbers of Volume Two, which please forward, addressed “C. S. & Son, Hartford, Conn.” The friends of Homœopathy here are indeed proud of the results of Cholera treatment in St. Louis, and owe you many thanks for your arduous efforts in the cause of humanity and true science. These results were the more acceptable, from their having been preceded by slanderous reports of the utter failure of of the Homœopathic treatment in St. Louis, which doubtless originated in the brains of unemployed Allopathic physicians, who stick at nothing in their efforts to sustain a sinking cause. Our Homœopathic M. D.’s here are doing a large and successful business, one of them sometimes prescribing for forty-five patients a-day, notwithstanding the systematized opposition of “the profession.” We are daily adding to the number of converts, and are in first rate spirits, and pitch into the old Allopathic ratholes, and lay about us with the Homœopathic cudgels, wherever we can see tail or whisker,

Respectfully yours,
C H. S.

[By request we insert the article of Wm. J. Young with one remark—That it is a beautiful sample of theoric nonsense.]

THE CHOLERA—ITS CAUSES, AND ITS CURE.

THE man of true science can never be quite certain of anything not reducible to a mathematical demonstration, but this should not debar him the expression of opinions suggestive of farther inquiry by himself or others, that may lead to a knowledge of the truth. In this spirit I would utter what I may have to say on the mooted subject of the Cholera, but deeming anything like positiveness rather a betrayal of ignorance than evidence of knowledge therein.

In all its symptoms and frequently fatal results, this disease assimilates itself to the symptoms and morbid changes of structure produced by many vegetable and chemical poisons, such as antimony, arsenic, corrosive sublimate, tobacco and other minerals, foxglove, meadow saffron, &c., &c. But how shall we account for the mildness of its first attack, the slight diarrhœa, its first attendant, and the rapidly accumulating potency of its *collapse* stage, contrasted with the mildness of its apparent origin? This can be accounted for upon the assumption that the seed of disease having reached the surface of the alimentary canal through the channel of the arteries by inhalation, or by swallowing it with the saliva, rapidly accumulates force by having found a matrix or bed, where it generates and multiplies itself afresh, after the manner of small-pox matter when received into the system. But whatever the theory of its origin may be is of little consequence compared with its treatment; yet still all treatment of disease must be based upon its assumed or real causes, in the absence of any known and approved specific for its cure; hence I *assume* that the cause of this disease is virtually a substantive poison, producing all the *nervo-electric* symptoms attendant upon most other active poisons, but not reducible to a certainty, because that poison is of atmospheric or atomic origin, not visible to the senses any otherwise than by the resemblance of its symptoms to well-known poisons having a material existence, which the physician is called upon to counteract and control by neutralizing antidotes and expellants. Here the question arises, Have we any antidotes? Can we expel this poison? What should be the treatment of this disease?

All the treatments of this disease, that by their success commend themselves to the observing practitioner, seem to substantiate the opinion of a poisonous origin to it; for they have either been—first, Opiatic, such as have substantially allayed the excitability of the alimentary canal, upon which is spread infinitesimally a network of nervous fibre—second, Stimulating (cayenne, camphor and calomel), such as counteract by producing a powerful sensational action, or stimulation of the nerves involved in the disease, accompanied with purgation, to carry off the poison, if it may be presumed to be floating upon the intestines and subject to removal. Third, by external irritants, applied with a view to counteract that feeling of prostration that begets fear and apprehension in the patient, and reacts upon the disease by giving it additional potency, or for the purpose of arousing external action and equalizing and directing the blood, now stagnant,

upon the internal organ, and its serum passing off by stool. Or—fourth, by giving *poisons* of *known* power and properties, and subject to the control of the practitioner, by reason of his anterior knowledge of their effects and antidotes, and these last—especially *tobacco injections* [if any reliance may be placed upon the report of their success in the treatment of Cholera at New-Orleans recently.] Now, what does all this indicate? To my apprehension of this matter, the solution of it lies in the supposition of a poisonous or *nervo-electric* origin for the disease, and that its treatment should be in accordance. That every effort should be made to arouse the sensibility of the afflicted by external irritants, such as dry-heat to the whole external surface, in intensity next to burning the skin, any lesser degree not being sufficient to divert his attention from himself; and secondly, the employment by *injection*, or otherwise, in safe quantities, tobacco or antimony, combining calomel and camphor, as adjuvants, in order to stimulate while expelling the contents of the viscera, or as probably, by supplying the nervous surfaces they come in contact with, with substance of *similar electric properties* to that which causes the disease, thereby neutralizing the choleraic matter, upon the principles that particles *similarly electrified repel each other*? These opinions are thrown out with a view to provoke inquiry.

WILLIAM J. YOUNG.

From the "American Journal of Homœopathy."

SUGGESTIONS TO PROMOTE THOROUGH INSTRUCTION IN HOMŒOPATHIA.

THE demand for physicians of the Homœopathic school, is evidence of the diminishing confidence of the people in Allopathy. We have been inclined to publish the letters we have received, urging us to recommend competent practitioners of Homœopathy to different places, but not having been authorised to do so, and some of them expressing rather severe censure on Allopathic physicians, we have hitherto declined a compliance with our inclination in this respect. We are not unfrequently perplexed by applications of junior members of the profession, who request of us written recommendations of their competency for Homœopathic practice. Our embarrassment arises from the clearest evidences of incompetency—not for a want of talents, or morality, or gentility, or education; but from the fact that they have but a limited knowledge of our system of medicine; they are full to the brim of Allopathic learning, but they have never reached the standing of a *sophomore* in Homœopathy. Of late we have not hesitated to say to such, although at the risk of giving offence—"You have not yet learnt that you know nothing of a true healing art." Our young men should know, that to enter upon Homœopathic practice immediately after graduation from an Allopathic college, is not the best method for their own interests or the interest of medical science and art.

A young physician should enter the office of some acknowledged, pure Homœopathic practitioner, and remain at least for one year, and

industriously study and practice the system of Hahnemann, and secure the certificate of his preceptor, as to his qualification for the practice. In the present state of things, this would be of more value than the Diploma of an Allopathic college. Few physicians would so far compromise their integrity, as to certify to the medical qualifications of any one, in the absence of real merit; collectively, this may be done, as is well understood by the community.

The sole duty of the physician is to cure the sick; and as a general rule, this cannot be so well accomplished as by means, for a time, of the instruction of those of experience in that duty. It is now admitted on all hands, that what is called clinical instruction, is essential to constitute a physician; and this cannot be secured so well as in the office of an acknowledged successful Homœopathic physician.

The period is approaching when the present mode of medical instruction will receive a critical examination; and a reform in this matter is already called for by both schools of medicine. Homœopaths have it in their power to effect all needed changes in the method of teaching medicine and surgery, and they should at once avail themselves of the opportune moment. If our school understood itself as it should, there would be no exciting abhorrence at the idea of exclusiveness. Homœopathy has fixed principles, which cannot be made to bend to suit any one; therefore, in its nature it cannot amalgamate with Allopathy; all attempts at such an object may in some degree improve the latter, but will certainly defile the former. We have heretofore advocated, and shall continue to do so, that the two schools should remain, as they really are, antagonistic. To teach the system of Hahnemann after the manner of the colleges, cannot be successful. Some other mode must be adopted. Under existing circumstances, private teaching appears the most appropriate. We merely throw out these suggestions, and at a future time we may elaborate them. Public opinion, to our mind, is of importance in the healing art, however Allopaths may affect to despise it; but Homœopaths do not lower their dignity by a due respect for it. Public opinion is the judgment of the many, which is slow in its formation, but in the end is generally correct. Public opinion is gradually but certainly forming against Allopathy, and all that pertains to it: and in proportion as it sets in that direction, it favors Homœopathy. Therefore the public is nearly ready to favor any change founded in wisdom, which shall look towards the production of accomplished physicians. To secure this laudable object, is a most important duty of Homœopathic physicians. Therefore provision must be made to instruct young men in medicine, in a way that shall command the confidence of the community. This can never be secured by any degree of annexation with Allopathic colleges. We are aware that this opinion differs from some of our colleagues, but if it does, it is no reason why we should withhold our honest sentiments on so important a subject. This matter has not been discussed, but it soon will be, and the sooner the better for the interests of Homœopathy.

From the "Quarterly Homeopathic Journal."

ADDRESS OF B. F. JOSLIN, M. D.,

DELIVERED BEFORE THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMEOPATHY, AT ITS SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING, HELD AT PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 13TH, 1849.

Concluded.

THERE is practically an infinity of component parts in each tissue of each organ; and these infinitesimal parts may be simultaneously suffering some indeterminate elementary morbid affection. The affection in each element may be different from that in every other; the aggregate affection composing the disease of that tissue of that one organ. How complicated then is the disease of the whole organ!

Still more complicated is the disease of the whole body, even in a disease which is called local. The mutual sympathies are numberless. The number of results due to their different combinations defies all human powers of comprehension. Shall one member suffer and the whole body not suffer with it? It is impossible. Every malady affects, in some manner and some degree, every organ, every tissue, every molecule.

But no medicine can affect a perfect cure, unless its action is exerted on every diseased part, and on every part just in the proportion in which it is disordered. There must also be a qualitative as well as quantitative difference between the actions of different parts. If there are millions of varieties of morbid action simultaneously existing in different parts, an equal number of curative actions must be established. Such are the objects to be ultimately attained, either by direct contact, or through the mutual influences of different parts or functions.

In view of such a complication, how general, how coarse, how insufficient, appear the ordinary methods of treatment; such as opening the pores of the skin or the ducts of the liver, drawing off blood from the veins, or clearing out the alimentary canal!

Equally general, coarse and insufficient, are the electrical and the hydiatic (absurdly denominated the hydropathic) methods—the external application of a mass of water, and the internal application of electricity. The latter agent is refined, but the currents of it (whether applied to the limbs, the viscera, or the nervous trunks) are gross. Neither the hydiatic nor the electrical method is susceptible of any law adapting it to all the diversities of morbid action.

Attenuated medicines, administered according to the law of similitude, are the true regulators of animal electricity and the human organism. The totality of any disease is the totality of its morbid actions. There can be no complete exponents of these, except the morbid phenonema. Any true, complete and comprehensive law of medicine must recognize all the morbid phenonema, and define some relation between them and the curative agents. These relations may be either direct or intermediate. The employment of the latter entails all the errors of rationalism. Let us then consider the direct relations.

There are three relations which the symptoms of a drug can sustain to those of a disease, namely—identity, similarity, and dissimilarity.

The last includes opposition. Therefore antipathy is a branch of Allopathy. Let us consider it a moment. As a rule it is impracticable. There is no disease which has any considerable proportion of its symptoms opposite to those of any drug. Hence, if this is the condition of cure, no malady is curable by medicine.

Passing from opposition to other forms of dissimilarity, we find none which can form the basis of a general therapeutic law. To form an estimate of pure Allopathy, we must separate from it every Homœopathic ingredient. In such an extreme case, is there any conceivable basis of curative action? If between none of the symptoms of the drug and those of the disease there is either the relation of identity, similarity or opposition, we must infer that the special action of the drug is on different functions, different organs, and different tissues from those on which the disease specially acts, and that the two actions differ in nature as well as location. Is it not next to demonstrable, that such a destitution of all intimate relation, must imply the want of all curative agency? To speak figuratively, there is no handle by which the drug can grasp the disease.

The degrees of conceivable relationship between the action of drugs and that of a disease may be represented by an immense circle. Identity is the central point. On this point stands isopathy. Immediately around it are arranged the most perfect degrees of similarity. This is the province of perfect Homœopathy. Contiguous to this is the annulus or ring of similarities less perfect, but still great. This is the theatre of that Homœopathic practice, which, though not perfect, may be denominated good. Encircling this is a ring of similarities and dissimilarities—the region of Allopathic Homœopathy. If in our survey we proceed a step farther outward, we cross the line of nominal Homœopathy, the circular line that separates Allopathic Homœopathy from Homœopathic Allopathy. This last is an annulus of similarities so defective as to merit the epithet of dissimilarities. The old school practitioner, without any particular design, often travels in this region, and sometimes into the interior ring, still nearer the disease, and thus effects its mitigation or cure. Passing still farther outward, we come to the annular region of great dissimilarity, the domains of Allopathy as pure as practicable; and beyond that, at the circumference of the great circle, we may imagine the region of perfect dissimilarity, and of Allopathy as pure as is conceivable. We have before seen that here is no relation which can be the basis of curative action.

Let us pass abruptly from the circumference to the centre. Is identity the requisite point? Is isopathy the true principle of cure? In considering this system, it is of the utmost importance to be continually impressed with the fact, that identity is but a single mathematical point; it has no dimensions. The slightest conceivable departure from it is similarity. Professed and attempted isopathy is in a position of unstable equilibrium, like a rod balanced on a point at its lower extremity. In spite of all attempts to preserve its erect and central position, it is continually tottering into the Homœopathic region. We must not confound apparent with proper isopathy. I believe the latter to have no existence as a curative system. If certain products of a disease have, when

taken into the stomach, cured a disease produced by the inoculation of a virus identical in kind, it is not because the second action is identical with, but only similar to, the disease in its existing stage. We can never be sure that successive impressions of the same toxic agent are identical in their nature, unless it is administered in the same mode and under the same circumstances. The slightest removal from identity is similarity. From mere observation it is as impossible to test identity of action as it is to test the contact of two contiguous mathematical points. Hence isopathy can have no foundation in experience. I think it has none in reason. An addition of the same action is an augmentation of the action; and if a temporary increase of the malady tends to mitigate it, why should not one that was originally severe have a greater tendency to a spontaneous cure than one originally slight?

In a loose and popular sense, the Homœopathic remedy does aggravate the disease. Still farther, I concede that, in Homœopathic books, there are thousands of instances where the disease is said to be at first aggravated by the remedy. Still further, I hardly see how such expressions are to be avoided without great inconvenience. This is not the only case where, to avoid circumlocution, men use unphilosophical expressions. Astronomers, as well as others still speak of the rising and setting of the sun. Yet he must be a superficial critic, who would infer that modern astronomers, and other intelligent persons who use these expressions, are ignorant of the motion of the horizon. Medicinal aggravations present a similar case. I am aware that an uncandid or superficial opponent of our system might, in reference to this point, charge us with inconsistency; but this consideration shall not deter me from stating the truth. I deem this the more important, because most of the theoretic difficulties which physicians find in Hahnemann's law of cure, and the arguments which they employ against it most successfully with the public, would be annihilated by a correct distinction between certain things which are now often confounded. If a patient has swallowed ten grains of arsenic, we would not attempt to cure him by administering another grain. We would not administer anything to produce either the tenth, or the ten millionth, or even the decillionth, part of the *same* effect produced by the ten grains.

I acknowledge myself unable to understand how a mere increase of any disease, in a strict sense of the terms, can tend to the cure of that disease. If experience proved it, I would believe it. Now, all who have faithfully tried our remedies know that they are effectual. It did not require one year, out of the seven which I have practiced Homœopathically, to make me sure that remedies employed according to Hahnemann's law cured diseases, and much more effectually than those which I had for sixteen years used as an Allopathic physician. Again, I acknowledge that in the progress of the Homœopathic cures, I have often seen, from the minutest doses, what are called medicinal aggravations. How do I reconcile these facts? The answer is partly anticipated in what has been said above; and what I am about to state has a bearing on the same topic.

I must institute a comparison between the Allopathic and Homœopathic practice, and trace the former through its different stages of approxi-

mation to the latter. Similarity is the characteristic of Homœopathy, dissimilarity that of Allopathy. These characteristics differ not in kind, but in degree. Moderate similarity and moderate dissimilarity are contiguous, and practically identical. The boundary between the better forms of Allopathy and the most imperfect forms of Homœopathy cannot be definitely determined; they are practically identical. In the circle by which I have, for the convenience of nomenclature, represented the different modification of the mixed systems by different annuli, they in strictness run into each other by insensible shadings, from the small central circle of perfect similarity to the circumference of total dissimilarity.

Perhaps I cannot better express my view of the nature of Homœopathic action, than by calling it an exquisitely refined counter-irritation or revulsion. These terms have been degraded by their application to processes which are coarse and external, and possess no specific relations to those infinite diversities of disease which result from the different infinitesimal localities, and the different kinds and combinations of the elementary morbid actions. The adaptation of Homœopathy to all of these, is one of its grand characteristics.

The coarser processes of the old school may serve to give us some faint idea of the refined processes of the new. If a physician attempts to combat an irritation in the pleura by a counter-irritant applied to the feet, the effect is slight compared with that produced by the application of it to the surface of the chest. For an inflammation of the eye, he finds a slight artificial inflammation on the temple more effectual than one on the chest; and in general, the nearer he approaches the diseased locality, the more beneficial does he find the counter-irritation, provided it is not so strong as to spread to the seat of the disease, and thus become isopathic. This last evil he sometimes encounters in diseases of the brain, the plura and other organs, and shrinks from the application of his external stimulants, until the internal inflammation is farther reduced. Now, if instead of a strong irritant an inch from the disease, we could apply a sufficiently gentle one at the distance of a millionth of an inch, is it not reasonable to conclude that it might be both safe and effectual?

The Homœopathic action being inconceivably near the disease, both in the location, nature and function of the affected parts, this diversion restores the latter to their normal action, and enables them to retain it; and the new morbid action, which is manifested by similar symptoms, soon spontaneously subsides into a normal action, that is, health.

But if the Homœopathic dose is too great, the effect is like that of an epispastic on the scalp, when the surface of the brain is highly inflamed; that is, the excessive Homœopathic dose operates partly by counter-irritation and partly by contiguous sympathy; the latter effect tending to frustrate the former. When a medicine which is Homœopathic in a small dose, is administered in a large dose, its direct action, instead of being confined to a point near the disease, is in a circle which on one side overlaps the point of identity, and on the other spreads into the region of dissimilarity. Hence, on one side it tends to aggravate and protract the original disease, and on the other, to develop a multitude

of new Allopathic affections, which contribute more towards prostrating the vital forces than towards diminishing the original malady.

I will endeavor to give a hydro-dynamical illustration of Homœopathic action. Suppose a complicated hydraulic engine so constructed as to throw out millions of jets of fluid from different orifices and in different directions. Let this engine represent the human body. Let the equality of the jets represent that balance of the vital phenonema which denotes health. Let any inequality of the jets represent the phenonema of disease. The engine has millions of internal passages, compartments, valves, and other contrivances, through the medium of which the relative flow from different orifices is regulated; and any variation at one place affects more or less the internal position of the machinery and flow of fluid at all other places; although this sympathy is more intimate between some parts than between others. Let the streams represent vital actions and phenonema, whether of health or disease; the portions concealed within the engine being the inscrutable vital actions, and those jetting out being the phenomena or symptoms. These jets represent all the symptoms, subjective as well as objective; that is, sensations as well as appearances. Any jet which does not belong to the proper working of the engine, is a morbid phenomenon—a symptom. Any change in a previously existing regular jet is a symptom. The engine is so constituted, that the application of any agent which causes a new stream to flow from an orifice extremely near that of an existing stream, shall cause the latter to diminish; and if a sufficient number of new streams are thus caused to flow from orifices respectively contiguous to those of morbidly accelerated streams, all the latter will be rendered normal; and when the curative agent has spent its force, that is, when the new streams have ceased, the normal action of the engine will continue. This is health. Now the engineer, not having such an acquaintance with the structure of the minutest parts of the engine and their mutual influences, as to enable him, *a priori*, the total influence which any agent will have on its operation, how can he regulate it? He has the requisite agents in sufficient variety to cause streams in every possible direction. Many of these agents have been applied to this engine, and to others of the same construction, and large volumes have been filled with a list of the particular jets which these agents produce or accelerate. He consults these volumes, if he has not previously stored his mind with their contents. He finds an agent which is known to be capable of producing the requisite regulating streams. He applies this agent to the engine which is acting irregularly. The first effect is an apparant aggravation of the existing irregularity: for the new jets are respectively so nearly in conjunction with the previously excessive jets, as to appear, except on the closest inspection, to be identified with them, and render them still more excessive. This state of things represent medicinal aggravation. This near approximation or contiguity of the artificial to the abnormal streams, represents the similarity referred to in the fundamental law of Homœopathic therapeutics.

Here let me notice an erroneous view which many take of our practice. They imagine that a treatment guided by the symptoms, must be aimed at the symptoms; that it may hit and extinguish these, but leave

the disease untouched; that we are contending with the shadows of things and overlooking the substance, or, to borrow the figure from the engine just described, that we are merely annihilating the jets at their exit, instead of acting on the internal and primitive currents. Now the external jets are the guides, but the internal and primitive currents are the real subjects, and their regulation the objects, of our operations. We are not combating symptoms, but are guided by symptoms in combating disease.

If the general and *a priori* considerations, which I have stated in favor of the Homœopathic law, shall induce any to test it by actual experiment, my object will have been gained. Their conversion will be secured. It is to this trial that Homœopathy appeals. Every physician who has fairly, fully, and practically examined Homœopathy, has adopted it.

An opinion prevails to some extent in the community, that Homœopathy has been actually examined by many Allopathic physicians, and found by them to be untrue in principle, and ineffacious in practice. Those who state that they have made an examination with such results, have no adequate conception of what is implied in their statement. It is implied, that they have repeatedly taken and administered a variety of our potentized medicines, in small doses, and always without any effect, either in producing or removing symptoms; secondly, that they have taken doses, in number and magnitude sufficient to produce numerous symptoms, and that these symptoms differed entirely from those recorded by Hahnemann and his disciples; thirdly, that many drugs, each of which was known by them to be capable of producing many symptoms, have been separately given by these physicians to many patients, each of whose cases was specially characterized by many symptoms producible by the drug administered, and yet this drug given in sufficiently small doses, and at sufficient intervals, neither cured nor benefitted the patient. I deny that any such trials have ever been made with such results. Not one of the three classes of experiments, as above indicated, has ever been made by any man who is still a professed Allopathic physician. The first class of experiments above indicated, would, if honestly and judiciously made, verify the efficiency of the smallest doses ever administered by Hahnemann; the second class would verify his *materia medica*; and the third class, his law of cure; a law which, by its universality and importance, gives to Hahnemann the same rank in medicine that Newton has in astronomy.

This is the only general law for the administration of specifics which any one has ever even pretended to have discovered. To men who have practically verified it, to the members of the American Institute of Homœopathy, no theoretical defence of it is needed. They have a conviction which can neither be shaken by any theoretical assault, nor confirmed by any theoretical defence.

To others who have honored us with their presence this evening, we commend the examination of the new medical doctrine, in the spirit of that inductive philosophy by which the scientific men of Philadelphia have been distinguished, and in that spirit of philanthropy in which this city was founded. Standing here on ground consecrated by a Penn

and a Franklin, and their numerous successors who have devoted themselves to the cause of science and humanity, we urge the claims of a system, inferior to none of the physical sciences, in the strictness of the investigations on which it is founded, and the extent of the benefits it is destined to confer on mankind.

From the Cincinnati "Daily Times."

Mr. Editor:—Your correspondent, "Justice," in last Tuesday's *Times*, calls upon the Homœopathic physicians of this city, to give an exhibit of the results of their practice in the late Cholera epidemic, together with a statement of their treatment, and other statistical matter, interesting for the public to know.

Our intention was, and is yet, to bring our results and experiences of the late epidemic before the profession and the public, in a special publication, to be issued as soon as the epidemic has entirely left us, with all its immediate effects. By doing so, we hope to shield ourselves against the imputations of ostentation, so often brought against us by those who, themselves, are the only ones guilty of such a charge. As some, however, seem to think our results to be unfavorable to Homœopathy, because we have been *thus far* silent, it becomes our duty to give the statement *immediately*, and to answer the questions of "Justice" in the same columns in which they were proposed. We give, therefore, in the following, the results of our own practice during the epidemic, expecting the other Homœopathic physicians to do the same.

We have treated, from the 1st of May to the 1st of August, instant, 1,116 Cholera patients; of which 538 exhibited the symptoms of vomiting, diarrhœa, and cramps, including a great many, from 60 to 70, in deep state of collapse—the balance, 578, had the symptoms of vomiting and rice-water discharges, and were prevented from running into a higher stage of the disease by early applications of the proper medicines.

Of the collapsed cases, a great many were cured, the success depending upon the medicines given in the early stages. In those cases improperly treated, by opiates particularly, our success was difficult; but in cases where the patient was treated at first by camphor alone, or where he went immediately into collapse, after being attacked, the result was very favorable.

Of the 1,116 Cholera patients, 474 were Americans, and 642 Germans, including a few Irish; the mortality of the whole number was 35, of which two were Americans, and 33 Germans. Of the latter, one-half should not have died, but from their carelessness of diet, and want of knowledge of the insidious character of this disease. We accounted among those who died, all which we had attended ourselves, even if we were called at too late a time to be of real use.

Besides the above 1,116 cholera patients, we treated, during the same time, 1,350 cases of a mixed character, mostly diarrhœas, with a rumbling in the bowels (choleric), and towards the close of the epidemic, a great number of dysenteries, some of which were of a very malignant character (we lost none of them, however), also a good many nervous fever, with typhoid tendency.

To verify the above statement, we have made out a complete list of all the cholera cases, with names and dates, for reference at any time when required.

The principal remedy used in the beginning of cholera, was camphora; the tincture of which was prepared in the proportion of one part of the gum to six parts of alcohol, as advised by Hahnemann himself, who first recommended this remedy in 1829. The dose in which it was applied, was equal to one or two drops every five minutes, for one or one and a-half hour, until profuse perspiration ensued. During this time, the patient had to be well covered, and, in most cases, the camphor alone produced a complete cure, without the help of any other remedies.

If, however, it did not, because the second stage of the disease had appeared, veratrum and cuprum were used, especially against cramps, also *secale cornutum* (ergot), particularly in elderly individuals; and in cases of collapse, *carbo vegetabilis* (vegetable coal) and *arsenicum*, the two latter in the 30th dilution.

Of external applications we made very little use, confining ourselves, if we used them at all, to rubbing the extremities in the mildest manner, with the hands only. As soon as collapse took place, we allowed the patient to be uncovered or covered as he wished it himself, finding it of no benefit to warm the extremities by outward means, whilst the patient at the same time complained of internal heat and agony.

If "Justice," or any one else, wants to satisfy himself about the correctness of the above statements, we are willing to conduct him to the persons who laid in a state of collapse with cold extremities and cold face, no pulse, sunken eye, blue lips, and hoarse voice. That nature cannot cure cases of this kind without proper medical aid, will, in all probability, be admitted by all; that Homœopathy can, however, cure them, we can prove by the sufferers themselves in this city.

Allow us to state one more fact of moment. We attend usually between 700 and 800 American families, which amount to about 4,000 persons—out of this number we lost only two, an old lady who had been sick for some time previously, and a young man who sent for us but a few hours before he died. This astonishing result we ascribe, among other causes, to the *prophylactic* treatment which they had received, their good regulations in diet, and speedy help they had when attacked.

J. H. PLUTE, M. D.

B. EHRMANN, M. D.

CINCINNATI, August 11, 1849.

NOTICE.

Homœopathic books and medicines kept constantly on hand, at the office of the *Journal*. Cases of all sizes for families and physicians, with appropriate books, will be supplied at all times to those desiring them.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS IN ST. LOUIS!

A NEW Richmond in the field! We have on our table the "Annual Announcement of the medical department of the Franklin Medical and Literary College of St. Louis." In looking over the list of the "Faculty of Medicine," we recognise the names of old acquaintances—one of whom we have known for 25 years. Of the absurdities taught in Allopathic schools we hear say nothing—but this we say distinctly, that unless we are greatly deceived, the "Faculty of Medicine" in the Franklin College will teach the theory and practice of Allopathic foolery as scientifically and profoundly as either of the other medical schools of St. Louis.

CHOLERA IN ST. LOUIS.

THE July number of our *Journal* being exhausted, we give the statistics of Cholera as published in that number, with the addition of such cases as were subsequently treated Homœopathically, to the 10th of August—since which time we have seen no well defined case of Cholera:

Week ending	Total.	Cholera.
January 8,	87	4
" " " 15,	63	1
" " " 22,	77	17
" " " 30,	49	5
February 6,	37	4
" " " 12,	65	10
" " " 19,	70	4
" " " 26,	69	0
March 5,	59	3
" " " 13,	64	9
" " " 20,	92	26
" " " 26,	79	24
April 2,	55	17
" " " 9,	74	16
" " " 16,	80	24
" " " 23,	106	28
" " " 30,	141	38
May 7,	135	78
" " " 14,	273	151
" " " 21,	192	128
" " " 28,	186	116
June 4,	144	75
" " " 11,	283	101
" " " 18,	504	404
" " " 25,	763	589
July 2,	944	619
" " " 9,	846	651
" " " 15,	922	700
Total	6,459	3,962*

Total number of Cholera cases treated by three Homœopathic physicians in St. Louis, up to the 10th August, 1849, is 1,613
 Died, 51
 Gone into Allopathic hands, 46
 Cured, 1,516

*The above table only exhibits the deaths reported to the Register—the real number is not less than 5,000.

SOUTH-WESTERN HOMŒOPATHIC JOURNAL, AND REVIEW.

"Prove all things—hold fast that which is good."

Vol. III.]

ST. LOUIS, OCTOBER 15, 1849.

[No. 3

JOHN T. TEMPLE, M. D., Editor.

OFFICE, No. 35, WALNUT STREET, NEAR SECOND STREET.

* This Journal will be issued monthly, at One Dollar per annum, in advance. City subscribers will be supplied at any place within the city, by informing the Editor of the location.

HOMŒOPATHY IN THE WEST.

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

The spirit of the age is inquisitive and progressive. Anything bad, defective, must be improved. Most men are satisfied that Allopathy and all her varied branches bear bitter fruits. All thinking, intelligent men are aware that the legitimate tendency of Allopathic uncertainty in the practice of medicine is, to produce a legion of quack nostrums, under the ægis of a patent. Blindness to self-interest is not a trait of character pertaining to Brother Jonathan. He is in the habit of looking into his neighbors' matters a *little*, that he may thereby improve his own. If he finds his neighbor's children, who were sick with the scarlet fever, all cured in a week, and looking well and hearty, while his own, who were taken at the same time, are ill at the end of the week, and finally, three out of five die, he inquires into the cause of this difference, and profits by the information. When he sees an old acquaintance, who had been pronounced incurable for many years, restored to health in a few months by the most simple means, he notes the fact and examines the agency. When he finds the *most learned of the regular profession* pronouncing cholera incurable, and yet ninety-seven in every one hundred cases are cured by those who make no boast of antiquity—lay no claim to be the *exclusive keepers* of the Temple of Science and to shut out all but the

priesthood from the *sanctum sanctorum*; by those who, following the law of nature as written by the finger of God upon the physical creation, are calling upon their suffering fellow creatures to look and live; men who, imbued with the truth as revealed to the immortal Hahnemann, are pointing mankind to a balm in Gilead, to a fountain whose waters refresh, invigorate, and restore: when he witnesses all these events, he does not remain unmoved, unchanged, and unimproved. His physical and temporal enjoyment, as well as his present and future interests, all forbid it. His eyes are open, and he follows the light. Thus it is that Homœopathy, in spite of its revilers and its counterfeit practitioners, moves noiselessly onward. To the true friends of Homœopathy, it is a consoling fact, that all counterfeits of this practice necessarily expose themselves; and generally by presuming to know a better system than Hahnemann, and by mingling in practice Allopathy and Homœopathy—uniting the poles at the equator, and annihilating physical law. Such are the efforts of these pretenders, and such their certain exposure.

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

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

HOMŒOPATHY AND ECLECTICISM.

In a previous number of our Journal we stated it as our opinion, that the union between Homœopathy and Eclecticism could result in no good—that the idea of teaching them in the same school was perfectly ridiculous. There is no consanguinity, no affinity between them. The one (Homœopathy) is based on the immutable laws of nature; the other (Eclecticism) has no foundation, but is a mere kaleidoscope of theories, gleaned from the various so-called systems which have been succeeding each other for thousands of years, and is a mere branch of the old decaying trunk, Allopathy. In the September No. of the American Journal of Homœopathy, we find a letter from Dr. Buchanan to the editor of that journal, reading him a severe lecture for his want of *kindness, courtesy, and gratitude* to the Eclectic Institute of Cincinnati, for establishing a chair of Homœopathy in that Institution. Dr. Buchanan,

who is already quite celebrated for new discoveries, informs the editor of the Homœopathic Journal that he has made another discovery, to wit: That Homœopathy is now flourishing under the *shelter erected by Eclecticism*, and that, "without *our* assistance, it will be long ere Homœopathy can approximate *our* numbers." We were not a little surprised to learn that the truth of Heaven (physical law) needed the aid of Dr. Buchanan and Eclecticism to ensure its success in fulfilling the beneficent designs of an all wise Creator.

Eclecticism a shelter for Homœopathy!! Yes; as perfect, as safe, too, as the Emperor of Russia would be for the protection of human rights and Republicanism. The idea of the sun borrowing its glory from a rushlight, could not be more absurd. The product of the union is beginning to develop itself in small buds, which, we doubt not, will be fully unfolded in the due course of vegetation, when we shall be enabled to see the fruit, and judge of its properties. If, contrary to all law, good fruit shall grow from this incompatible mixture, we will promptly announce it to our readers, and with it the fact that there is something "new under the sun."

LIGHT IN THE WEST.

We acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of the Michigan Journal of Homœopathy. We rejoice to witness the progress of our glorious system. We wish our co-laborers in the cause of humanity, a hearty God-speed.

"Beast, bird, air, fire, the heavens, and rolling world,
All live by action: nothing lies at rest,
But death and ruin."

From the Cincinnati Daily Times.

HOMŒOPATHIC ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of some of the friends of Homœopathic practice of medicine was recently held in this city, for the purpose of devising measures by which a more general knowledge of Homœopathy may be promoted, its blessings more generally diffused, and the practice raised in the public mind. At this meeting it was agreed to form a society in furtherance of the above objects. The following Constitution was accordingly prepared, adopted and signed by those present, and a resolution passed calling a more public meeting, at which all wishing to become members of the Association should have an opportunity of doing so by signing the Constitution.

G. W. RICE, Secretary.

CONSTITUTION OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC ASSOCIATION OF CINCINNATI.

Whereas, the Homœopathic method of healing has arrived at a degree of importance which entitles it to the special attention of the community at large, as well as of professional men, and its progress is, in the

opinion of the undersigned, identified with the highest and most cherished interests of humanity, we do therefore form ourselves into an association for the promotion of its advancement and usefulness, by collecting medical statistics, establishing dispensaries and other institutions intended to facilitate the acquisition of the knowledge and the diffusion of the blessings of the Homœopathic Science and Practice; and for the further purpose of giving its teachers and practitioners that credit and acknowledgment for their devotion to the cause of science and humanity which they merit, but which the intolerance of their opponents has too long denied them.

For securing the above objects, we adopt the following Constitution viz.:

Article 1. This Society shall be called the Homœopathic Association of Cincinnati.

Art. 2. The members shall consist of gentlemen not of the medical profession, who by signing the articles of this Constitution, show themselves friendly to the principles of Homœopathy.

Art. 3. Any Homœopathic physician receiving three-fourths of the votes of the members present at any stated meeting of the Association, may be considered an honorary member of the same.

Art. 4. The officers of this Association shall be a President, Vice President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer, to be chosen annually, on the second Tuesday of May, and to hold office until their successors are appointed; whose duties and privileges shall be such as are usual with like officers in similar institutions.

Art. 5. The stated meetings shall be on the second Tuesday of every month, and special meetings may be held at the call of the President, or any three members, through the public newspapers.

Art. 6. This Constitution may be altered or amended at any meeting of the Association by a vote of two-thirds of the members present; provided, that notice in writing of such proposed alteration or amendment shall have been given at a previous meeting of the Association, at least one month prior to the adoption of such alteration or amendment.

From the "American Journal of Homœopathy."

HOMŒOPATHY vs. QUACKERY.

"We observe a letter in the New York Commercial Advertiser, signed by Dr. Reese, Physician to the Bellevue Hospital, in which medical practitioners on the Homœopathic system, are stigmatised as "quacks," and unworthy the support of the public. So far as the individual opinion of the worthy Doctor is concerned, we are silent, notwithstanding it comes to us backed up by the formidable title of 'Physician to the Bellevue Hospital,' but we are aware that he speaks the opinion of the whole class of Allopathic practitioners, although the success of Homœopathy in the treatment of diseases, since its first introduction, has been greater by far than any other system—the cause, no doubt, of their violent and unprincipled opposition. The truth of the business is, the people are beginning to see clearer and farther than they ever

have before; they are fast discovering what is worthy of their support, and what is not, and consequently it requires more than an unusual degree of exertion to hold up the tottering system of humbug in every sphere and profession. 'Quacks,' we believe, are persons not legally authorized to practise. How, then, can Dr. Reese, or any other Doctor, no matter how high or distinguished his official position, assert that Homœopathic physicians are quacks, when it is so notoriously known that the Homœopathic physicians are as 'regularly educated' as the Allopathic, and have all received 'regular' diplomas from established medical colleges? Most of them, too, having been first educated as Allopathists, and embracing Homœopathy after a careful and thorough study of both systems. What audacity, then, to denounce them as 'quacks!' Rather let justice be done, and if there is anything in Homœopathy calculated to contribute to the sum of human knowledge or happiness, let it not be smothered up and hidden from sight by the opposition and slanderous denunciation of interested and designing men."

The above is an editorial of the Republican and Argus, of Baltimore, Md. We saw the article in question, but hesitated to give it any attention. There need be no longer sensitiveness on the part of physicians of our school, on account of misrepresentations by Allopaths, not even where they call us by bad names. Our position, as Homœopaths, is such before the world, that we should run the risk of degrading ourselves by a grave notice of any common newspaper scribbler who may see fit to slander us, especially where notoriety is the object on the part of the aggressor. There is one thing that puzzles us; how it came to pass that so respectable a paper as the Commercial Advertiser should have admitted such an article into its columns. We can only account for it in one way; which is, that the report is true that Dr. Reese is a sort of medical editor of that paper. The article will do no harm in this city, and we doubt if it will in Baltimore, as the author is well known in both cities.

From the "Michigan Journal of Homœopathy."

HOMŒOPATH WANTED.

JACKSON, August 15, 1849.

Drs. Ellis and Thayer: The excitement here in Jackson in favor of Homœopathy amounts to a perfectly wild enthusiasm. I address you to learn if there is within the bounds of your acquaintance an experienced, scientific, and practical homœopathic physician who can be procured to come to my assistance. I am willing to guarantee a business that shall be entirely satisfactory to such a man.

You can scarcely imagine my anxiety on account of the circumstances under which I am placed. I have on hand from twenty to thirty patients at present, and I am rejecting daily about the same number. Many of these I have taken from the hands of the allopathic physicians, after the friends, and in some cases the physicians, have despaired of their recovery. Among these latter, I am happy to state, I have had thus far the most marked success.

Will you have the goodness to inform me by return mail if there is any prospect of my getting immediate assistance ?

I should be happy to give you a particular history of the state of affairs here, but cannot for want of time.

The Allopathic physicians, with the exception of Dr. Tunnicliff, as you may well imagine, are on the constant watch for the first gap by which they may unitedly enter the field to battle the spreading science. How little are they aware of the mortifying and overwhelming defeat which they must of necessity sustain !

In great haste, I am very truly yours,
C. L. MERRIMAN.

From the "American Journal of Homœopathy."

THE HOMŒOPATHIC SCHOOL SHOULD NOT AMALGAMATE WITH
THE ALLOPATHIC.

WE have received a printed circular, addressed "To the Homœopathic Physicians of the United States," signed by five physicians, and dated Chardon, O., July 1st, 1849.

It appears that twenty-three Homœopathic physicians of Northern Ohio, assembled in convention, at Cleveland, June 26th, 1849, "for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of accepting and establishing a Professorship of the principles and practice of Homœopathy in the Eclectic Medical College in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio." Storm Rosa, M.D., was recommended to the authorities of the Eclectic Medical Institute, for said Professorship.

The circular is intended, we should judge, to meet objections which were anticipated to the proposed arrangement; but, in our humble opinion, it will fail of its object; our colleagues, with all due respect we utter it, do not seem to be aware of the sort of company they propose to embrace in their arms of liberality. With all frankness, and the kindest feelings, we do not hesitate to declare, that we cannot co-operate with our friends in that matter. We happen to know the paternity of that Institute, and we have never had much respect for it. There may be, as the circular states, among the Professors, "men of sound hearts, clear heads, and minds fearless in the investigation of truth, and second to no faculty in the country in point of talent, capability, or untiring industry," all of which, in our mind, amounts to but little if they, as we have reason to believe, possess the views and feelings of their leader. More than thirty years ago we became acquainted with a man in this city, who represented himself a Doctor, although uneducated in the ordinary way. His sole pretensions at that time were, to cure cancers and other sores with ointments, and to find fault with educated physicians. A few years afterwards, this man, it was said, procured a medical license from a county society of this State, and set himself up for a reformer in medicine, and has persevered in his object with uncommon zeal, and certainly he has made some noise in the world. He being always religiously inclined, yet could never find any sect suited to his views and feelings on that subject, but finally adopted the

motto, and applied it to himself, that "a prophet is not without honor, save in his own country;" and became a remarkable example of this, both in religion and in medicine. 1st. He set his hand against every man in religion, and published a paper to make known his views, but failed to make converts, and his paper ceased to exist. 2d. He undertook a reform in medicine, and published a very large and confused work for that purpose, which kings and princes have honored, but nobody else that we know of. This man, utterly incompetent for the work that he undertook, however sincere he may have been, has managed to connect with him, in some way, a few men of more ability than himself, and while they are laboring with "untiring industry," as the circular says, he claims the whole credit of driving an entering wedge into the ranks of the medical profession, and disturbing its harmony. And now when he sees the popularity of Homœopathia, the plan is projected to connect his interests in some way with it, so as ultimately to claim to be the ruling spirit in the reform of the healing art in America, which the circular before us indirectly helps him to do. The gentlemen whose names are appended to the circular under notice, err greatly, when they ascribe to this man any agency whatever in liberalizing "public sentiment."

We have not the time, nor the inclination, to say all we could on this subject. We regret to be compelled to differ from any of our brethren, but when we honestly believe the interests of Homœopathia are to be compromised by impolitic associations, we shall not hesitate to express our dissent in a suitable spirit and manner. The circular itself is not in good taste, exceedingly weak in its arguments, very ordinary in its composition, and exhibits more of the spirit of a party, than that calm dignity which usually arises from a consciousness of the possession of the truth.

Our colleagues in Northern Ohio have a commendable zeal, which should tell to the promotion of the spread of Homœopathia, but we fear if they should go on, and connect themselves with the Eclectic Institute, they are destined to be disappointed, and our beautiful system retarded in its progress. We have not the slightest confidence in the friendly feeling of an "Eclectic" for Homœopathia, although there may be the kindest feeling, and the most gentlemanly deportment towards persons. Eclecticism is Allopathy, and nothing else. Now, does any well-informed mind believe it possible for Allopaths to willingly aid in the promulgation of Homœopathia? All experience answers in the negative. That class of Eclectics embraced in the Cincinnati Institute, is a party of the Allopathic school who, by their violent and denuncatory measures, have been separated from the main body, and it is now seeking to draw Homœopathia into its muddy waters, and thereby defile her beautiful garments, so that the public mind will not perceive her fair proportions.

The number of Homœopaths in this country is as a hundred to one of that class of Eclectics. In this city, the Father of them has been laboring for more than twenty-five years, and, so far as we know, he has made but one convert, and he ranks an advertising physician.

We do not deny the right of our friends in Northern Ohio to take the step they have in the matter under notice; but they should not un-

dertake to unite a thousand or more Homœopathic practitioners in a sort of marriage contract to such a family without their consent.

Our sentiment is, let Homœopaths resemble their system, not fear boldly to declare to the world that they are exclusive, and cannot, from the nature of their faith, be anything else. Let us work with our own means, and in our own peculiar way. Let as many come to us as may, and let us welcome them with open arms, but let us keep on our own ground, and cultivate it in imitation of no existing system. If a college is needed, let us secure one, but not throw ourselves headlong into any existing institution. The medical colleges of the present day are not worthy of the name; they are generally mere private establishments. The Allopathic school itself is rapidly approaching an acknowledgment of this fact. So far as we have been able to form an opinion, the Eclectic Medical Institute is really the worst of all; and shall an esteemed Homœopathist allow himself to be flattered by the offer of a professorship? We hope not.

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**TOBACCO vs. CHOLERA.**—Dr. John W. Moore states, in a Mobile paper, that he cured one hundred or more extreme cases of the Cholera, *not losing* one, by the use of *Tobacco*. He gave it in form of an enema, and also in some instances internally by the stomach. "He has no doubt but that Cholera may be as easily managed as the fever of our country." What next?—*Annalist*.

The above is the only sensible mode of treatment of the Cholera, we have met with in the allopathic school, and yet it does not appreciate the value of the remedy employed by Dr. Moore in that disease. Perhaps Dr. M. is not one of the oligarchy. *Tobacco* will cure the Cholera in small attenuated doses, after the copious evacuations had been relieved by *Veratrum*, constant paroxysms of nausea, being at times more violent, with cold sweat, occasional vomiting, oppression of the stomach, some anguish and restlessness, cramp and tearing in the limbs. If the Cholera should prevail among us, we hope *Tobacco* as a remedy will not be overlooked. We urge it upon the attention of allopaths, as it comes recommended by one of their own number. Is there anything absurd about the remedial efficacy of *Tobacco* in Cholera, Mr. *Annalist*, that induced you to ask "what next?" Did you suspect the presence of *similia similibus*? Your suspicions were well founded.

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CHOLERA IN CINCINNATI.

DRS. J. H. PULTE and **B. EHRMANN**, of Cincinnati, report that they treated Homœopathically, from the 1st of May to the 1st of August, 1849, 1116 cases of cholera, of which 538 exhibited the symptoms of vomiting, diarrhea, and cramps, including a great many (from 60 to 70) in a deep state of collapse—the balance (578) had the symptoms of vomiting and rice water discharges. Of the 1116, 474 were Germans, including a few Irish; the mortality of the whole number was 35, of which 2 were Americans, 33 Germans. In the number of deaths they included all they attended, even where called at too late a time to be of real use.

From the "Philadelphia Evening Bulletin."

HOMŒOPATHY.

The following letter will sufficiently explain itself. It is enough for us that it comes in an authentic form; and, however "doctors may disagree" in regard to the subject matter, we simply perform an act of courtesy to the recipient of the communication, who occupies no doubtful position in our midst. The writer is a clergyman of good standing in Cincinnati, Ohio.—EDS. BULLETIN.

CINCINNATI, August 9, 1849.

DR. C. HERRING,—Dear Sir: I have lately read in the Saturday Evening Post, published in your city, under date of July 28th, an article on "Cholera in Cincinnati," containing some extracts from a correspondent in this city, who, the editor says, "is a gentleman well and favorably known in editorial circles." The correspondent of the Post ascribes the great mortality in Cincinnati from cholera, 1st, "to the circumstance that the mode of living of the foreign population, among whom the epidemic has prevailed most extensively, is calculated to bring on the disease; and 2d, "to the fact that these classes generally employ either Homœopathic physicians, or illiterate and uneducated physicians of foreign birth, violently prejudiced against the use of calomel and opium."

According to this writer, then, the great mortality that has lately prevailed in Cincinnati is to be ascribed in a good measure to the non-success of Homœopathic treatment of cholera. I am surprised that any respectable person in our city should make such a statement, in the face of facts, which I had supposed were pretty generally known here. Certainly the writer must either be very dishonest or violently prejudiced against Homœopathy, or, which is the most charitable conclusion, totally ignorant of the facts in the case. Having myself been in the midst of the epidemic—having seen much of the disease in all its stages, and having witnessed the truly astonishing success of Homœopathy in the treatment of cholera, I could hardly refrain from a burst of indignant feeling, on reading the extract above referred to. For I felt that it was not only unjust in the highest degree to the Homœopaths of Cincinnati, but calculated to deceive and mislead the inhabitants of our eastern cities, where the epidemic is now prevailing, and that it may, perhaps, prevent many from knowing the blessings of Homœopathy, who might otherwise have experienced them.

But it is not my design or wish to appear as the *advocate* of Homœopathy. If *true*, it receives no honor from man. If *not true*, it deserves none. But I will state a few facts, which I have collected with great care, by personal inquiry of the different families belonging to my own congregation, both of those who use the Homœopathic and those who use the Allopathic practice. And I may add, that it was reading the article in the Post, above referred to, which led me to make the inquiries I have, and to collect the facts which I will now state.

As nearly as I can ascertain, then, there are belonging to the congregation in Cincinnati, of which I have the pastoral charge, 104 families in all. Of these families, 86 have used and *relied* upon the Homœopathic

treatment in all attacks of cholera; 13 have used and relied upon Allopathic treatment; and the remaining four have had recourse to the eclectic or botanic practice; and the results have been as follows:

In the 86 families that have relied upon the Homœopathic practice, numbering 476 individuals, including such domestics and others in their employ as abide by the usual medical treatment used in the families—there have been, since the commencement of the epidemic the present season, 160 cases of cholera—and a considerably larger number, according to the definition as given by one of our distinguished Allopathic physicians, Dr. Drake. I do not include in this number all cases of diarrhœa that have occurred in these families, but only those severe attacks which were of a decided cholera type, and which, if unchecked, there was every reason to believe would have resulted shortly in fully developed cholera. Several of them were cases of cholera fully developed, and some of the severest kind; and very many were attended with cramps, vomiting, rice-water discharges, &c. And out of all these one hundred and sixty cases treated Homœopathically, there has occurred but *one death*. And it is but justice to Homœopathy to state, that this was the case of a lady whose vital powers had been greatly enfeebled by a recent confinement, who did not send for her physician until six or seven hours after the diarrhea commenced, and who, owing to the numerous other calls at that time, supposed to be more urgent, (for he was not informed that hers was a case of cholera,) was not seen by him until twelve hours after the attack, when the patient had sunk beyond the reach of remedial agents.

In the 13 families treated Allopathically—numbering in all 74 individuals, including domestics, &c.—there have been twenty-five cases and *five deaths*—all Americans.

In the families who use the eclectic or botanic practice—numbering in all thirty individuals—there have been five cases and no deaths.

I ought to mention, that, in quite a number of all the cases treated, no physician was called, the patient having found relief from the remedies previously furnished the families by their respective schools of practice. I believe about all the families who have used the Homœopathic practice, have kept themselves supplied with a box of the cholera remedies, accompanied with the printed directions. This has generally enabled them to arrest the disease in its first stages. The proportion of *cases* to the number of persons composing the families is almost precisely the same among those who relied upon the Homœopathic, as among those who used the Allopathic treatment, *i. e.*, about one case to every three individuals. It will also be seen that the number of cases treated Homœopathically have been more than six—nearly six and a half—to one treated Allopathically. Yet the number of deaths under the Allopathic treatment has been *five times* as great as under the Homœopathic. According to the ratio of deaths to cases treated Allopathically, the Homœopaths should have lost more than thirty-five; whereas they have lost but *one*. As far as these statistics go, therefore, (which I have used great care in collecting) they show that the new treatment has been more than thirty times as successful as the old or *regular* treatment as it is called.

And here I must not omit to mention another fact going in some mea-

sure to show how Homœopathy has been gaining upon the public confidence in Cincinnati during the prevalence of the cholera, and what must be the *reputed* success of the two schools among ourselves. I have ascertained that, out of the eighty-six families mentioned, ten had previously used the Allopathic practice, and had not been favorable to Homœopathy, but have resorted to it for the first time since the cholera made its appearance among us, and in every instance with complete success. One of these families resides at Fulton, a small village just above Cincinnati, where the epidemic was very fatal, and where, as I am informed by one who had the means of knowing, there were eight or ten deaths daily for a considerable length of time, and *no* cures by allopathic practitioners prior to the attack of the two individuals who were treated *successfully* by Homœopathy.

It should also be told, that in some of the families belonging to my congregation, who have resorted to Homœopathy with entire success during the prevalence of the cholera this season, there were more or less deaths in 1832, '33, '34, when the same families relied upon the old practice, and when, too, the epidemic (if we except a day or two in 1832) was less severe. I may add, too, in this connection, that in point of intelligence, respectability, prudence, locality, &c., there is no essential difference between the families that have used the Homœopathic and those that have used the Allopathic practice. There is I think, as near an equality among them in these and other similar respects, as it is possible to conceive of. And nearly every family are Americans—probably not half a dozen foreigners in all. All who have died were Americans.

I will now state another fact, which, though of a somewhat different character, tells the same story in regard to the relative success in cholera of the two schools in question. On referring to my record-book, I find that I have officiated at the funerals of eight persons who died of cholera since the month of May. And, notwithstanding my acquaintance among families who employ the Homœopathic practice is at least five times as extensive as among those of the old or "regular" school, yet *seven* of these funerals were of persons who died under Allopathic, and only *one* of them under Homœopathic treatment. This fact shows Homœopathy to have been *thirty-five* times as successful in cholera as Allopathy; for, on the supposition of equal merit and success in the two systems, I ought to have attended the funerals of five times seven, *i. e.*, of thirty-five persons, who died under Homœopathic treatment, instead of *one*.

The following, equally remarkable, illustrating with equal force the superiority of Homœopathy to Allopathy in Asiatic cholera, was communicated to me by Mr. James Root, one of the most respectable members of my congregation, and whose character for truthfulness and probity is, I believe, well established in our city. Mr. Root is the proprietor of an iron foundry, in which he employs forty-five workmen—mostly foreigners. Out of this number he informs me that something like twenty have been attacked by cholera within the last three months, and that some of these attacks were of the severest character. *All of them*, he says, were treated Homœopathically, and *all recovered*. Not a man in his establishment has died of cholera during the season, although

belonging to that class of individuals, among whom, as is well known, the epidemic has generally proved most fatal.

Now compare this statement with the following, which I obtained from the respectable and enterprising proprietors of another similar establishment in our city, and note the contrast. *Fifteen* have died of cholera the present season, out of the 325 workmen employed in this latter establishment; and I have not been able to learn that any one of these had Homœopathic treatment. The proprietor is friendly to Allopathy, and uses that treatment himself.

One other fact, of too remarkable and striking a nature to be omitted, was communicated to me by Mr. Root, whose statement was afterwards confirmed by one of the surviving members of the family referred to. One of the men employed in this gentleman's foundry—a German by birth—who recovered from the cholera under Homœopathic treatment, belonged to a family which a few months ago consisted of six members. Every member of this family was attacked by cholera. *Four* of them had Allopathic treatment, and *all died*. The other *two*, who were, I think, the last attacked, had Homœopathic treatment, and both *recovered*.

These are the most important facts which I have been able to collect by careful personal inquiry among the members of my own congregation. And I will add, that they are not *picked* facts. They have not been *culled* from a number of others *less* favorable to Homœopathy. They have not been selected with partiality, nor with any design or wish to favor the New School of medical practice, but simply to show to you, and (if you think them of sufficient importance to be made public) to the inhabitants of your city and other eastern towns, how little foundation the correspondent of the *Evening Post* had for the assertions made by him and published in that paper, touching the success or non-success of Homœopathy in our city during the prevalence of the epidemic cholera. I cannot think that any high-minded and honorable Allopathist will blame me for collecting these facts, or for leaving it optional with you to make them public. For what other solid or safe foundation is there besides *facts*, on which to base a rational conclusion in matters of this nature? And yet I do not explain for others the facts here presented.

The opponents of Homœopathy are at liberty to account for them as they are best able, or to explain them in any manner most satisfactory to themselves. But, *the facts themselves*, as herein communicated, cannot be gainsayed. You are therefore at liberty to make any use of them which you may think will subserve the cause of humanity, or the interests of medical science.

I remain, dear sir, yours, with sentiments of high respect and esteem,
B. F. BARRET.

DR. CONSTANTINE HERRING.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have learned upon what I deem good authority, that two or three of the respectable Allopathic physicians of this city have been so much impressed with the recent triumphs of Homœopathy here, that they have resolved to make themselves better acquainted with the new system, and have commenced the study of Homœopathy in earnest. One of them, as I am credibly informed, has

lately purchased thirty or forty dollars' worth of the Homœopathic books and medicines. But I have not yet heard of a Homœopathic physician becoming so dissatisfied with his own system during the prevalence of the cholera, as to think of looking to the old Allopathic school for more light on the subject. And while Homœopathy has gained ten families from the Allopathic ranks in my own congregation since the commencement of the cholera, I should not omit to say that Allopathy has not gained a *single family* from the Homœopathic ranks. You can judge from this which of these two schools of practice has been lately gaining most rapidly in the popular estimation, or to which principally would be ascribed the great mortality from cholera with which our city has been visited, if the question were to be fairly tried before the bar of public opinion.

It may also interest you to hear that a meeting of some of our most intelligent and respectable citizens—non-professional men—has been called for next Tuesday evening, with the view of forming a Homœopathic society in Cincinnati, somewhat after the plan of similar societies that have been formed in some of the eastern cities. And it is worth stating, that some of those most active in this movement have quite recently become converted to the Homœopathic doctrine.

Yours, &c.

B. F. B.

From the "Michigan Journal of Homœopathy."
CHOLERA IN DETROIT.

That disease, the name of which has been sufficient to chill with terror the stoutest heart, and its malignity to baffle or render nugatory the best directed efforts of Allopathy the world over, has, in its erratic course, paid us a painful visit; and here, as in our sister cities, the wail of the stricken and desolate has gone forth. Many of all ages and both sexes have fallen victims to that relentless and insidious foe. Though much less extensive in its ravages, and comparatively manageable in its character under judicious treatment, than in most cities, still "the breath of the pestilence," for a time, paralyzed men's energies, and cast an unwonted gloom over our usually gay and active population. It has gradually subsided, however, only a few sporadic cases having occurred during the past week, creating an impression, and we hope a well founded one, that the disease will soon disappear entirely. The morbid excitement attendant upon the progress of the epidemic having somewhat passed away, and the public mind comparatively regained its healthy action, we proceed to survey the field, for the purpose of collecting and recording facts that may enable the people, to some extent, to judge of the relative merit of the two systems of medical practice adopted here and elsewhere. We are aware that it does not always become physicians to speak of their own success. Still, occasions may and do occur when justice and humanity demand that delicacy upon this point be dispensed with, and the truth frankly and fearlessly spoken.

Previous to the appearance of cholera in this city, we were frequently

and sneeringly asked, by the opponents of true science in medicine, what we expected to do with Homœopathy and attenuated doses in the treatment of a disease so rapid in its course, and usually fatal in its termination—that even Allopathy herself, ripe as she is in years, and fruitful in resources, failed to control. We uniformly and confidently pointed them to the polar star, that must necessarily guide all who administer medicine successfully; the never varying law, “*Similia similibus curantur*,” for in its immutability we reposed implicit confidence, and, added to that, the uniform testimony of every homœopathic physician who had ever treated cholera, of its efficacy and applicability in the treatment of that dreadful disease, inspired in us a degree of confidence in that remedial course we were before strangers to. Nor have we been disappointed in the result, for experience has demonstrated to us, that Homœopathy will not fail us in the hour of trial. She has just passed through, triumphantly, the fiery ordeal that her foes fondly hoped would consign her to “merited oblivion.”

We are happy to say, that not a single case of the many treated by us during the prevalence of the epidemic in this city, has proved fatal, where exclusive reliance was placed upon Homœopathic remedies.

This happy result is mainly attributable, we think, to the following reasons: *First*, Those who depended upon Homœopathy, cautiously avoided crude drugging—a most pernicious practice, that in cholera times frequently superinduces the most unmanageable and fatal forms of that disease. *Secondly*, The preventive remedies have fully sustained the high character awarded them by European Homœopathy in preventing, or so modifying the disease, that it becomes entirely manageable. Several hundred families procured those remedies at our dispensary, to take themselves and distribute among their friends, not one of whom, to our knowledge, has died of cholera. *Thirdly*, Our friends followed strictly our previous injunctions, and called in medical aid, in most instances, early in the disease, thus giving us the advantage of that period in the disease, when remedies may be applied with almost certainty of success.

From the “Michigan Homœopathic Journal.”

CHOLERA.

SANDUSKY CITY, Aug. 14, 1849.

DR. ELLIS: *Sir*—Your letter containing certain interrogatories concerning the cholera in this city came safe to hand, and I take the earliest moment that pressing business will allow for a brief reply. Perhaps there are few, if any, cities where cholera has been so universal and malignant as in this, and where there have been so many deaths, compared with its population. To account for its great severity and mortality, many theories have sprung up and gone abroad, such as the location, the soil, and water of this place; but they all prove such only, and wholly without any foundation when scanned down by rigid inquiry and examination, and we are left the only alternatives of excitement and medication to account for the mortality which has visited our city. The

panic here on the advent of the cholera was truly alarming, but weak, comparatively, with the mania which many had for a variety of nostrums which have a local celebrity for the prevention and cure of cholera, and which were used by them in a manner and a freedom that has no parallel. The attacks of many could be distinctly traced to fear, as the cause, and more to that of drugging, whose systems long have been saturated with camphor, opium, and capsicum, taken with a view to prevent, little thinking they were the best means to cause that which they wished to avert. As regards the prophylactic treatment, I would say that I know not of a single case that has proved fatal, and of but a few who have been in the least affected where the remedies have been used, and in systems free from crude drugs. Many have had recourse to them, and have realized all they expected, notwithstanding their close and arduous attentions on the sick and with the dead. Previous to the appearance of cholera in this city, I learned cholera was as universal as has been the cholera since; also, that it has been the harbinger to the same in many other places. Its character was mild, and yielded readily to arsenicum, veratrum, and elaterium, and now we find many like cases on its departure which yield to like treatment as readily.

In answer to your inquiry concerning our success, I would say that it has not been all that we could ask, still, compared with our rival school, it has been good. The number of patients that have been treated by us has been 250. These have been seen by us in all stages and in all conditions that the various systems of medicine could place them. Of this number and in this condition we have lost *twelve* only, and when we scan the list and find those who relied wholly on homœopathic treatment, we find the number 188, and of these only six have died. Many of these cases presented the most severe symptoms, such as small and feeble pulse, cold and shriveled skin, tongue white and clammy, a free flow of saliva, suppression of urine, severe purging and vomiting, cramps, &c.

The remedies that we have used have been ipecac, arsenicum, phosphorus, cuprum, veratrum, and nux vomica, of the low dilutions mostly, and have been given as the various symptoms of the disease might require. In a few cases we have used sulph., tartar emetic, and aconite with marked benefit. On the first appearance of cholera here, cold drinks, on the *recommendation* of Drs. Humphrey and Joslin, were freely allowed, but we soon found that no benefit, if not a direct injury, was the result; they then were entirely withheld, and warm drinks were freely given, and warm applications applied, the good results of which certainly have justified the procedure. Such has been the course pursued by us, and such has been the result; and that we may do justice to ourselves and to Homœopathy, it may be well to answer another of your inquiries by giving a slight sketch of Allopathy, as has been practiced in this city during the recent epidemic, that your numerous readers may know which is the most successful in cholera, and which is best entitled to public confidence, also hoping that the result may have a tendency to suppress some of those "exuberant exaggerations" which only can spring from minds which wish to deceive, that Homœopathy has met a complete failure; that the cases which they have treated only have been imagination.

During the last month there have been nearly 350 deaths of cholera in this city and vicinity, and deducting from this number those that were under homœopathic treatment and those who could obtain none, we think we shall be doing our allopathic friends no injustice in accrediting to them 300 deaths; and when I shall acquaint you with the fact that one half of our population have left town, and that the other 2,800 only remain, you can readily compute the ratio of each, bearing in mind in the mean time that those who have been under homœopathic treatment and those who have had no occasion for a physician, are included in the above number—calling their number of patients 1,200, and that we think exceeds their number, for there certainly must have been as many whose health has not been impaired, we shall find the ratio as one to four. With us, including *all*, as one to twenty, and with those who relied *exclusively* on homœopathic treatment, as one to thirty-one. These are the facts as they exist here, or as near as we can obtain them, on knowing the number of deaths and judging of the remaining population; and this computation is thought quite too liberal by many. Verily! can we not say with Dr. Tilden, that the allopathic treatment in cholera "*is vain*," and with Prof. Forbes, that it "*cannot be worse*."

The friends of Homœopathy here stood firm and steadfast, placing every reliance upon their favorite system, which years of superior success had taught them. I know not of a single instance where they resorted to Allopathy when Homœopathy could be had, and of but one where they wished a change of treatment, and that case, unfortunately for us and our city, proved fatal.

As regards the friends of Allopathy, I cannot speak so well. Some of them have left it, and have had recourse to the new for relief. Others have lost all confidence in it on seeing their favorite physicians flee on its appearance, when they had been taught by them that they were *meat for any emergency*. Others can see, through their flight, an entire want of confidence on the part of the physicians, as well as an entire inability to stay the progress of the cholera. With such feelings and with such vision, many, doubtless, will be slow to trust their healths and lives hereafter in their hands; but with the homœopaths their confidence is increased, their enthusiasm renewed, and the truth and virtue of the principle "*Similia similibus curantur*," is the more fully impressed upon their minds from our recent success.

Yours truly and respectfully,

C. HASTINGS, M. D.

SOUTH-WESTERN HOMŒOPATHIC JOURNAL, AND REVIEW.

"Prove all things—hold fast that which is good."

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JOHN T. TEMPLE, M. D., Editor.

OFFICE, No. 35, WALNUT STREET, NEAR SECOND STREET.

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SCIENTIFIC TRUTH—ITS ACTION AND END.

"Nobody has a right to disturb, to paralyze, or to impede the intellectual progress of mankind. The feeble arm of man cannot long counteract the laws of nature, or overturn the order of the universe."

—*Ancellon.*

History reveals to us the fact—confirmed by daily observation—that every great discovery of a scientific truth—especially when that truth is at war with preconceived opinions and long established practice—is opposed by the mass of scientific men. That it should be so is natural. Change of opinion on any subject, with an intelligent mind, must be based upon evidence, proving the error of that opinion. There are, however, two classes of scientific men. One class, and much the larger, opposed to all innovation, wrap themselves in their dignity and learning, and refuse all investigation which leads them without the orbit of their accustomed revolution. The distinguished Kepler, when repeatedly asked by Gallileo to look through his glasses, and be convinced, by ocular demonstration, of the truth of his great discovery, pertinaciously refused, exclaiming "Visionist!" "Quack!" Locke, in speaking of the reception of *new truth*, says, "who, by the most cogent arguments, will be prevailed upon to disrobe himself of his old opinions and pretensions to knowledge and learning, which, with hard study, he hath all his lifetime been laboring for, and turn himself out stark naked in quest of fresh notions? All the arguments that can be used will be as little able to prevail as the wind did with the traveler to part with his cloak, which he held only the faster." Prof. Playfair remarks, "in every society there are some who think themselves *interested* to maintain things as they found them. The introduction of methods, entirely new, must often change the relative place of men engaged in scientific pur-

suits; and must oblige many, after descending from the station they formerly occupied, to take a lower position in the scale of intellectual improvement. The enmity of such men, if they be not actuated by a spirit of real candor and love of truth, is likely to be directed against methods, by which their vanity is mortified or their importance lessened."

The other, and smaller class, although opposed to such discovery at first, are actuated by principle. They do not, however, close their eyes to facts, and are not beyond the influence of evidence. They ask light; and, in many instances, when that light has been reflected upon their senses, and the whole soul warmed by its genial influence, like Sampson, they burst the withs which had bound, and dash under foot the error and prejudice which had enslaved them.

A distinguished man has remarked that men rarely change their opinions on any subject after forty-five. This truth is particularly applicable to the Medical profession. Few, very few, of that age embrace the great truth of Homœopathy. Our efforts to regenerate, are made with a view to their influence on the young, the investigating, the energetic seeker after truth. The present generation of old physicians, is fast passing away; the opponents of this great truth, with them are decreasing annually. The advocates and disciples of Homœopathy are rapidly increasing in our own country, and throughout Europe. And, why should it not be so? Homœopathy is a science established by experiment—based on physical law. No man can be convinced by mere human reasoning that an infinitesimal dose will act in any case: conviction of the fact must be the result of experience. All true science rests on facts, and an explanation of the facts, as far as practicable, constitutes true theory; and all else is baseless hypothesis. It is urged as an objection to Homœopathy that if its doctrines be true, when carried out, they lead to *medical radicalism*, conflicting with long established truths and principles, destroying what is known to be necessary, and proving extremely disastrous. The objection, though a mere vision of fancy, requires a notice.

We affirm that it is impossible, in the nature of things, that a new truth or discovery in science can destroy or annihilate a fundamental law. Natural law is immutable, and cannot be affected by new discoveries.

In adopting new views, we act on the principle of the manufacturer who invents a new machine, which is more perfect, and produces a certain article in a more simple and perfect manner. We adopt Homœopathy because it is an *improvement*; and it is on this principle that new improvements in the various departments of science are adopted. We believe the physician to be bound to use the best means within his reach; and more, that his obligation to know *all* that can, reasonably, be demanded, is greater than all human laws—and, that a failure to do so, constitutes Quackery.

If I have been accustomed to treat any violent disease in a particular way, by a particular remedy, and have thus cured three-quarters of all such cases, and a new discovery is made of a new method, and a new remedy, for this disease, whereby nine-tenths are cured—and I refuse to adopt this new mode of treatment, and this remedy, am I not a quack in every sense of the term? We have no moral right to continue in an old custom because our fathers did. In the Arts, interest prompts to a change in the adoption of improvements: but, in Law and Medicine,

interest is opposed to change, and we should, therefore, be impelled to it by moral principle—although, as Bishop Horne justly remarks, “Truth is a *guest* that often brings those who entertain it into trouble.” It is a remarkable fact that whenever a discovery in science is made, and announced to the world, a very large proportion of scientific men immediately occupy all their energies in opposing it, before they have made any examination, by which they may know the truth or falsehood of the claim. Most of the medical profession say that an infinitesimal dose of medicine cannot produce any effect. When we reply that we have tried them and found them efficient, and ask that they may try them and be convinced, they say as Kepler did to Gallileo—“*Visionist! Quack!*”

If we point them to the effects of miasmata—to the action of odors, (which are infinitesimal parts of the substances from which they emanate,) and to many other facts which they know and believe—their reply is, that has nothing to do with the matter.

There are medical men who believe in the facts and the truth of the principles of Homœopathy, and yet remain in the Allopathic ranks—influenced by circumstances or interest, and in most instances, we believe, from a want of moral courage. Nevertheless, the number embracing Homœopathy is constantly increasing, and will continue to do so, as the principles become better understood.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE—TYRANNY AND PROSCRIPTION.

In a letter, received from Chicago, we learn that a student of medicine, who had studied with a Homœopathic physician, applied to the “President of the Faculty of Rush Medical College,” to know whether he could graduate in that Institution by attending two full courses, and complying with all the requirements of that Institution. The reply was, that “*he could do so on one condition, and that only, that he should solemnly promise never to practice Homœopathy.*”

We know not that we can better expose the bigotry and meanness of such a course, than by contrasting it with the views of honorable, liberal, and enlightened Allopathic teachers. A former President of the New York State Medical Society, in his annual address before that body, (speaking of the Homœopathic system, and the course pursued by the profession towards it,) remarks: “Generally speaking, they have pronounced the whole subject absurd—a delusion—a gross imposition upon public credulity. Now, is this the proper mode of treating it? Is it philosophical to call anything absurd, professing to be founded on observation and experiment? If it be false, it should be proved to be so, by showing that facts do not warrant the premises, or the deductions drawn from them. It is possible that the Homœopathic reasoning may be erroneous; it is possible that the medicines may act as specifics, like the vaccine virus, and that the mode of action may be altogether inexplicable, in the present state of our knowledge. We are, therefore, more interested in determining the correctness of the alleged facts, than in that of the theory offered to explain them. Many of these facts are of such a kind as admit of easy examination, and can be readily proved or refuted. Whether Homœopathy be true or not, it is entitled to have

its claims fairly investigated. The object of the Profession is to ascertain the truth; [Not so says the Rush Medical Faculty.] and if it should turn out that in any disease, the Homœopathic remedies are more efficacious than those known to the ordinary system, *they ought, unquestionably, to be used.* It will not do for the Profession to wrap themselves up in their dignity, and to call the new system absurd, without further inquiry."

We will make but one other quotation from an eminent Allopathic writer, and leave our readers to contrast the character of noble men, although opponents, with the small, limited, dwarfish views of the *President* of Rush Medical College, situated in Chicago, Ill. Cautiously discriminating between mere dogmata, and points essential to Homœopathic doctrine, he unsparingly condemns some of the positions of Hahnemann as untenable, and even absurd, and thus introduces, what he terms "a much more grateful and important task, viz: to prove by the evidence of facts, supported by practical reasoning, that the art of reasoning is more indebted to the Homœopathic doctrines, than to any system that has been hitherto delivered in our schools." That the all-bountiful Creator, continues our author, **"in permitting, for purposes unknown to us, that mankind should be visited by so many scourges, has also scattered around us means to counteract these evils, cannot be a matter of doubt. Instinct leads animals to find out these salutary agents; and various specifics have been discovered by man. The rudest savage is in possession of curative substances, unknown to the civilized, and performs cures where learning and experience have proved of no avail. To extend the limits of specifics must be considered a most desirable step towards adding to our means, and relieving disease; and, in this pursuit, it is impossible to bestow too much praise on the Homœopathic observer."*

CORRESPONDENCE.

In reply to the communication of "Stahl," we remark, that as a general rule, we are not disposed to notice anonymous letters; but, as his appears to be written with a desire for information, we shall answer his inquiries.

1st. "Is it good Homœopathic practice to give large doses of any medicine, provided the medicine be the specific, or Homœopathic remedy, for the disease?" Hahnemann informs us, and observation confirms the truth of his statement, that the more strictly a remedy is Homœopathic to a disease, the more infinitesimal should be the dose. The more specific the remedy is to the disease, the more danger there is in departing from the infinitesimal dose: and we do not believe that any physician, understanding the principles of Homœopathy, will *ever use* any other than the infinitesimal dose in any case of morbid action.

2d. "What is the most striking characteristic difference between Allopathic and Homœopathic practice?" I believe there is none more striking than the therapeutic action of remedies aimed at. Allopathy uses all remedies for their primary action—Homœopathy only for their

* Dr. Millingen.

secondary. On this very rock is where the large-dose Homœopathic gentry make shipwreck of the true science, and founder in the sea of Allopathic errors. Large doses of medicine cannot be given without producing their primary effects; effects which the true Homœopath never desires, because they are always opposed to the curative or secondary action. Hahnemann declares that the most dangerous of all physicians are those who give large doses, upon the principle "*similia similibus curantur*;" and to any man, at all acquainted with the therapeutic action of remedies, this declaration must be perfectly apparent, as a consequence certain and inevitable.

If our answers are not sufficiently explicit, we shall be glad to give a more full and detailed exposition of our principles and practice when we have more space in our journal. We shall be pleased, if "Stahl" shall again favor us, that he supplant his assumed with his real name.

CHOLERA AND ANIMALCULÆ.

MANY of our Allopathic journals, in America and Europe, are astonishing their readers by the announcement of *wonderful discoveries* of Animalculæ in the morbid excretions, secretions, muscular fibre, &c., of patients who have died with Cholera. A full description of their "*size*," "*shape*," "*girations*," &c. &c., is given, and we expect soon to see it announced, by these microscopic philosophers, that the cause of Cholera has been found to be nothing, more or less, than *infinitesimal vermin*. If so, we should like the investigation carried so far as to tell us what *causes these Animalculæ*. Would it not be well for these philosophers to inquire into the nature and properties of healthy secretions and excretions? Perhaps they might discover these infinitesimal tenants in the healthy organism; but if not, they would at least have some evidence that they pertained to deranged function.

Our Allopathic brethren have always, in their investigations of disease, commenced their labors where they should have terminated them—in morbid or functional derangements, instead of a normal or healthy action; and, until this system be changed they must waste their energies, and their talent, in fruitless search after practical truth.

Influenced by the same motive which has ever inspired it, Allopathy still seeks for a *theory of disease*, instead of a *theory of cure*. The warning voice of Hahnemann on this subject has been heard and heeded by many. But the mass of the Profession, like the mass of mankind, are wedded to their idols, and will perish in their folly.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WE have only room to make a short extract from a letter from an Allopathic physician, whose eyes seem to be opened: "Your Journal," he says, "is always a welcome visitor, I never put it down till I read it through; gladly would I embark in the glorious reform, did my situation admit of it. Time will crown the beautiful system of facts with unfading laurels of eternal renown; and unborn lips will bless the name of the immortal Hahnemann, while Allopathy, with her chameleon garb, will be as something that was, but is not."

From the "American Journal of Homœopathy."

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS.

CHARLES A. STEVENS, M.D., of Buffalo, New York, writes, "Homœopathy is gaining ground rapidly in this city."

John R. Coxe, Junr., M.D., of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, wrote August 8th, 1849: "I have had thirty-three cases of cholera, and no deaths."

Dr. Lippe, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in a letter to us—"as to the high potencies, there is no doubt in my mind, but they are much more powerful agents than any I ever used."

Dr. George W. Bigler, of Hagerstown, Maryland, says: "I am happy to inform you that the prejudice that existed in the minds of Allopathists is fast giving way, and some of our most eminent physicians are investigating Homœopathia."

Dr. E. A. Potter, of Oswego, New York, writes: "I grow more and more in love with the practice of Homœopathia, and have good reason to believe it is steadily gaining favor with the intelligent portion of our community."

Dr. Wigand, of Dayton, Ohio, says: "I have had cases of cholera, but they yield so readily under Homœopathic treatment, that it is hardly worth speaking of the danger of that disease. I am now trying *Cimex lect.* in fever and ague, with astonishing success, and will give you a statement of cases hereafter."

Dr. O. E. Noble, of Penn Yan, New York, writes: "Homœopathia is gaining ground very fast in this section; the people are becoming sick of the 'slaughter house'—to use the words of one who had an attack of *colic*, and had been treated with calomel, salts and senna, castor-oil, five drops of croton oil, and thirteen enemas, without relief. I was sent for, and relieved him in two hours."

Dr. Joseph R. Brown, of Peoria, Illinois, writes: "Homœopathia in this city is in its infancy, but slowly and steadily making inroads upon the old practice; and, I have no doubt that, in a few years, this city will be noted for its Homœopathic influence. The city is pleasantly situated, and contains 5000 inhabitants, and fast increasing. Homœopathia has not made as great progress West as in the East, owing, in a great degree, to the fact that many, who have attempted the practice, were ignorant of the true principles, and mixed their practice, which I have found in all places to have retarded the progress; yet, there is a wide field, and many desirable locations, where a *real Homœopath* would do a fine business. The people of the West are becoming sick of taking drugs, and the *intelligent*, when informed, readily embrace the only true doctrine. All that is wanting here is to inform the people, and give them an *honest* practitioner, and the work is soon done. Allopaths here, as well as elsewhere, are raving like *mad men*—using the same arguments. Their days are numbered."

Dr. J. R. Piper, of Washington, District of Columbia, says: "Homœopathy has taken a fresh start in the metropolis, and is progressing finely. I prefer to follow in the footsteps of Hahnemann, in the practice of 'pure' Homœopathia, as far as I understand it, and my success in the treatment of all sorts of diseases, encourages me to adhere strictly to our principles. I wish you would induce Homœopathic physicians

throughout the United States to give their address, and publish a list in your journal."

We would cheerfully comply with this request. Send in your names, gentlemen; but—remember—pay the postage.

From the "Eclectic Medical Journal."

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

EVERY month we observe in our Medical Journals, additional evidence and confessions of the fact, that the Old Hunker profession is going down hill, and that its members are painfully conscious of their increasing unpopularity. Prof. Warren was shocked and startled in the American Medical Association, by hearing its members speak of the *unpopularity* of the profession. The inveterate Old Hunkers of the Lancet, published in this city, have declared that Cincinnati is "the very elysium of quacks," and that the condition of the old profession here, in reference to these annoying encroachments, is so bad that it cannot be worsted. Dr. Dawson, of Jamestown, Ohio, says in the Louisville "Journal of Medicine:"

"On all sides, the profession in Ohio, at the present time, is beset with almost every form and variety of quackery. Coming from such a diversity of sources, and keeping pace with the lights of science—yea, even outstripping almost every thing useful connected with the improvements of the age—there is good reason for the opinion that we are not yet in the worst stage of the trouble."

"The *steam* and *pepper* fever, so far as we are acquainted in the state, has about come to a *crisis*. In the distance, however, new affections, or rather complications of the old, are beginning to show themselves under the various names of 'Reformed Botanical Medicine,' 'Eclectic Medicine,' 'Hydropathy,' 'Homœopathy,' &c.: and, from present symptoms, the most of those formerly affected with the steam and pepper disturbance, are about to take these new troubles in something like the natural way. To drop the figure, the transition from one humbug to another seems *much easier than a return to the solid substantial principles of science*."

"There is another matter which it may not be out of place to notice. We allude to the standing of physicians at present in the estimation of the people. The time has been, it is said, when there was something dignified and venerable, associated in the mind, with a mere announcement of the name of a physician. Is this the case, generally, at the present time? May be it is. If so, we should like to see some one, well-skilled in diagnosis, try his hand in making out what state of mind it is which has given rise to the almost universal custom of the people, when they address a physician, of calling him '*Doc.*' Again, in speaking of the attendance of a medical man on his patients, the common phrase has come to be '*waiting on*' the patient. Thus, a very common form of expression, when any one wishes to inquire about the sick is, '*Doc, how is that patient you are waiting on?*'"

The following allusion to the state of the profession in Alabama, by the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, indicates that it is no better there than in Ohio:—

"ALABAMA STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—Thos. W. Mason, M.D., gave the annual address before this Association; which is published. He laments the crowded state of the profession—but, doctor, we can't kill off the supernumeraries! '*Medicine,*' says the learned orator, has

been placed in a false position, and the office of the physician most egregiously misrepresented,' and he might have added, miserably paid, too."

That these evils are not local or temporary, but are wide-spread and incurable, is plainly admitted in the following article from the same Journal of July:—

"PROFESSIONAL DECLINE.—On the ninth page of an introductory recently given at the Philadelphia College of Medicine, by Henry Gibbons, M. D., one of the faculty, the following sentence occurs: 'Our profession has declined in public estimation within the present century, whilst it has been advancing in its claims and merits beyond all precedent. Mankind appear to have but little more respect for it now than in the days when medical science was but a jumble of superstition and empiricism, and when practitioners were banished from Rome as public pests. To make such an acknowledgment is disagreeable; but if the contemplation of the picture should lead to an effort to correct the evil, and bring about a better state of things, the confession may prove salutary.' Mortifying as this declaration is to those intimately identified with this maltreated profession, it is verily true, that the most learned, morally eminent and excellent, in the ranks of medical practitioners, are not placed higher in the mind of the great public, than natural bone-setters, seventh sons, or itinerant mesmerizers. A few, indeed, in all communities, appreciate a cultivated understanding, and honor talent and science; but the multitude of men and women care no more about educational qualifications, genius, or experience, in a physician, than they do about the police regulations in the planet Mars. A doctor is a doctor, to them, the world over. The more he lowers himself to the vulgar level, the higher place he has in their estimation. The author of the discourse barely speaks this above a whisper, as though it was a profound secret; nevertheless it is just what every body knows; and what a certain order of responsible, thinking people lament, *without the power of changing* so erroneous a public sentiment."

Indeed, the sagacious editor seems to have realized so fully the prospects of Medical Hunkerism, that he has become quite despondent. In his March number he says, referring to Prof. Hun's lecture:—

"With such unremitting efforts as have been made to raise the medical character of the country, by those who are prominent in the schools of medicine, in the production of admirable treatises, like the one to which these observations refer, it will be a sad reflection, in the end, if *empiricism becomes predominant*. Although several State Legislatures are giving their sanction to it, by chartering mongrel institutions, in which neither science nor common sense are recognized, such streams of medical literature are flowing over the land, that *hope may be indulged* of the ultimate triumph of rational principles in medicine, and the overthrow of every kind of imposition which wars against them."

The Doctor felt equally uncomfortable in March at the prospect of a charter being given to the Botanical school at Worcester, he exclaimed:

"The profession in Massachusetts, after an uninterrupted effort of forty years to educate men in the best possible manner for the practice of medicine, may now hang their heads in shame and humiliation. If the Legislature, the fountain of law, has no higher perception of what is due to the intelligence of the age, the flood-gates might as well at once be opened, and allow every man to do what he chooses, without reference to the opinions or interests of any."

CHOLERA.

WE extract from DR. JOSLIN'S "Lecture on Cholera" the following remarks, and commend them to the careful consideration of our readers.

"Whence the horror which the name of this disease awakens? It comes from the deplorable failure of Allopathic treatment. At the Quarantine, on Staten Island, and in the ship that brought the disease there, 64 cases of the cholera have occurred, of which 32 have died. Thus one-half of the patients have already been lost—to say nothing of those who are still under treatment and liable to die. I challenge any man to cite an instance of such mortality among 64 persons under Homœopathic treatment, for any acute disease whatever, and in any part of the world.

"But as ratios obtained from large numbers are more reliable, for showing the true average, I shall confine myself to the cholera of 1831-2.

"In 1832, there was in this city, including Bellevue, 5232 cases, of which 2031 died—*i. e.*, nearly one out of every 2 1-2 or 2 2-3, or in round numbers, nearly 2 out of 5. Of persons treated at their homes, there were 2859 cases, of which 937 died—*i. e.*, about one in every three persons attacked. In the hospitals, (including Bellevue,) there were 2373 cases, and 1094 deaths—that is, nearly one-half died. Such were the best results that could be obtained here by Allopathic skill. There is a remarkable correspondence between this, and the results of the present month above stated. The malignity of the disease, and the impotence of the Allopathic art remain the same.

"In Europe, in 1831-2, the disease, under Allopathic treatment, was still more fatal. In the Allopathic hospitals of Italy and France, in 21 of which I have seen the ratio of deaths stated, the average of the ratios gives 63 deaths out of every 100 patients.

"The only treatment which proved itself worthy of any confidence was the Homœopathic.

"It is not denied by Allopathists themselves, that it was the great success that attended the Homœopathic treatment of cholera in Europe, that gave this system the most powerful impetus that it has ever received.

"Dr. Balfour of Edinburgh, who is prejudiced against the system, and who went to Vienna apparently to endeavor to detect its defects, writes from that city in 1836, the following words: 'During the first appearance of the cholera here, the practice of Homœopathia was first introduced; and, cholera, when it came again, renewed the favorable opinion previously given, as it was through Dr. Fleischmann's successful treatment of this disease, that the restrictive laws were removed, and Homœopathists obtained leave to practice and dispense medicine in Austria. Since that time their number has increased more than three-fold in Vienna and its provinces.' He also says: 'No young physician settling in Austria—excluding Government officers—can hope to make his bread, unless at least prepared to treat Homœopathically if requested.'

"In statistics, I confine myself to the Epidemic of 1831-2, it being the most severe, and the only one whose statistics are tolerably complete.

"Let no one trust his life to any vaunted method of cure which has been tried only on a few scores of patients, and by one or two phy-

sicians. The Homœopathic method has been tried on many *thousands* of cholera patients, and with a success remarkably uniform in different countries.

“Let us compare the results of the two systems in the same city. In Vienna, there were 4500 patients treated Allopathically; of whom 1360 died. There were 581 treated Homœopathically; of whom only 49 died. This gives 31 per centum of deaths under the former, and only 8 per cent. under the latter.

“Dr. Quinn, of London, has given a table of the results of the treatment of ten different Homœopathic physicians. The worst result under any of these physicians, was the death of only one-fifth of his patients, while four-fifths were saved. The best result obtained by any one of these physicians, was the saving of 40 out of every 41 cases, or 3 deaths out of 125—this being the number of cases which he treated. This physician was Dr. Weith, of Vienna. These cures were made at a time when this pestilence was prevailing in that city in its greatest intensity, and baffling all the skill of Allopathic physicians.

“The statements of this venerable man can be relied on. He is above suspicion. He had no party prejudices to mislead him, no professional interests to advance. Formerly a learned and respectable doctor, he felt it his duty to become a preacher of the Gospel. But when he beheld his fellow-citizens doomed to destruction under Allopathic treatment, his feelings as a man, and his principles as a Christian, impelled him to stretch forth his arm for their relief. He had just become convinced of the truth of the Homœopathic doctrine, and of its practical importance. It was distressing to him to be continually called to the death-beds of persons who might have been saved by Homœopathia, but who were perishing in spite of Allopathy. His spirit was stirred within him when he saw the city almost wholly given up to a fatal delusion; and he resolved to suspend, in part, and for a short time, his functions as the *spiritual* guide of his people, and devote himself to their *temporal* salvation. He acted as a true disciple of Him who delighted in saving not only the souls, but the lives of men.

“The efforts of Dr. Weith were crowned with a success fully justifying the expectations which he had been led to entertain by the success of other Homœopathic physicians in this same epidemic. The remedies which he employed were Veratrum, Cuprum, Tincture of Camphor, and, under some circumstances, lavements of ice-water.

“Of the 1093 patients treated by the ten Homœopathic physicians, 998 were saved, and only 95 lost. Thus, the average proportion of deaths was only 1 to 11 1-2, or 2 out of 23 patients; while 21 out of 23 patients were saved. The results above stated, were chiefly obtained at Vienna and in Moravia, Bohemia and Hungary, during the epidemic of 1831-2.

“Similar success was obtained in Russia in 1831 and 1832. Mr. Eustaphiev, the Russian Consul General, to whom our Dispensary is so greatly indebted, has given the result obtained by Homœopathic treatment in various parts of the empire. Of 70 patients, treated in two places, all were cured. The total result was that of 1270 patients; 1162 were saved, and only 108 lost; showing an average proportion of one death in 11 3-4. You perceive this agrees remarkably with the success obtained in all other countries. These facts are derived from the report

of Admiral Mordvinow, who affirms that 'not a single death has occurred where Homœopathic treatment was resorted to in the incipient symptoms of the cholera;' and, that 'it was remarked that all the patients cured by Homœopathic treatment, regained, in a very short time, their former health and strength; while those who survived other treatments were left in a state of weakness, which lasted several months, and but too often terminated in another disease which proved fatal.'

"In Russia and Austria, and at Berlin and Paris, there were 3017 cases treated Homœopathically; of which 2753 were cured, and only 264 died—*i. e.*, only about 1 in 11 1-2 died. On an average more than 10 out of 11 were cured.

"To these statistics I need not add a word of comment to show the immense superiority of the Homœopathic treatment. Such a uniformity in the results, in so many places, and with such a number of patients, must speak convincingly to every intelligent and unprejudiced mind. Our Allopathic brethren—as if conscious of the weakness of their system on a broad field—are at present restricting themselves to a guerilla warfare. When a single death occurs among the patients of the fifty Homœopathic physicians of our city, it is noised about as something remarkable. But if one wishes to know the true relative value of the two systems, he must examine the subject on a broader scale. He must consider the number which Homœopathy cures in this city and throughout the world.

From the "American Journal of Homœopathy."

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

THE success of the Homœopathic treatment of the cholera, dysentery, and cholera infantum, has fixed the attention of thousands upon Hanhe-mann's system of medicine, who previously had not thought it of any value, and passed it by, under the influence of the misrepresentations of Allopaths, as a thing which begins and ends in a day: also, many Allopathic physicians have lately ceased their opposition to Homœopathia, and allow it to be known that they regard it with favor, because of the overwhelming evidence that Homœopathia is perfect in its science, and the most safe and certain in its art.

Homœopathia has stood the test of frowns, of sneers, of ridicule, of misrepresentations, of lies, of legal enactments, of coroner's inquests, and of the most rigid experiments in the cure of the sick—all of which has aided to fix it as the only true system of medicine. What course will hereafter be pursued by the opposition, we are not advised; but it is probable that the senior members of the profession will act as they have done, and contend for the preservation of Allopathia, in an entire state, undisturbed by innovations; but the junior members will gradually yield to the force of truth, for, owing to their educational prejudices, few will be able at once to renounce old medical doctrines, however absurd and pernicious. We know many who, at this present time, are struggling to get free, that they may enjoy the full gratification of a desire for a reasonable medical science, as a guide in the healing art. The former we have long since abandoned, never expecting that they would

be converted from the errors of their doctrines and practice; but the latter, we doubt not, will feel not only at liberty, but under obligation to study with care and diligence those immortal doctrines which were put forth by the illustrious Hahnemann. The people are becoming so thoroughly convinced of the safety and certainty of Homœopathia, that they are kept from renouncing Allopathia only by the force of the personal influence of the senior members of the profession. This state of things cannot continue long, and the junior members, even were they so disposed, could not exert anything like the influence of the seniors; consequently, as it is in Vienna, so it will be in this country, that a young physician will not be employed who is not thoroughly instructed in Homœopathia. This period is rapidly approaching, in fact, it is much nearer than is generally supposed; for, even now, there is not in all this great country a location where an Allopath is needed; but there are urgent calls for hundreds of Homœopaths to supply our cities, towns, villages and country places. This demand must be met, and it will be met, for our enterprising and talented young men cannot but perceive that their interest in honor and emolument is safe when they comply with the wishes of the American people. Therefore, whether it be the love of science, or the love of money, or both, which actuates the young physician, he must come into close communion with the Homœopathic school of medicine. If he stands as an Allopath, he will be regarded as holding doctrines which are false and pernicious; if he takes his position midway between Allopathia and Homœopathia, and denominates himself an Eclectic, he will be looked upon as without principles; and, being a mongrel in medicine, he will be justly suspected of empiricism, and of treating the sick by a series of doubtful experiments, for he relies alone on a kind of loose experience, without a law to govern him. But he who is a pure Homœopathist, who has thoroughly mastered those immutable laws which constitute its science, and faithfully employs them in the cure of diseases, will secure the confidence and the esteem of the people, an honorable name among his colleagues, and an ample supply of all reasonable wants, generously bestowed for acknowledged valuable services.

The signs of the times disclose to us that the views we have taken of the subjects of this article, are not the vagaries of an enthusiastic mind, for they are becoming the common topics of conversation among physicians, and among the people. These very conversations furnished us mainly with what we have here written; and we have not any fear that we shall be charged with extravagant hope or confidence, or an undue heat of imagination, except by members of our profession over forty years of age, and those they control.

The London Correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser of this city, who is, we have understood, one of the editors of the London Times, writes under the date of August 17, 1849:—

“A meeting for the purpose of discussing the nature and treatment of cholera, was held last evening, by one of the large medical societies of London. The speakers were practitioners of repute and experience, but they all differed as to the best means to be used. Dr. Rees was ‘free to confess’ that he had seen a great deal of cholera, and had tried several plans, but he did not believe any one possessed any advantage over the other. A Dr. Hughes, towards the close of the meeting, after

many of the gentlemen had given the results of their personal experience, said, 'he knew very little of the subject matter of discussion when he entered the room; and now he knew less. All the gentlemen who had spoken appeared to hold different opinions.'

"Among other information, recently circulated in consequence of the prevalence of the malady, has been a report of carefully authenticated cholera cases treated by the medical officers of the Edinburgh Homœopathic Dispensary. The number of cases was 236, and their proportion of deaths was only 1 to 3, while the cases treated during the same time under the ordinary method, were 876, out of which the proportion of deaths was as 2 to 1."

The differences of opinion among Allopaths in regard to the treatment of cholera, is not peculiar to that disease; take any one, or all, of the more severe diseases, and the same differences exist. Many medical gentlemen can call to mind, that after listening for hours to discussions in medical societies, they could have exclaimed with Dr. Hughes—"I now know less." The fact, as above related, from London, together with similar ones, quite familiar to us in this country, which every now and then get into the daily papers, go to make up some of the signs, which show that the proud look of Allopathia must come down; and the exorbitant claims of rank on the part of her adherents, their pretended dignity, their proud contempt of others, their ridiculous conceitedness, and their daring presumption, will not be much longer endured by the people, whose interest is at stake.

From the "American Journal of Homœopathy."

MIXED PRACTICE.

THE support we have given to unmixed Homœopathia causes some who agree with us, both physicians and laymen, to communicate their approval of our course. We would, with pleasure, lay these letters before our readers, but they were written by those who do not desire their names to appear in print, for it was the purpose of the writers to give information to ourself, to be used in our own articles, for which service we feel a due sense of benefit.

There is ample evidence in the facts before us, together with the nature of the principles which make up our system, that a mixed practice tends, more than anything else, to retard the progress of Homœopathia.

Wherever cases have occurred, the results of which have been unsatisfactory to those familiar with the facts, uniformly, they have happened in a mixed practice. Were it proper, we could enumerate cases of this kind which induced individuals and families to give up what they thought was genuine Homœopathic practice. But, where the unmixed practice is strictly adhered to, an end is put to doubt on the part of the sick, and of their friends. No other result could reasonably be looked for, if the principles be true, and the practice made to agree with them.

We have just received a letter from a learned and intelligent gentleman, of one of our cities of this state, who, in speaking of two mongrels, says: "though their patients sometimes complain of the taste, nausea,

&c., they keep themselves very popular with the half Homœopaths : and if an Allopath fails in the treatment of a critical case, and the friends of the patient are determined to resort to Homœopathia, the old school doctors are sure to recommend, most highly, these two, as the most skilful. Whether these Allopaths arrive at this partiality from a fraternal regard for their known propensity to heroic dosing, or from a less laudable motive, the result is usually such as to give perfect satisfaction to their own feelings." This writer also remarks : " The time is coming, if it has not already arrived, when the true friends of Hahnemannian principles should know whom, and how far, to trust." We agree in this view of the subject, at the same time, we wish to encourage a generous regard for those who do not yet perceive how inconsistent they are with truth and sound judgment. There can be no such thing as an amalgamation of Allopathia and Homœopathia ; the latter will not allow a deviation from its immutable laws with impunity. The administration of drugs to the sick without strict attention to positively known laws, such as Homœopathia consists in, is a serious matter, and harm will come of it, even if the doses are small. Every drug received into the human system is for good or evil ; the peculiar effects of the poison will be produced whether the person be conscious of it or not. Drug effects are not always palpable in a few hours or days, but the injury they do may appear months afterwards ; this is one reason why Hahnemann was so cautious in advising a repetition of the doses ; and why he was so particular in teaching that we may, especially in chronic diseases, wait for days and weeks with full confidence of favorable effects, even from a single dose of a drug, if Homœopathic to the case ; we have seen this verified too often in our own practice to doubt its correctness. We never would understand why a remedy should be repeated every two hours or so, as is commonly advised in acute diseases ; and two or three times a day in chronic ones. We never heard of a reasonable explanation of this custom, and never expect to ; and with the accurate knowledge of the effects of drugs which our school possesses, it should avoid that custom, and never repeat a dose of a remedy unless it be clearly indicated by the phenomena of the case. Obviously, this practice is kept up among us, by the off-hand prescriptions which are made ; thereby the mind of the practitioner is left in doubt, if the remedy is the true one, and he seeks to accomplish his object by a kind of revulsive action, by the quantity of a drug. Nature's laws never change—therefore, we may look for the appropriate effect of every dose of a properly prepared drug that may be received into the human system. Every true Homœopath should rely with unreserved confidence upon these laws, which he is supposed to understand. Oh! says an opponent, I always thought the medicines of the Homœopath required faith. Well, what of it? Is there anything unreasonable in that? Can a person exercise a genuine faith in that of which he knows nothing? Can one have a real belief in that which he does not comprehend? Certainly not. The Allopath does not believe in Homœopathia, for the reason he does not comprehend it. But let us examine this faith a little further, for after all the outcry about it, when applied to the action of diluted drugs, it is not such a bug-bear as our opponents would have the people regard it. Allopaths have faith too, and, their patients have faith also ; when they give jalap and calomel, they believe they will purge, and the recipient of them

believes so too; and this faith is founded upon experience, and they perfectly comprehend all that is essential to such a result. The Homœopath knows, that drugs prepared in a certain way, and administered under certain conditions, certain effects will follow, and his confidence is unreserved for two reasons: 1st, It is experience the world over; and, 2d, That experience is founded upon clearly developed laws, which are immutable. This saves him from empiricism, and, consequently, he is no quack; nor does he believe in that he does not comprehend. The faith argument, if it may be so termed, is the weakest of all the objections to Homœopathia. For no sensible man does any thing but by faith. We eat, drink, and transact our business by faith, and we take medicine by faith, Allopathically or otherwise. All our interests in this life and the next are by faith. Faith is one of the great principles of man, and that man is a fool who, sneeringly, says the Homœopathic cures are by faith. The main purpose of our own labor is to show that Homœopathia is true, that physicians and the people may have faith in it. We also wish to show, that attenuated drugs are the most suitable to cure human maladies, that the people may have faith in them. Is there anything unreasonable in this? We think not.

Before concluding this rambling article, there is a point which should by no means be overlooked; it is, that sometimes a very crude Homœopathic practice is fallen into by Allopaths; for they, having no fixed principles, wander about, and occasionally get upon our ground: in this respect, those mixed Homœopathic practitioners often resemble Allopaths; and the latter, not understanding the subject, allege that the former have no confidence in their system. The fact is, these persons do not know their own practice, and do not understand one another. This class of Homœopaths are habitually declaiming of the imperfections of Homœopathia—"It is so young," say they, "one man could not have rendered it anything like complete;" and, with a wise look, declare, "It will take hundreds of years before it will be found adapted to all diseased conditions, and, under these circumstances, we must go to the impure sources of Allopathia; and they are true to their faith, they do go there; and we will do them the justice to say, that they do, generally, select the crudest kind of Homœopathia, which has been mixed with Allopathia. Hence it is, they too often fail to cure the sick, and thereby bring a reproach upon pure Homœopathia.

From the "American Journal of Homœopathy."

EXTRACT OF A LETTER WRITTEN TO A FRIEND.

You ask if oil is a legitimate remedy for a Homœopathist to use? I would answer, that in disease, decidedly, No. Oil is but a cathartic, though a mild one. It is an Allopathic measure—a revulsive measure, producing a disease in the bowels. If constipation arises from a determination to some other structure, other than the bowels, the Homœopathist would not give oil, but would prescribe for that determination, together with the constipation, for this simple reason, that he never prescribes for a single symptom, but for the whole group. If he

gave oil, he would be prescribing but for one symptom, in the hope of removing the rest, by overcoming that one, a mode of practice which is peculiar to Allopathy.

Constipation is the result, in most all cases, from an action set up in structures other than the bowels. You must, therefore, perceive that to cure that action by drawing it into the bowels is Allopathic, and does not deserve the name of Homœopathia. And it is equally clear, that when the constipation arises from a torpor of the bowels, to force them by a cathartic would, by the secondary action, (which is the action upon which the Homœopathist relies,) make them hopelessly constipated; for it is well known that Allopathy never does more than palliate constipation, and leaves the case in a far worse state than she found it. The cathartic principle is relying on the primary action of the drug, which is Allopathy: the secondary action, is the action upon which the Homœopathist relies for a cure; therefore, no Homœopathist can belong to the evacuating school—that is not his legitimate position.

From the "American Journal of Homœopathy."

THE DAILY PRESS A MEDIUM OF MEDICAL KNOWLEDGE.

THE time was when medical men, for what reason we know not, regarded it beneath their dignity to write any thing on medical subjects for daily or weekly newspapers; and it was rare for editors of that branch of the press to meddle with medical matters: but a change is gradually taking place, and we should not be surprised that, if in a few years, some of our city papers will find it their interest to have regular medical departments, and competent editors to supply them. Already, scarcely a newspaper from our large cities and towns but contains something on medicine. This is as it should be, for it shows that the people desire information on a subject in which they are deeply interested, and there is nothing unnatural in this. And, furthermore, there is nothing so mysterious in medicine that a layman may not, with a little reading and reflection, learn enough to be able to know when he has a real physician. To know this, even, would be of vast importance to many who are now subject to imposition, not so much from the grossly ignorant pretender, as from the quack with a regular diploma, which are so numerously procured for money, from certain doctor manufactories, with but little regard to the qualifications of the recipient.

WHENEVER we drink too deeply of pleasure, we find a sediment at the bottom of the cup, which embitters the fine draught we have quaffed with so much avidity.

SOPHISTRY is like a window-curtain; it pleases as an ornament, but its true use is to keep out the light.

SOUTH-WESTERN HOMŒOPATHIC JOURNAL, AND REVIEW.

"Prove all things—hold fast that which is good."

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JOHN T. TEMPLE, M. D., Editor.

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ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD.

THE Babel of medical science which Allopathy has been industriously laboring for thousands of years to raise to the skies as an imperishable monument of its divinity, seems rapidly crumbling into its original elements. There is no attraction of *cohesion*, or aggregation, to hold its heterogeneous particles together; gravitation alone holds dominion over the elements of this mighty structure. In vain have the greatest architects of each succeeding age, exhausted their skill and energies in the effort at completion. Blinded by ignorance of natural law, and lured by the reveries of fancy, they have toiled without principle or rule to guide; and, unacquainted with the materials which they used, one part was falling to decay, while another was in process of erection. Discouraged, we hear lamentations from many—and the mingled cry of disappointment and indignation from every quarter.

Hear the great Professor of *Materia Medica*, in the Royal College of Physicians, in London. Speaking of the "extraordinary vicissitudes, so eminently characteristic," as he says, "of the history of *Materia Medica*," he uses the following language: "That such fluctuations in opinion, and versatility in practice, should have produced, even in the most candid and learned observers, an unfavorable impression with regard to the general efficacy of medicines, can hardly excite our astonishment—much less our indignation; nor can we be surprised to find that another portion of mankind has, at once, *arraigned Physic* as a fallacious art, or derided it as a composition of error and fraud. They ask, (and it must be confessed that they ask with reason,) what pledge can be afforded them, that the *boasted remedies* of the present day will not, like their predecessors, *fall into disrepute*, and, in their turn, serve only as humiliating memorials of the credulity and infatuation of the physicians

who commended and prescribed them?" Again, in attempting to account for these fluctuations in opinion and versatility in practice, connected with the *Materia Medica*, he alleges, that its "advancement has been continually arrested, and often entirely subverted, by the caprices, prejudices, superstitions and knavery of mankind;" and, that, "*unlike the other branches of science, it is incapable of successful generalization*"—and he adds the significant question: "In the progress of the history of remedies, when are we able to produce a *discovery* or *improvement*, which has been that happy combination of *observation, analogy and experiment* which have so eminently rewarded the labors of modern Science?" In reviewing this address of the learned Dr. Paris, the able reviewer, (Dr. Channing,) remarks: "Admitting this question to have been unanswerable, as it evidently was, how happened it that it did not occur to this able Professor that, amid the infinity of fictions with which the *Materia Medica* notoriously abounds, even the best established facts, which are avowedly '*incapable of successful generalization,*' can have no pretensions whatever to the rank of a science?" What say you, ye boasters of *regular scientific practice*? Is Dr. Paris right? You dare not deny the truth of his statement. And, why then have the hardihood to call that *science*, which is "*incapable of successful generalization!*" Perhaps you may say that Dr. Paris, although an eminent man, is a solitary witness, and that Allopathy cannot be condemned by one witness. In reply, we say, if the history of this Babel be examined, the evidences of its false claims to science will be found to be as numerous as the stars. Our limits will only permit us to give the testimony of some of the most skilful and laborious architects in this antiquated, crumbling monument—which will, ere long, be remembered only as a striking instance of the combination of intellect and folly in establishing the most gigantic Humbug ever known on earth. But to our proof. The distinguished Girtanner says: "Our *Materia Medica* is a mere collection of fallacious observations;" and to the same effect is the remark of the great Dr. Hoffman—"Perpauca sint remedia quorum virtutes et operationes certæ; plurima vero *infida, suspecta, fallacia, ficta.*" Such has been the language of the conscientious and reflecting of the profession in every age. Speaking of this subject Dr. Channing says: "We feel that the fact we are urging can hardly engage our thoughts too seriously. Indeed, we would that the attention of the whole profession were concentrated upon it, until they realize that *here* the citadel of Medicine is assailable, and that humanity will never cease to reproach us with the direliction of duty so long as we leave it thus open to attack. But for this one unprotected point, had our fortress been stormed, the heroism of its veterans defied, and its best and bravest compelled to succumb before that dread pestilence which, but yesterday, traversed the civilized globe, devastating hamlets, and cities, and kingdoms, almost unimpeded in its march? But for this indefensible condition of our ramparts, had we so often been compelled, tamely to acquiesce in the taunts and jeers of our enemies? Or, when some fearless associate, more actively vigilant if not more sagacious than the rest, hoping to rouse us to a sense of our danger, has shouted in our ears the past delinquencies of our art, what but the received doctrine that the powers of the *Materia Medica* are '*incapable of successful generalization,*' has deterred us from rushing to the rescue? But for this paralyzing conviction, so prevalent in our

ranks, had we not long since rallied with one consent, to the one standard of medical doctrine which Nature has set up? But for this, had the plea of Brutus ever been heard in our forums, from spirits who, 'not loving Cæsar less, but Rome more,' have been compelled to forswear their allegiance, and strike a blow for human emancipation from worse than Cæsar's bondage? Who of us did not feel his blood curdle in his veins? Whose pulse did not stand still with grief and humiliation, when, but a brief period since, an eloquent pen, well-known in the cause of Medical Philosophy, held up for our contemplation the following appalling delineation of theoretical and practical medicine?—

'It seems to be one of the rules of faith in our art, that every truth must be helped into belief by some persuasive fiction of the school. And I here owe it to the general reader to confess, that as far as I know, the medical profession can scarcely produce a single volume in its practical department, from the works of Hippocrates down to the last-made text-book, which, by the requisitions of an exact philosophy, will not be found to contain nearly as much fiction as truth. This may seem so severe a charge against both the pride and logic of our art, that I crave a moment of digression upon it.

'There are tests for all things. Now, a dangerous epidemic always shows the difference between the strong and the weak, the candid and the crafty, among physicians. It is equally true that the same occasion displays, even to the common observer, the real condition of their art; whether its precepts are exact or indefinite, and its practice consistent or contradictory. Upon these points—and bearing in mind that we have now in medicine the recorded science and practice of more than two thousand years—let the reader refer to the proceedings of the medical profession during the prevalence of the so-called *Asiatic Cholera*, and he will find their history every where exhibiting an extraordinary picture of prefatory panic, vulgar wonder, doubt, ignorance, obtrusive vanity, plans for profit and popularity, fatal blunders, distracting contradictions, and egregious empiricism; of twenty confounding doctors called in consultation, to mar the sagacious activity of one; of ten thousand books upon the subject, with still an unsatisfied call for more; of Experience fairly frightened out of all his former convictions, and of costly missions after moonshine, returning only with clouds.

'Now I do assert, that no art which has a sufficiency of truth, and the least logical precision, can ever wear a face so mournfully grotesque as this. In most of the transactions of men, there is something like mutual understanding and collective agreement, on some points at least; but the history of the Cholera, summed up from the four quarters of the earth, presents only one tumultuous Babel of opinion, and one unavailable farrago of practice. This, even the populace learned from the daily gazettes; and they hooted at us accordingly. But it is equally true, that if the inquisitive fears of the community were to bring the real state of professorial medicine to the bar of public discussion, and thus array the vanity and interests of physicians in the contest of opinion, we should find the folly and confusion scarcely less remarkable, on nearly all the other topics of our art.

'Whence comes all this? Not from exact observation, which assimilates our minds to one consenting usefulness; but from Fiction, which individualizes each of us to our own solitary conceit, or herds us into

sects, for idle or mischievous contention with each other; which leads to continual imposition on the public, inasmuch as fictions, for a time, always draw more listeners than truth; which so generally gives to the mediocrity of men, and sometimes even to the palpably weak, a leading influence in our profession; and which helps the impostures of the advertising quack, who being an unavoidable product of the pretending theories of the schools, may be called a physician with the requisite amount of fictions, but without respectability.

“Such is the mortifying, the melancholy picture from the easel of no less an artist, than the author of ‘The Philosophy of the Human Voice.’* It needs no key to explain its graphic features; and it needs no sage to perceive that its original had never existed, but that the arch of the medical sciences was in want of its key-stone; and it was to supply this desideratum, to give to this structure a consistency, a strength, and a beauty, which, for the first time, establish Medicine among the positive sciences, that Homœopathy has been vouchsafed to man.”

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### INTERESTING CASE.

Mr. J. L., aged 35, a man of great strength and powerful frame, was attacked with rheumatism in one hip, in August last; resorted to the usual treatment (Allopathic); grew worse for four weeks, when he was unable to turn in bed, or move either leg or foot without great agony. He then resorted to Homœopathy by the advice of his employer. When we saw him he lay on his back, perfectly helpless, and unable to move his body, or either of his lower extremities. When perfectly quiet he suffered but little; his body, “from the hips down, felt dead, except when he made an effort to move,” then the most exquisite pain was the result. He had no fever; tongue clean; pulse full, regular, and 85 to the minute; appetite good; skin natural to the touch. He had taken several large bottles of medicine—he knew not what; could not bear any pressure on his hips or lower spine.

11th Sept.—Prescribed Rhus, four times a day; six pellets in four table-spoonfuls of water; to be continued for two days.

13th.—Slight improvement; directed Bryonia to be given four times a day; six pellets, as above, for two days.

15th.—Considerable improvement; medicine continued for two days more.

17th.—Able to move his feet a little, without much pain. Gave Rhus; three doses a day, for two days.

19th.—Amendment continues; can move slightly his body, with great care; his legs can now be bent without pain by taking time; continued the medicine for two days more.

21st.—Still improving; gave Bryonia, three times a-day, six pills; to be continued for three days.

24th.—Able to sit up a little; in fine spirits; ordered one dose of Bryonia a-day, for four days.

28th.—My patient moving about with crutches; his back still “very lame;” ordered Rhus, one dose a-day, for four days.

\* James Rush, M. D.

Oct. 5th.—Discharged cured.

10th.—Was visited at my office by Mr. L., although his residence was two miles distant. He continues in good health to this day. In this case we used the third potence on No. 2 pellets.

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### NARROW ESCAPE!

A. B., the son of Mr. B., of Ohio, six years old, was taken sick with slight fever, and gastric derangement. An Allopathic physician was called in, and commenced his treatment—"secundum artem"—after the latest and most approved method. He continued, day after day, for ten days, the child growing worse every day. The three last days the child lay in a comatose state, frequent convulsions, then speechless, the eyes rolled up, motionless and apparently dead. The physician told the mother that the child could not live, as he had done every thing which could be done to save him. At this crisis we were called in; found the child as above described; knew not a prescription which had been made; but as soon we were made acquainted with the symptoms which had been developed through the entire treatment, we pronounced the child *poisoned*, to the great surprise of the mother and uncle, by whom we had been called in. The little fellow had been drugged with opium, in some form, until it was as manifest as if there had been written with blood across his brow, Opium—Opium—Opium. When we went in, the mother stood weeping over her stupified, senseless child, wringing her hands in bitterness of soul; she inquired, with an expression of anguish, that baffles description, "Doctor, is there any hope?" When we informed her that there was hope—nay, a certainty of restoring him—we leave the reader to imagine a mother's feeling concentrated in an only child. We gave the common antidote for this poison, and in five days the little boy was up and enjoying his meals with great zest.

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### TO OUR READERS.

WE must again remind our readers that it will be very agreeable to receive from those who are in arrears, the amount of their subscriptions. It will afford us the most substantial proof of their appreciation of our labor in the cause of truth and humanity.

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### CORRESPONDENCE.

DR. E. HUFF, of Louisville, Ky., under date of the 30th Nov., writes that "The Homœopaths of Kentucky have held a convention in this city, and organized a society, called 'The Kentucky State Homœopathic Society.' Homœopathy is gaining ground in this State since its unparalleled success in the treatment of Asiatic Cholera has been made manifest. It has received an impetus, from its success in that epidemic, that no sarcasm can overcome or reproaches impede. The number of practitioners is steadily and rapidly increasing, and the doctrine is becoming more and more popular, daily, among the most intelligent portion of our community. The editors of all our papers are now favorable to it, and their columns opened to us for any thing pertaining to it."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

It is with great pleasure we insert the following article from a new correspondent, and hope, frequently, to receive communications from his felicitous pen. His communication will be concluded in our next number.

## A FEW THOUGHTS ON HOMŒOPATHY.

Although every means of correct information are within the reach of all who may be anxious to obtain a knowledge of Homœopathy, yet we find many erroneous opinions entertained, by the people, respecting it; their impressions in most cases being derived through *media* which do not transmit a true reflection of its principles. Information of the healing art is communicated in two ways: the one by reading and reflection, the other being imparted by those who are the proper organs of the profession. This being the case, as all must admit, it behooves those, who profess to teach the public, to be fully versed in the matter intended to be communicated, in order that safe and useful impressions, or sentiments may be made which will be of practical use in life. There are two errors, more or less prevalent, respecting a proper conception of the true nature of Homœopathy, to which attention is particularly invited: It is said by some, who ought to know better—others do it ignorantly—that the principle of Homœopathy consists in giving the same remedy to cure a disease that will produce it. The assertion is false; the difference between it and what is really true, turns upon the import of the words *identity* and *similarity*. To illustrate:—Mercury will produce salivation, therefore it is said, by way of derision, to be the remedy to cure or remove it; when, as in exemplification of the latter word, sulphur, given to a healthy person will produce itch, therefore it will cure any one of that disorder, provided the symptoms of the disease are similar (not the same) to the symptoms of the drug. Homœopathy merely expresses the specific relation between drugs and diseases. This relation is connected with every therapeutic agent in the universe, and ever will be. Upon a proper understanding and use of this fact must depend the amount of success of any medical systems in the treatment of the various phases of morbid conditions. A system of medical practice, founded merely on pathology, is imperfect and irrational: there never can be any uniformity of opinion among medical men—hence arises the diversity of sentiment in the treatment of the same disease. The treatment, by Allopaths, of Asiatic Cholera corroborates lamentably the truth of my remark. A theory or law of cure, based upon therapeutics, is not liable to the same objections, nor does it give rise to discrepant notions. Individuals may differ very honestly respecting pathology, but they never can touching the qualities or virtues of medicinal agents: they possess, now, the same properties, whether mineral or vegetable substances, that they did when first formed or produced. Our *Materia Medica* is like a mirror in which may be seen symptoms, or phenomena, similar to every species of disease which “human flesh is heir to” — what a beautiful adaptation in the provisions of nature! As soon as the law “*similia similibus curantur*” was announced, Hahnemann fortified it by ample proofs, drawn, not only from his own experiments, but from a mass of testimony gleaned from the works of distinguished medical

writers in all ages, from the time of Hippocrates down to his own period. Our adversaries are challenged to refute these truths, not by words merely, but by facts. Their refutation, heretofore, has proved to be a task disproportionate to their strength. Abuse and misrepresentation, at this day, will neither pass for sound argument nor satisfy mankind upon a subject involving the laws of health. He who wishes to revolutionize public opinion must divest himself of prejudice; go into the work an earnest inquirer after truth, with no inclinations to pervert facts to suit preconceived views.

Another error is—as supposed by some—that Allopaths and Homœopaths use the same remedies in the treatment of the same diseases—hence arises the perplexity without being able, exactly, to understand it. If large doses of medicine be barely sufficient to remove morbid conditions, how is it possible to effect the same object with small doses?

There are two points in the above statement: an elucidation of them is necessary to a proper answer. Firstly,—but few remedies are employed by the two schools in the same diseases; Secondly,—Homœopathy expresses merely the specific relation between drugs and diseases without reference to quantity, this matter being regulated by experience; Thirdly,—the remedies which are used in Allopathy and Homœopathy for the same maladies are specifics: the discovery of their use by the former being by chance, whereas, by the latter, their use is founded upon Homœopathy, therefore form but links in the great chain of the law “*similia similibus curantur.*” The principal remedies alluded to are sulphur in itch, quinine in some forms of intermittents, ipecac in vomiting, mercury in syphilis, rhubarb in certain cases of diarrhea, vaccine virus in the prevention of small pox. In Allopathy the action of these specifics were so many isolated facts; the proper sphere of their application was known, while any *great principle* by which they could be linked together, explained and referable, was unknown until it was discovered and defined by the great Hahnemann. Until the law of gravitation was discovered and defined by Sir Isaac Newton, many natural phenomena were wholly inexplicable, because it was not known upon what *great principle* they were dependant for their development, and into which they were resolvable. If Homœopathy be untrue it will of itself soon pass away. If it be true no opposition can crush it. Penal enactments have been in force to prevent the dispensation of its medicines; persecutions drive many of its votaries from their native country into more hospitable lands. Notwithstanding a resort to such measures, so unjust, tyrannical, and disgraceful to those who were engaged in them, its almost-smothered flame could no longer be confined—its foes are now viewing, with amazement, its wide-spread influence and rapid progress in all civilized countries.

If restrictions, in the shape of legal enactments, could not arrest it in its infancy, how is it possible *now*, with more age and strength, to suppress or circumscribe its influence? Its hold on the public mind is too deep to be uprooted by the most inquisitorial ordeals. If those who are the professed guardians of health, and whose province it is to find out the best means for its preservation, refuse to investigate and test its merits, the people, relying upon their own judgment, based upon what they have seen and witnessed, will place upon it the seal of their approval.

The truth of the systems is easily tested; any verdict rendered against it, unless founded upon good evidence, is not entitled to any weight. How may this testimony be obtained? Simply by instituting experiments with drugs upon healthy and diseased persons—their effects carefully noted—then compare these results with the reports of the same remedies in the *Materia Medica*; if the drug symptoms are not identical, some ground would exist to base an objection; to judge of its merits in any other way would be comparable to a jury rendering a verdict of guilty without legal evidence.

We are told by *one*, cases of disease, under our supervision, are cured by Nature alone: it is strange, however, she works so much more kindly for Homœopathy than Allopathy. Why, it is asked, does she thus partially favor one class of co-laborers to the exclusion of the others? Is it because the former, acting in harmony with vital action, conducts the disorder, affecting the human body, to a more safe, speedy and favorable termination, while the latter, in its prostrating effects, weakens her efforts to overcome it? Another objector says, it is by the power of imagination that Homœopathy achieves such wonders; it not being denied but what it is as equally successful as the old school system. This position avails our adversaries nothing, for the object of the healing art being to restore health to the patient in the most speedy manner, with the least injury to the constitution, if it can be done even without medicine so much the better. How, in reply, is it that infants are cured; also insane persons; those laboring under inflammation of the brain, as well as cutaneous or eruptive disorders, and some forms of scrofula?

The new system has been discussed, but never refuted experimentally; it has lost nothing by the test of investigation; it courts the most rigid inquiry. If, upon a fair trial of its high pretensions, conducted in the manner prescribed, it should prove to be untrue, let it be consigned, with the many exploded systems of the past, to oblivion. On the contrary, if its high claims should be maintained, give it the rank to which its merits entitle it. The present age has been fruitful of great results; the sphere of science is extending; news is now carried by electricity; ships, by the use of steam power, have brought distant countries into proximity; rail-roads are in contemplation to intersect any portion of our country, thereby affording facilities for speedy traveling. Why should not similar improvements be made in medicine? The authority of the old-school system is questioned; its mode of practice proved to be irrational, and destructive to life; yet, any one who dare point out its defects, apply the knife to the rotten parts, or insert a probe to search for soundness, the charge of innovation is made. All discoveries and inventions were, at one time, innovations upon former practices and systems. A consciousness that a reform is right will always find advocates enough, prompted by sufficient resolution and ability, to complete it: and he who expects to stay the march of intellectual improvement, will soon be crushed beneath its irresistible and progressive movement. Homœopathy is a system of specifics; every disease has its appropriate remedy, or remedies, for its removal; none others can be substituted for them; by these means the practice of medicine becomes an exact and certain science. Physicians, in different parts of the world, are governed by the same rules, under the same circumstances, in the treatment of a case—hence arises uniformity in practice. It, then, being uniform every-

where establishes its universality: it follows what is uniform, and universal must be founded upon a law of nature.

[To be Continued.]

From the "Ohio Medical Examiner."

### EXTRACTS FROM A PAPER BY DR. PAYNE.

HOMEOPATHY is the science of specifics—the realization of an idea which is fast gaining ground in the philosophical world, that no one thing in the whole world of creation, is exactly like another; or can fill the place, or perform the office of anything but itself; and that this diversity of conformation and use, is required for the formation of a perfect whole, as the variety of form and use of the various organs and tissues are required to make a perfect human body. Everything, even the most minute, has a distinct place to fill, and a particular office to perform, which can never be completely filled or performed by another. This is an idea not less true than beautiful, and it shows us the mutual dependence upon each other of all things, and demonstrates the truth of the proverb that "nothing was made in vain." All things are thus seen to assume a dignity of character; and this is enhanced in the degree that each one works out, faithfully, its legitimate duties in the world, for thus each is performing an indispensable office, which cannot be accomplished by aught else. He who is disposed to think there is an identity of properties and use in any two things in the surrounding world, or that the uses of one thing can be replaced by those of another, may obtain a sufficient amount of evidence to convince him of the erroneous tendency of his thoughts, by critically examining and comparing the symptoms developed by the various bodies contained in the Homeopathic *Materia Medica*. He may take the two hundred and fifty drugs, compare symptom with symptom, and after making all necessary allowance for the inadequacy of our language for the expression of ideas, and the difference of judgment of the different provers, he will find a difference so marked as to convince him that each body maintains an independent position, and occupies a sphere that can never be occupied by anything else. Now, when passing over this range of two hundred and fifty bodies, promiscuously selected, he finds a diversity so marked as to leave no doubt that, so far as the rule is without an exception, he may, by inductive reasoning, arrive at a tolerable degree of certainty that such is the fact throughout nature's wide domain.

The objects of the surrounding world, admit of a two-fold relation; both having a direct and particular reference to man. One is for the formation and sustentation of his body in health; the other is for its restoration and support when it falls into disease. The one class we call *nutrients*, and the other *poisons*. But they are both really supporters of life, in their own legitimate spheres; but out of them they induce disease, and, at length, death. Thus, that which imparts nutriment and support to the body in a state of health, becomes a fruitful source of disease, and the ally of death, when the body becomes sick. And so with the other class which we call *poisons*. In a state of health, they become poisonous to the system; but when the organism is diseased, they become supports of life until the relation is changed. A conscious-

ness of the necessity, and a desire for food, in a state of health, are grounded in this immutable relation of the human body with the circumambient world; while a conscious necessity and desire for medicine, in disease, have their origin in the same cause. Now we know from experience, and legitimate inference, that every object belonging to this class of (so-called) poisons, has the power of developing an independent disease, when introduced into the organism in a state of health—a disease that no other drug can exactly assimilate; and this truth underlies the whole art of Homœopathy. It is from a knowledge of this fact that the true Homœopath ceases to generalize—ceases to rest the result of his treatment upon vague *Nosologies* and *Pathologies*; and first seeks to place in his mind a true likeness of the disease, and then searches for a corresponding likeness in the symptomatology of drugs. He knows he cannot discard a symptom, even the most minute, if he would not fail to get an exact image of the disease. If he overlooks or ejects one symptom, he fails to get the image, or destroys a feature which may give character to the disease, and, consequently, must fail to get a corresponding likeness from the vocabulary of drug symptoms. As well might the limner, in portraying a particular face, rest the perfection of his picture upon the mere formation of the most general features, such as the nose, eyes, mouth, forehead, chin, ears, etc., and reject all the particular lineaments, and call that a true image; or a painter, in depicting a landscape, rest its perfection upon the mere formation of land, trees, shrubbery, etc., and disregard the form, and particular arrangement of objects contained in the view, together with light, shade, and the laws of perspective, and expect an exact transcript. What man, even the most sweeping generalizer, would not regard such a painter as entirely ignorant of the first principles of his art? And yet the above example perfectly illustrates the character of the generalizer in Homœopathy.

Every diseased state of the human organism, is represented by some object in the surrounding world; or every object embraced in that grand division, called drugs, or poisons, is an embodiment of active principles, similar in their character to those operative influences, which, when exhibited in the organism, we call disease. This truth is taught us by observation and experience. For example, an individual, after exposure to cold, or depressing atmospheric influences, is suddenly seized by shiverings and chills, alternating with flushes of heat, or followed by burning heat over the whole body; short and hurried respiration; hacking and dry cough, with stitching pains in the chest—also, during deep inspiration; cough much excited or increased by every deep inspiration, or when attempting to speak; or else, hard and dry cough, with pain in the head, and shootings in the sides; or cough with expectoration, viscid, tenacious, lumpy, and often muco-sanguineous. The above are some of the general symptoms that characterize an inflammatory state of the lungs. Of course, in most cases, other symptoms would exist, requiring note, in order to complete the picture for practical purposes. But these symptoms are sufficient for our design. Now this group of symptoms may be exactly assimilated by the introduction of *phosphorus* into the system when in a state of health, in quantities sufficient to induce disease—showing, conclusively, that the operating influences, in both instances, are similar, for exactly similar



effects result in both cases; and it is an axiom that "like effects can only result from the operation of like causes." True, other drugs may induce symptoms indicative of inflammation of the lungs, but no other drug can exactly assimilate a phosphorus pneumonia. We have only to subject the organism to the influence of the various substances that will not subserve for nutriment in a state of health, to assimilate every disease with which the human body is, or ever can be, affected—unless in the mutation and progressive development of the outward world of nature, the character of these bodies so changes as to make them differ essentially from what they now are, in which case there will be a corresponding change in the character of diseases. The Homœopathic *Materia Medica* will be incomplete, and, consequently, the Homœopathic physician will be proportionably limited, until every one of these poisons, or drugs, is proved upon the healthy organism. This conclusion can hardly admit of doubt, for the proof is ample and convincing to all who are willing to admit a small portion of evidence upon the assent of the rational faculties. But even the single assent of reason, unsupported by experience, will not be long required; for the fact that every *natural disease* may be assimilated by a *drug disease*, is being daily demonstrated by the labors of a few indefatigable Homœopaths, in the trial of new drugs. Out of the two hundred and fifty of such bodies, selected without regard to their sectional locality, or chemical or botanical differences, we have as many distinct diseases which have nothing in common but a general morbid resemblance. It is said as many distinct diseases; but it seems that each drug has the power of developing many diseases. This is not the fact. Again, we will take phosphorus as an example. This drug develops one group of symptoms which we call *pneumonia*; another called *typhus abdominalis*, etc. Now these are not really fully developed, distinct, and individual diseases. They are merely fragments of a phosphorus disease; or groups of phosphorus symptoms, having a local and particular development. And if it were possible for *one* body to sustain the whole power of phosphorus, without death, we might see all that it is possible for phosphorus to effect, successfully developed in one body. But this can never be. Owing to an hereditary tendency to disease, or some other cause, one organ is prone to take on more of the disease than any other organ; or the distinctive tendency is stronger towards one organ than to any other, and this organ is deprived of its power to sustain its harmonious relation with other organs of the body, and disease ensues and at length death, before the full power of the drug can be developed. But in each group of symptoms, we shall find those which characterize the group as belonging to a phosphoric disease. Now in selecting a remedy for any group of symptoms, it is necessary that this distinctive feature of the drug, as shown in a particular group, should be known, otherwise we must fail of success. It is not necessary that we should remember every symptom, but the symptom that at once characterizes the group, as belonging to a particular drug. When investigating a case of disease, we shall observe one or more groups of symptoms, which, for mere convenience, we honor with some special name—it matters not. After collecting and arranging every symptom, even the most minute, according to its relative value, we shall have a perfect picture of the disease. Now we shall find, on looking over the picture, that it possesses many symptoms in common with many groups. These general

features are so strong and prominent, often times, as to present almost the same appearance. Nevertheless, the group, as a whole, is unlike any other group. The question then comes up—What is the distinguishing feature? What has this group of symptoms about it, by which it can be distinguished from any, or all other groups? This is the question to be decided by the physician. And when this is correctly done, he turns his attention to drug diseases, to find an exact resemblance—to find its daguerreotype. In following this course, the work is accomplished without lumbering the memory with the host of symptoms which every drug is capable of developing; for, as surely as the distinctive feature of the group of drug symptoms corresponds with the distinctive feature of a group of symptoms developed in the organism by natural causes, so surely will the correspondence hold good throughout. This general law, which governs the relation of both *natural* and *drug* diseases, will not admit of an exception. *This is Homœopathy—‘RATIONAL HOMŒOPATHY,’* in its broadest and most particular sense.

#### THE REV. DR. LATTA VERSUS HOMŒOPATHY.

MANY of our readers may not be aware that there is in Cincinnati, Ohio, a Rev. gentleman, who is an Allopathic doctor of great zeal. This Rev. Doctor edits a paper called the *Methodist Expositor*; and in that paper accused two Homœopathic physicians of making false statements to the public about their cholera cases; and likewise accused them of using Allopathic remedies. A Homœopathic Society, of Cincinnati, composed entirely of citizens, appointed a Committee to inquire into these charges and report to the Society for the benefit of the public. The report was made, and we extract the following from it:—

The Committee have no doubt but Doctor Latta sincerely believed that his report of the “*nine cases*” was true, and that his report, as published, was made in accordance with reports of respectable and responsible individuals, who also believed what they reported *to be true*; and the Committee presume that Doctor Latta will promptly correct what he finds to be incorrect in his published statement on this subject. His error consisted in giving too ready heed to those *rumors* which are always rife in times of terror and alarm, like that through which this community has recently passed; but which are *seldom correct*, and are *often* totally *unfounded*.

The Committee think that, upon reflection and further inquiry, the Doctor, and those gentlemen who reported to him these nine cases for publication, will be satisfied that the golden rule would have required of them a more careful scrutiny into the truth of the rumors upon which that part of the article in the *Expositor*, relating to the nine cases, was founded, before giving the sanction of their names and influence to statements bearing so materially upon the reputation and happiness of the men against whom the statements were aimed: and that Doctor Latta would, himself, desire that rumors prejudicial to his own practice *as a physician*, or to his veracity *as a man*, should be examined carefully, and with charity, if not with some grains of allowance for human infirmity, before being made the subject of an attack in a popular and influential newspaper.

It is further charged, that the Homœopathic physicians profess to have been practising "Homœopathy for the cure of cholera and other diseases, when in fact, according to their own showing, they have adopted Allopathic treatment universally."

The undersigned are not disposed to question the sincerity of this charge, although they have not been able to find any proof of its truth, either in the report of Drs. Pulte and Ehrmann, or elsewhere. They are aware, however, that the charge is credited by some intelligent persons, and is regarded as a matter of importance. It is therefore entitled to their consideration.

The first question is, whether camphor, and the other remedies used in cholera, as stated in the report of Drs. P. and E., are *Homœopathic* remedies in that disease; that is to say, *whether these remedies, administered in large doses to persons in health, would produce symptoms similar to those of cholera in the several stages of it, for which they are respectively administered?* This is a simple question of fact, to be decided by recorded trials of the medicines on healthy persons. The most direct and complete sources of evidence on the subject, are Hahnemann's "*Materia Medica Pura*," and his work on "*Chronic Diseases*," and "*Jahr's Manual*," (Homœopathic works,) in which are registered the actual provings of each drug, carefully made, under the most favorable circumstances, upon men who were in health.

Allopathic writers have no occasion, nor has it been their custom, to prove their drugs on the healthy. In cases of poisoning, only, do they learn the primary effects of medicines. Their observations are mainly confined to sickness. Their works, therefore, furnish but an imperfect record, or description, of the symptoms produced on the healthy person by any medicine.

But your Committee have thought it due to the opponents of Homœopathy, to look into their books, that, if they have given any testimony on the subject, that testimony may not be lost. The first medicine to be tried is camphor. The "*United States Dispensatory*," a standard work in Allopathy, which has gone through eight editions, and the authority of which will not be disputed by any regular physician, gives the following account of the medical properties and uses of camphor. "In large doses, it displays a more decided action on the brain, producing more or less *giddiness* and mental confusion, with a disposition to sleep." "In immoderate doses it occasions *nausea, vomiting, anxiety, faintness, vertigo, delirium, insensibility, coma* and *convulsions, which may end in death.*"—"*U. S. Dispensatory*, p. 157, 8th Ed'n."

If to the above symptoms, be added what the patient provings of Homœopathy have long since established, viz., "*involuntary diarrhœa*," and *coldness of the extremities*, we have a vivid picture of cholera itself, in its first and second stages. These symptoms of camphor, beside many others of a similar character, are also recorded in the Homœopathic works, and are sustained by a cloud of intelligent witnesses. The assertion, therefore, of the learned Doctor, that "no one, he was sure, would assume that camphor was emetic, or cathartic," was not well considered.\*

\* The following extract is taken from the last No., (Sept. 1849,) of a respectable medical, (Allopathic,) journal of this city, the *Western Lancet*, edited by Drs. L.

The medicine mentioned next in order to camphor, by Drs. P. and E., and which usually follows camphor, or is used alternately before and after it, in their treatment of cholera, but which is still more relied upon in the second stage of the disease, is veratrum album, or white hellebore.

In the "United States Dispensatory" this plant is described as "*a violent emetic and cathartic, capable of producing dangerous and fatal effects, where incautiously administered. Even in small doses, it has sometimes occasioned severe vomiting, hypercatharsis, [excessive purging,] with bloody stools, and alarming symptoms of general prostration.*" "*U. S. Dispensatory,*" p. 733. Such is the Allopathic account of veratrum. As we might expect, however, the more careful trials of Homœopathy, revealing the minutest, as well as the most distinguished, symptoms of veratrum, have shown a correspondence between those symptoms and the vomiting, purging, cramps, and prostration of the Asiatic cholera, which is truly wonderful. Veratrum, therefore, throughout the Homœopathic world, is the leading specific for this epidemic.

Next, in order, is cuprum, or copper—an important remedy—and used by Drs. P. and E., in the second stage of the disease. The Allopathic authorities say of this substance, that "*its combinations, when taken in poisonous doses, produce nausea and vomiting; violent pain in the stomach and bowels; frequent black and bloody stools; small, irregular, sharp and frequent pulse; faintings; burning thirst; difficulty of breathing; cold sweats; paucity of urine; violent headache; cramps, convulsions, and finally death.*"—"U. S. Dispensatory," p. 289.

Imperfect as is this description of the symptoms produced by this drug, it is, nevertheless, sufficient to show that *copper* is the very last remedy which Allopathy would use in cholera. But the patient provings of Hahnemann and others, have shown a correspondence between the symptoms of this drug and those of cholera, far more complete, if not more striking, than is to be found in the "United States Dispensatory". The detailed symptoms, however, as found in Hahnemann's works, or in Jahr, are too voluminous to be recited in any report of tolerable length.

Secale cornutum, or ergot, is also a remedy mentioned in the report of Drs. P. and E., as sometimes used by them. The Allopathic description of the effects of this substance upon the healthy person is very slight. It has not come to their observation as a deadly poison, like

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M. Lawson and J. P. Harrison, Professors in the Medical College of Ohio. Our object in introducing it, is to show that gentleman of high standing in the medical profession, entertain the same opinion on this subject as that expressed by Dr. Latta—viz, that the use of *camphor* by our Homœopaths in cholera, is a complete abandonment of the Homœopathic doctrine. It will also be seen from this extract, that the writer does not understand the great Homœopathic doctrine of *similia similibus curantur*. This is sufficiently plain from his own explanation of it.

"HOMŒOPATHISTS DESERTING THEIR OWN SYSTEM.—The remedy principally relied upon by Homœopaths in the treatment of cholera, appears to be camphor, or—to adopt a more spiritualized technicality—*camphora*. Now camphor, in all of its forms, and in various doses, has been employed by the regular profession, but strange to say, without any of those marvelous results ascribed to it by Homœopaths. But the mystery is, how can *camphor*, upon Homœopathic principles, cure cholera! It is well known that one of the fundamental principles announced by Hahnemann is, that a remedy must be capable of *causing* the same *disease* that it is intended to *cure*. This is the principle of *similia similibus curantur*—or like cures like—the true Homœopathic doctrine. Now every one will be able to perceive that *camphor* could not possibly *cause* cholera, and yet it is announced as a remedy for that disease. This is an obvious abandonment of one of their main principles."

hellebore and copper. But it is said by them that "Death from single doses, in inferior animals, is preceded by symptoms indicating *irritation of the stomach and bowels, great muscular prostration, loss of sensation, and sometimes slight spasms.*"—"U. S. Dispensatory," p. 314.

Of the symptoms of vegetable charcoal, which is one of the most important Homœopathic remedies in the collapsed stage of cholera, we find no account in the Dispensatory, as this substance has not figured as a poison. But its provings upon healthy persons have shown to the *Homœopathic physician*, that the symptoms of no other medicine correspond more nearly to the collapsed state than do those of vegetable charcoal; and, hence, when properly prepared, it is generally preferred to other remedies for that stage of the disease.

But arsenic, which is recommended as scarcely second to any of the preceding remedies, in both the second and third stages of cholera, is known to the Allopathic books, from its frequent use and effect, as a poison. We may, therefore, look again into the Dispensatory for symptoms on the healthy person. And here we find the symptoms more numerous than we have room to detail. Among them are, *nausea; anxiety; frequent sinkings; burning pain at the præcordia; irritable stomach, so as not to be able to support the blandest drinks; palpitation; syncope; insatiable thirst; burning heat over the whole body, or a sensation of icy coldness; difficult respiration; cold sweats; change in countenance; prostration of the strength; loss of feeling, especially in the feet and hands; delirium; convulsions;*" &c. &c. The provings of Hahnemann and his followers confirm most of these symptoms; although these provings being made with infinite care, for scientific purposes, have resulted in a much more complete history of all the symptoms of this powerful drug.

Such are the symptoms produced on the healthy person by the several remedies used by Homœopathy in cholera.

What, then, are the symptoms of genuine cholera? Although it would seem unnecessary to detail them in a community where the disease has been so recently witnessed in every form, yet, even at some risk of fatiguing the audience, the Committee will give a statement of these symptoms, as found in an elaborate "report on spasmodic cholera, prepared by a Committee under the direction of the Counselors of the Massachusetts Medical Society," pages 11 and 12, published at Boston early in the year 1832. This is an Allopathic work of the very highest authority, and of great merit.

Among the symptoms of Asiatic cholera there given, are, first, vomiting and purging, in which the ordinary contents of the alimentary canal are very rapidly evacuated. Then ensue copious rice-water discharges from both the stomach and bowels. The evacuations are preceded and accompanied by remarkable constitutional affections, general feelings of indisposition, change of countenance easily recognized by the experienced physician, when the patient is scarcely aware of his own change. Partial deafness, with some giddiness, or even actual *vertigo*. A sense of anxiety, despondency, and often a sullen despair. Immediately after the first evacuation, and sometimes before any, a sudden prostration of strength ensues. Extreme coldness, with a remarkable shrinking of the whole body; pulse gradually sinks until it can no longer be felt at the wrist. The sense of faintness and of exhaustion of the stomach is extreme. Cramps ensue in the limbs, and subsequently in the trunk.

Anguish, connected with that sudden failure in the functions of the heart, which constitutes an important and characteristic part of the cholera. Inward sense of heat, accompanied with unconquerable thirst. Secretion of urine fails, while there exudes a clammy cold sweat.

We have now presented, on the one hand, the symptoms of the medicine claimed to be *Homœopathic* to cholera; and, on the other, those of the disease itself. A more striking correspondence between the one and the other could not well be imagined. Whatever, therefore, may be said of the *efficacy* of these remedies in cholera, the undersigned consider it *proved beyond any fair controversy, that they are truly and strikingly Homœopathic, and come strictly within the rule, "Similia similibus curantur."*

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From the "British Journal of Homœopathy."

### HOMŒOPATHY AT THE SPANISH COURT.

The *Eco del Comercio*, a Madrid newspaper, states that all the Royal physicians at the Court of Queen Isabella, had sent in their resignation. The reason for this, is the reception at Court of Dr. Nunez, a Homœopathist, who has been promoted in consequence of his being the attendant upon the favorite, General Serrano. This conduct of the Allopathic physicians appears to the editor of the *Lancet*, highly commendable, and worthy of imitation by the Court physicians of our own country, in the event of any dissenter from the legitimate ranks being admitted to the presence of majesty. It is most probable, however, that in the event of such an occurrence in this country, the leaders of the medical profession would change their opinion, as they once did in somewhat similar circumstances. A physician in high practice, but having a degree neither from Oxford nor Cambridge, applied to be admitted in the College of Physicians, of London. That illustrious and independent body replied, that they were sorry to deny so worthy an applicant, but it was against the laws to admit him. Soon afterwards he was appointed physician to the reigning Sovereign, who expressed his desire to the College of Physicians, that he should be a member of their body. A conclave was held without loss of time, and with all haste they abrogated their obnoxious clause *pro tem.*, had a diploma made out, signed, and dispatched to the physician to His Majesty, which he—*sent back to them.*

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What say you, ye Allopathic physicians of St. Louis? Is this a fair sample of the spirit which animates your antiquated "*regular scientific body*"? We believe that if Allopathic physicians are *agreed* on any *one subject*, it is in opposing truth. Facts make no more impression on their mind, than the light of the sun upon a man born blind. They wrap themselves in self conceit and ignorance, and thus shut out the glorious light of truth which is surrounding them. In illustration: A doctor of our city, who had tried in vain to cure an eruption on a child, when told that Homœopathy was about to be tried, declared to the parents that it was all a Humbug: subsequently when the beautiful effects of the infinitesimal doses were shown to the doctor, and the speedy cure announced, his only reply was, that the Homœopathic doctor was a fool. Poor fellow! Poor fellow!

# SOUTH-WESTERN HOMŒOPATHIC JOURNAL, AND REVIEW.

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*"Prove all things—hold fast that which is good."*

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**JOHN T. TEMPLE, M.D., Editor.**

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## THE TRUE AND THE FALSE.

In all business, quality, not quantity, is *the* test of worth. It is expected of every one who unfurls his banner as a devotee of the new system, that he should at least adhere to its essential characteristics, otherwise, the public will be liable to imposition, as it is impossible for the people who are not initiated into the medical art, at first to distinguish pure from impure Homœopathy. Should its garb, however, be assumed by individuals unfit to fill the sphere arrogated to themselves, intercourse with society will soon reveal the base counterfeit. In medicine, as in other matters, there are differences of opinion; hence arise parties, with certain great principles by which to distinguish the one from the other. The limits of each are defined with proper tests, a compliance with which are required for admission into the ranks of either. This state of things arises from the very nature of society, affording convenience and system for effectually prosecuting its purposes. The boundary of the two systems is strongly marked—obvious as day and night—totally opposite in principle, it must forever remain an impassible gulf between them. If the one be true, the other is false; what justification is there then for a mixed practice? Such a manoeuvre reminds me very much of border depredations, piratical in their nature, sacrificing principle to secure spoils. If Homœopathy, with its ample means, is not able to compete with every disease, much less with Allopathy, it is surely not the fault of the system; the cause lies at the door of its peculiar (rational) guardians. In every department of life, men of positive character, decisive and unflinching, maintaining their position under all circumstances, are not only the most useful, but the principal instruments in forwarding all great measures; men who vacillate and truckle to popular opinion, for selfish ends, thereby compromising their principles, are seldom placed in responsible stations—they are not reliable in the hour of danger, and will abandon their posts to the enemy.

PRACTICE *Versus* PROFESSION.

IN all professions, from the sacred priesthood, to the mere mountebank, there is great diversity of character and talent—and all are duly respected when they practice what they profess. The man who stands in the sacred desk to proclaim salvation to fallen man, though he may be of feeble intellect, yet if he is consistent in his life, and his actions and profession harmonize, he merits, and will receive, the plaudit of every intelligent man, however widely he may differ in opinion as to the doctrines advanced. If a juggler comes in our midst, professing to perform fetes of legerdemain, and we find him performing what he promises, we give him that mead of praise due to the consistency of profession and practice. But if the actions of either of these characters did not conform to their professions, they would be scorned as impostors. So it is in every other profession. In the noble science of Homœopathia, there are men to be found, professing to be disciples of the immortal Hahnemann, whose practice is at war with his injunctions, and who even sneer at his example. Hahnemann says: "As it is requisite, in the Homœopathic treatment, that the doses should be *extremely small*, it may be readily conceived that every thing which exercises a medicinal influence on the patient, should be removed from his regimen and mode of life, in order that the effects of such minute doses may not be destroyed, overpowered or disturbed by any foreign stimulant." But these wiseacres say: "It is all folly to prohibit perfumery;" it is "ridiculous to deny coffee, mint julips, or even pickles—we are not so *particular* as all that comes to." We regret that there are to be found such men in the Homœopathic ranks; and we feel called on to say to all such, that hypocrisy may wear the garb of truth for a while, but its exposure is as certain as was that of the ass in the fable, who assumed the lion's skin. We quote from an old Poet, for their special benefit, the following on the hypocrite:

"No man's condition is so base as his:  
None more accursed than he: for man esteems  
Him hateful, 'cause he seems not what he is:  
God hates him 'cause he is not what he seems.  
What grief is absent, or what mischief can  
Be added to the hate of God and man.

From the "Western Journal of Medicine."

## EXTERNAL USE OF CHLOROFORM IN LUMBAGO.

In the *Gazette des Hopitaux*, of October, 1848, it was announced that Dr. Moreau, of Tours had discovered that chloroform, applied to the skin over the seat of the disease, had proved very efficacious in the treatment of lumbago.

Numerous experiments made since that time, both in France and elsewhere, with this most astonishing agent, have very conclusively established the efficacy of its external use, not only in lumbago, but in numerous other nervous diseases. No later ago than yesterday, a professional friend, of this city, related to me a case of the most distressing facial neuralgia, which had been immediately and permanently relieved by a single application of chloroform. The same gentleman has used it with equal success in neuralgic pains in other parts of the body. I have myself used it with entire success in two cases of the most intolerable ear-ache.



A brief account of some of the cures reported by Dr. Moreau, may prove interesting :

1. Lapeniere, epileptic, aged 19 years, of lymphatic temperament, was seized about three weeks ago for the first time, with lively pains in the loins. The pains soon became intolerable, and even extended into the left thigh. A large piece of batting, moistened with chloroform, was applied *loco dolenti*. The pain disappeared entirely in the course of twenty-five minutes, and has not since re-appeared.

2. A man, aged 59 years, who had suffered from repeated attacks of articular rheumatism, was suddenly seized, on the evening of the 21st ult., with a most violent lumbago. The pain was felt principally in the left loin and hip. The least change of position or movement produced the most excruciating suffering; difficulty of respiration excessive; chilliness, general perspiration; considerable febrile reaction; tongue loaded. On the morning of the next day, chloroform was applied in the usual manner. Relief obtained in twenty or thirty minutes.

The above cases are very similar to those which were reported in a preceding number of the *Gazette*. The third case, the termination of which is equally satisfactory, is of greater value than either of the others, from the fact that the pains to which the patient was very subject, almost invariably lasted from fifteen days to a month. Under the use of chloroform, he was completely relieved of them in three days.

3. M. Trubin, of robust habit, but subject for many years past to rheumatismal pains, the seat of which was especially in the region of the kidneys, was seized with one of these pains, which was very intense, and occupied the right-lumbar region, from whence it reached to the hip and thigh of the same side. The slightest movement augmented it very greatly; the patient walked with great difficulty, dragging his leg. Pressure produced no pain at any point. Twenty-four hours after the appearance of the disease, chloroform was applied over the seat of the pain. Its usual effects were produced. The patient experienced a smarting sensation, and the skin reddened. In the evening a very sensible amelioration had occurred. The next day the pain had disappeared; there only remained a feeling of numbness and weight in the regions which the evening before had been painful. The next day, the third from the first application of the chloroform, the cure was complete. The skin desquamated over the points touched by the chloroform.

We may here make a remark which is of some importance in a therapeutical point of view. It is necessary to act promptly and with vigor; this is the price of success. The more recent the lumbago the greater are the chances of cure. It is equally important not to be sparing with the chloroform. M. Moreau seldom employs less than from one to two ounces; and he also contrives that the batting shall cover as nearly as possible the whole of the painful part. After the application of the chloroform, the patient must be put to bed, and covered in such a way as to protect him almost entirely from the action of the anæsthetic vapors. The unsatisfactory result of the following case may, we believe, be attributed to the quantity of chloroform employed being too small.

4. Ardan, aged 30 years, had never suffered pain of any description, until on the 25th of October, when he was suddenly seized with intense pains in the loins; he was bent double, without power to straighten himself; the pain was felt most between the shoulders. On the morn-

ng of the 28th, an application was made along the course of the vertebral column, of batting, upon which had been poured at most about 50 drops of chloroform, and which was allowed to remain only about ten minutes—M. Moreau wishing to avoid producing vesication, which had occurred in a case that we will presently report. The pain was almost instantly calmed, but it reappeared in the evening, though less distressing than it was in the morning. The patient, moreover, complained of excessive heat in the part with which the chloroform had been in contact. The next day the pains were very slight, but they did not entirely disappear until two days later.

The rapidity with which the pain yields has always appeared to be in proportion to the extent of the injury done the skin, and that a slight and partial vesication, disseminated here and there, has been produced. The contrary is the case when the chloroform has only determined a more or less vivid redness. In the following case there was complete vesication and very rapid recovery:

5. Favier, aged 55 years, has suffered towards autumn, for many years, with rheumatismal pains, sometimes articular, sometimes muscular, of which the mean duration was from six weeks to two months. The patient remembers to have had his first attack of lumbago at the age of 18 years. The vague and sometimes very acute pains that he feels in different parts of the body, alternate ordinarily with violent pains in the head.

On the 3d of November, attacked with lumbago, the intensity of which rapidly increased, and prevented all motion. On the 11th, chloroform was applied in the usual manner. Favier first complained of an icy coldness in the part to which the chloroform had been applied; then soon after a sharp and growing heat, which he compared to that of a red iron. The apparatus was removed at the expiration of twenty minutes, when the skin was of a crimson red. The pains had disappeared as if by enchantment. The next day the patient got up, walked about, went up and down stairs without exciting any pain. The chloroform, in this instance, produced a true vesication; the epidermis was raised and filled with serum. Four days after, the patient still felt in the parts a sensation of heat and numbness.

The curative action of chloroform is not always equally prompt and instantaneous. This, however, is only the exception to the rule, for in two cases only out of seven was it necessary to renew, after a considerable interval, the application of the remedy.

6. B. had been subject, for three or four years past, to rheumatismal pains, which, two or three times a-year, manifest themselves in the left shoulder. These pains appeared in the early part of December; it was impossible for B. to move his arm without crying out; the pain extended to the finger points. Blisters and cups were applied without affording any relief. The diseased shoulder was then enveloped in batting saturated with chloroform; the pains yielded, but slowly; nevertheless, B. was able to resume his work the same day. The next day the pains re-appeared; application of the chloroform overcame them in less than thirty minutes.

7. M. Malson, director of the hospital, has been subject to lumbago for a great number of years.

On the 13th of December, an intense pain arose in the lower part of the loins; it was continuous, with frequent twitchings; the slightest movements were impossible; the patient was obliged to keep his bed.

Frictions, with a complicated linament, sinapisms, and injections of turpentine were of no avail. On the 16th, chloroform (about one ounce and a half) was employed; to a sensation of burning, which was easily borne, succeeded a quiet, agreeable heat. At the end of eight or ten minutes, the patient was able to turn himself in bed without exciting any pain. The chloroform not appearing to act with its customary energy, the bathing was allowed to remain for half an hour. In the evening the patient got up, dressed himself, walked about in his chamber, and to his office, without experiencing anything save a slight pricking sensation in the loins, similar to that produced by the application of sinapisms. About six o'clock however, the pains returned, though much less intense than at first; dull, and without any thing twitching or shooting in their character. The night was passed in this condition, and on the morning of the next day, the pains had assumed a certain violence. Chloroform re-applied. The skin scarcely presented the redness produced by a slight sinapism, when, in an instant, as was the case in the first instance, all pain ceased, and the patient was re-possessed with entire freedom of motion. The next day the patient felt a stiffness in the loins, numbness, etc. The same day he set out for Paris in a carriage—remained absent for many days; no suffering has been felt since. The last consideration that I shall offer upon this subject relates to a neuralgic affection other than lumbago. M. Moreau employed chloroform in a single case of sciatica and failed. He has, nevertheless, communicated the outlines of the case, which contains certain peculiarities of a nature to induce us to believe that chloroform was not entirely innocent of the cure which was obtained in less than twelve days.

8. Madam F., a woman employed in the hospital, had suffered for some days with a very acute sciatic pain. The disease had commenced by a lumbago, induced in consequence of a strain. The first application of chloroform only very slightly allayed the pains; the second produced no effect whatever; nevertheless, the liquid had produced a large erythematous patch upon the skin. The next day the hip and the superior part of the thigh were covered by a large blister, the surface of which, after the removal of the epidermis, was touched at different points with the bathing saturated with chloroform; a little while after this the pains had disappeared. In the night, the pains shot about anew. The next day the patient got up and walked about. It was still, however, not until seven or eight days later that she was completely relieved and able to resume her work.

The mechanism of the action of chloroform, used in this way, appears to be this:—There is first rubefaction, and then revulsion produced by this rubefaction of the skin; afterwards, absorption and direct action of the anæsthetic upon the muscular and tegumentary extremities of the nerves.

D. W. Y.

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

### A FEW THOUGHTS ON HOMŒOPATHY.

(Continued.)

ONWARD is the motto of the age, in every department of industry — Mechanical Arts are reaching greater perfection; the employment of the greatest amount of power with the least expenditure of labor in any performance, is the desideratum of scientific men: Why should not

a similar spirit of free inquiry be tolerated in medicine? This jealousy implies rottenness, or why so much uneasiness manifested? Is the old School System too much hallowed by its antiquity to raise in the mind a doubt of its soundness? The old standard is still held up as a test of medical orthodoxy, beyond the precincts of which, it is forbidden to go, or incur the displeasure of these self-styled *Censors*. There is more quackery in Allopathy, than out of it. Evidence of the fact is scattered broad-east everywhere. The large amount of Patent medicines now vended in every community is justly chargeable to it. It is an effort to supply a deficiency in the old system, wherein it has proved incompetent to furnish suitable remedies for the wants of the sick. How far they have succeeded it is impossible for me to say—the two classes of *Empirics* are running parallel courses—they hurl and return at each other the charge of quackery, to which appellation the people have rendered a verdict of guilty against both. The materia medica in part of the old school has its origin in antiquity—additions have been made in every age of its progress, to the present period. It contains many remedies *learnedly* classified, notwithstanding this array of Therapeutic agents, how many of them, it is asked, are used by physicians? Mercury, ipecac, quinine, morphine and opium, with a few cathartics; not forgetting *Sarsaparilla*, as an alterative, together with *blistering*, and the *lancet*, and occasionally a seasoning with *cayenne pepper*; these make up mainly the sum total of the means in the routine of practice. Is not the very idea of treating so many forms of disease with means so limited, foolish and absurd in the extreme?

Its Pharmacology, although maturing for ages under the guidance of the best intellects, is presented to us as a confused mass, without any definite principle by which to arrange its elements into a rational system. A greater part of it, as has been seen, is like so much rubbish, useless in its present shape, piled away, seldom overhauled unless to search for some remedy that may be suggested by accident or caprice. Of the drugs above mentioned, mercury holds the first rank (without which, Allopaths would give up in despair, and cast aside their pill-boxes and saddle-bags) in the treatment of most diseases irrespective of symptoms. If required to treat gout, dropsy, rheumatism, diarrhea, dysentery, dyspepsia, inflammation of the lungs or diseases of the heart, affections of the abdominal viscera or diseases of the skin, Mercury is the remedy. The plea alleged for its frequent administration is founded upon the miserable and erroneous pathology, that the *liver*—the scape-goat of the profession—is at fault. In all the above named affections its function is supposed to be abnormal upon this assumption, with its well known effect on the secretory organs, is the attempted justification of its universal use. It is true mercury is a specific to some forms of Hepatitis; it is likewise true, by too frequent use of it, a morbid condition is produced by overstimulation. Upon withdrawing the stimulus an opposite state ensues—torpidity. To remove this condition, there must again be a repetition of the drug. Thus the victim is constantly vacillating between alternate extremes—never well, nor never will be. This is a specimen of Allopathic practice. Who, I would ask, can estimate the amount of mischief resulting from it?

“During the discussion between Drs. Draper and Watson, at Boston, Dr. W. stated, that in the course of four years he had taken from the

citizens of Boston and vicinity, 100 barrels of blood, and had administered 49 pounds of mercury.”

This is a beautiful specimen of Allopathic practice. This position strikingly illustrates the pernicious practice of removing obstacles in the alimentary canal by purgation; if the bowels are forcibly acted on by drugs for a short time, nature will cease to perform her office unless aided in the same manner. In this way occur so many cases of confirmed constipation, and ever will be, so long as the human system is subjected to the primary action of medicines. There is no one remedy in nature, or the *materia medica* applicable to the cure of so many varieties of disease as is claimed by them for mercury. All quack medicines, however different in kind and composition, claim the same power or merit. The charge of charlatanism applies with equal force to Allopathy in the universal use of this drug, as it does to the class of persons who are vending their boasted nostrums as specifics. I do not say their professions establish the fact—professions and actions with them are widely different—but I do assert, that it is fully established by their practices. Diseases should be removed, if treated rationally, by attacking them in their seat or abode—morbid structures alone should be operated upon—sound structures should not be disturbed, or morbid action will in a short time be set up in them. The usual practice of making *well* organs sick, in order to make *sick* organs well—their principle of treatment—is the greatest absurdity and insult that was ever offered by any sect, however bigoted. It is quite otherwise with the *materia medica pura*—it is a record of facts, systematically arranged, none of which are useless; all are employed in cases indicated by their pathogenesis. Every drug has its appropriate sphere, that cannot be filled or performed by another. Unless this was so, it would not be a system of specifics suited to every phase of disease.

The exact effects of each drug are known; therefore in the use of them there is little liability of confounding them, (effects) with symptoms of disease—an important matter to a physician. Disease is a disturbance of the natural and normal conditions of vital action, or life—forces the nature of which is unknown. There is as much impossibility of arriving at a knowledge of it as it is to comprehend the nature of mind or matter. The effects of the law of gravitation are seen, so are the phenomena of mind and matter; their properties or qualities are cognizable by the senses; farther than this point the subject is veiled in darkness. We then know nothing of them, except their effects or phenomena. So it is with diseases—the symptoms of disease are the only indices by which the mind is made cognizant of abnormal conditions. The practice of looking into the interior of the dead body, to search for the cause of disease, with the view of basing a system of medical practice upon it, is irrational—all appearances upon post-mortem examinations are but the ravages of the disorder, or the effects of a cause whose march of ruin is seen, while its essence, imponderable and nontangible, is incapable of any analysis. If miasms are capable, in so attenuated a form, of producing so great disturbance of the laws of health, one need not be surprised at the mischief resulting from the frequent use of drugs in large quantities. The constitution is made to succumb to the inroads of a greater destroyer than any natural morbid agent. There can be no question of the fact, that mankind have much more to fear from *drug*, than from *natural*, diseases. The large invalid portion of every community will attest it who have been subject to Allopathic doses.

Under Homœopathic treatment, results are different. The only want to the human economy is attributable to disease: proof of the greater security of life is fully established by reference to statistics of Pneumonia, Asiatic Cholera, Croup and Scarlatina, as well as other maladies not necessary here to enumerate, made out by authority of law in the shape of Hospital Reports — from the sanction of public authority they are entitled to full credence. It is from such data the superiority of the new system is demonstrated, and if disbelief is still entertained in view of these facts, it shows the bigoted perverseness of our opponents. They will neither have the evidence furnished by us, nor seek it by their own provings upon healthy or diseased subjects. The matter is capable of certain demonstration — as much so as any experiment in the Laboratory. If, by the union of two or more substances, chemically combined, a different substance is produced, there can be no denial of the result, it being attested by the senses. So it is with the elements of Homœopathy: when drugs are administered by the rule prescribed, definite results must follow; then, by a comparison of them with the *Materia Medica*, their uniformity or disagreement may be verified. The plea of ignorance is no excuse. The usual assertion by Allopaths, that there is no truth in the system, is entitled to no weight, as they have not made themselves qualified to judge — possessing no knowledge of the subject. The rapid change going on in the public mind, will, ere long, force them to think, and demand of them to be educated in Homœopathy, or they cannot procure business, as is now the case in many parts of Germany. "Homœopathy is in the ascendency. It will, as Mirabeau once prophesied of Liberty, make the tour of the world. Originated in Germany, the land of many a useful invention, it has taken ground in that country, in France, in Switzerland, and Italy; it has spread over Denmark, Sweden and Russia; it has crossed the sea to settle in England, and Scotland, and America: it has made its appearance even in Turkey and Egypt."

LOGOS.

St. Louis, December 31, 1849.

From the British Journal of Homœopathy.

### HAHNEMANN ON THE CONTAGIOUSNESS OF THE ASIATIC CHOLERA.\*

Two opinions, exactly opposed to each other, prevail on this subject. One party considers the plague as only epidemic, of atmospheric-telluric nature, just as though it were merely spread through the air, from which there would in that case be no protection. The other party denies this, and holds it to be communicable by contagion only, and propagated from one individual to another.

Of these two opinions one only can be the right one; and that which

\* *Aufruf an denkende Menschenfreunde über die Ansteckungsart der Asiatischen Cholera*, von SAMUEL HAHNEMANN. Leipzig, Verlag von Carl Berger, 1831. We think it may be interesting to our readers to know Hahnemann's opinion on the subject of the contagiousness of Cholera, and have, therefore, translated his brochure on the subject, and give it entire. We may remark that the theory of animated contagions, here broached, is by no means peculiar to Hahnemann, but was held by many eminent observers long before his time, and is still entertained by some; for an account of its most recent development by the distinguished pathologist Henle, we must refer our readers to *Fletcher's Pathology*, page 71.---[EDITORS.]

is found to be the correct one, will, like all truths, exercise a great influence on the weal of mankind.

The first has the most obstinate defenders, who adduce the fact that when the cholera has broken out at one extremity of the town, it may the very next morning be raging at the other extremity, consequently the infection can only be present in the air; and that they (the physicians) are in their own persons proofs of the non-contagious character of the cholera, seeing that they generally remain unaffected by it and in good health, although they are daily in personal communication with those dying of cholera, and have even tasted the matter they ejected and the blood out of their veins, lain down in their beds, and so forth. This foolhardy disgusting procedure they allege to be the *experimentum crucis*, that is to say, an incontrovertible proof of the non-contagious nature of the cholera; that it is not propagated by contact, but is present in the atmosphere, and, for this reason, attacks individuals in widely distant places.

*A fearfully pernicious and totally false assertion!*

Were it the fact that this pestilential disease was uniformly distributed throughout the atmosphere, like the influenza that recently spread over all Europe, then the many cases reported by all the public journals would be quite inexplicable, where small towns and villages in the vicinity of the murderously prevalent cholera, which by the unanimous efforts of all their inhabitants, kept themselves strictly isolated, like a besieged fortress, and which refused to admit a single person from without—inexplicable, I repeat, would be the perfect exemption of such places from the ravages of the cholera. This plague raged fiercely over an extensive tract on the banks of the Volga, but in the very middle of it, Sarepta, which had strictly and undeviatingly kept itself secluded, remained perfectly free from the cholera, and up to a recent period none of the villages around Vienna, where the plague daily carries off a large number of victims, were invaded by cholera, the peasants of these villages having all sworn to kill any one who ventured near their village, and even to refuse to permit any of the inhabitants who had gone out of the village to re-enter it. How could their exemption have been possible had the cholera been distributed throughout the atmosphere! And how easy it is to comprehend their freedom from it, seeing that they held aloof from contact with infected individuals.

The course followed by the cholera in every place it traversed, was almost uniformly this: that its fury showed itself most virulently and most rapidly fatal at the commencement of its invasion (evidently solely because at that time the miasm encountered none but unprepared systems, for which even the slightest cholera miasm was something quite novel, never before experienced, and consequently extremely liable to attack them, very infectious); hence it then infected persons most frequently and most fatally.

Thereafter the cases increased, and with them, at the same time, by the communication of the inhabitants among each other, the quantity of the diluted miasm, whereby a kind of local sphere of cholera-miasm exhalation was formed in the town, to which the more or less robust individuals had an opportunity of becoming gradually accustomed and hardened against it, so that by degrees always fewer inhabitants were attacked by it and could be severely affected by it (the cholera was then said to take on a milder character), until at last all the inhabitants were

almost uniformly indurated against it, and thus the epidemic was extinguished in this town.

Did the miasm only exist in the general atmosphere the cases could not be less numerous at last than they were at the commencement, for the same cause (said to be the general atmospheric constitution) must have remained identical in its effects.

The *only* fact brought forward by Hufeland against my proofs (viz: that on board an English ship in the open sea, about the latitude of Riga, that had had no (?) communication with the town, two sailors suddenly fell ill of Cholera) proves nothing, for it is not known how near the ship came to the infected town, Riga, so that the sphere of the miasm-exhalation from the town, although diluted, might yet have reached and infected the sailors, who were still unused to the miasm, especially if they, as is often the case, were rendered more susceptible to it from intemperance.

The most striking examples of infection and rapid spread of cholera take place, as is well known, and as the public journals likewise inform us, in this way: On board ships, in whose confined spaces, filled with mouldy watery vapours, the cholera-miasm finds a favorable element for its multiplication, and grows into an enormously increased brood of those excessively minute, invisible, living creatures, so inimical to human life, of which the contagious matter of the cholera most probably consists—on board these ships, I say, this concentrated aggravated miasm kills several of the crew; the others, however, being frequently exposed to the danger of infection and thus gradually habituated to it, at length become fortified against it, and no longer liable to be infected. These individuals, apparently in good health, go ashore, and are received by the inhabitants without hesitation into their cottages, and ere they have time to give an account of those who have died of the pest on board the ship, those who have approached nearest to them are suddenly carried off by the cholera. The cause of this is undoubtedly the invisible cloud that hovers closely around the sailors who have remained free from the disease, and which is composed of probably millions of those miasmatic living creatures, which, at first developed on the broad marshy banks of the tepid Ganges, always searching out in preference the human being to his destruction, and attaching themselves closely to him, when transferred to distant and even colder regions, become habituated to them also, without any diminution either of their unhappy fertility or of their fatal destructiveness.

Closely but invisibly environed by this pestiferous infectious matter, against which, however, as has been observed, his own individual system is, as it were, fortified by the long resistance of his vital force to its action, and by being gradually habituated to the inimical influence surrounding him, such a sailor (flying from the corpses of his companions on board) has often gone ashore apparently innocuous and well, and behold! the inhabitants who hospitably entertained him, and first of all those who came into immediate contact with him, quite unused to the miasm, are first most rapidly and most certainly silently killed by the cholera, whilst of those who were more remote, such only as were unnerved by their bad habits of life were most disposed to the infection. Those who are not debilitated, and who have kept at some distance from the stranger, who is surrounded by the cholera miasm, suffered only a



slight attack from the miasmatic exhalation hovering about in a more diluted form; their vital force could easily ward off the weaker attack and master it; and when they subsequently came nearer it, their system had by this time become somewhat habituated to the miasm, retained the mastery over it; and even when these persons at length approached nearer or quite close to the infected stranger, their vital force had thus gradually become so fortified against it, that they could go about with him with perfect impunity, having now become completely uninoculable with the contagious principle of the cholera.

It is a wonderfully benevolent arrangement of God that he has made it possible for man to fortify himself against, and render himself unsusceptible to, the most deadly distempers, and especially the most fatal of them all, the infectious principle of cholera, if he gradually approaches it ever nearer and nearer, allowing intervals to elapse in order to recover himself, provided always he have an undebilitated body.

When first called to a cholera patient, the physician, somewhat timid as yet, as is but reasonable, either tarries at first in the ante-chamber (in the weaker atmosphere of miasmatic exhalation), or if he enters the patient's room prefers keeping at some distance, or standing at the door, orders the nurse in attendance to do this or the other to the patient; he then prudently soon takes his departure promising to return again shortly; in the meantime he either goes about a little in the open air, or goes home and has some refreshment. His vital force, which at the first short visit at some distance from the patient, was only moderately assailed by the diluted miasm, recovers itself completely in the meantime by this recreation, and when he again comes into the patient's room and approaches somewhat nearer to the patient, it soon by practice comes to resist more powerfully the more concentrated infectious atmosphere that exists closer to the patient, and at length from frequent visits, and a nearer approach to the patient, it attains a mastery over the assaults of the miasm, so that at last the physician is completely hardened even against the most poisonous cholera miasm at the bedside, and rendered quite uninfected by this pest; and the same is the case with the nurse who goes as cautiously and gradually to work.

Both the one and the other then boast, because they can come into immediate contact with the patient without any fear and without any ill consequences, that they know better than to call the disease contagious — it is not, they say, the least catching. This presumptuous, inconsiderate, and perfectly untrue assertion has already cost thousands their lives, who in their ignorance and quite unprepared, either approached the cholera patient suddenly, or came in contact with these cholera physicians (who do not treat with camphor) or the nurses. For such physicians and nurses, fortified in this manner against the miasm, now take away with them in their clothes, in their skin, in their hair, probably also in their breath; the invisible (probably animated) and perpetually reproductive contagious matter surrounding the cholera patient they have just visited, and this contagious matter they unconsciously and unfeelingly carry along with them throughout the town and to their acquaintances, whom it unexpectedly and infallibly infects, without the slightest suspicion on their part of its source.

*Thus the cholera physicians and nurses are the most certain and frequent propagators and communicators of contagion far and wide; and yet amaze-*

ment is expressed, even in the public journals, how the infection can spread so rapidly the very first day, from the first cholera patient at the one end of the town to persons at the other end of the town, who had not come near the patient!

And thus the flame for the sacrifice of innocent persons breaks out in all corners and ends of the town, lighted up by the sparks of the black death scattered in every direction by physicians and their assistants! Every one readily opens the door to these plague propagators; allows them to sit down beside him, putting implicit faith in their confidently declared assurance: "that it is ridiculous to call the cholera contagious, as the cholera pest is only diffused epidemically through the air, and cannot, therefore, be infectious"—and see! the poor cajoled creatures are rewarded for their hospitality with the most miserable death.

To the very highest people of the town and of the court the cholera angel of death obtains access, in the person of the physician who gives this evil counsel, enveloped by the fresh miasm, and no one detects the concealed, invisible, but, for that reason, all the more dangerous, deception.

Wherever such physicians and such nurses go (for what all-seeing eye could perceive this invisible danger on these healthy miasm-bearers?) wherever they go, their presence communicates the spark, and mortal sickness bursts forth everywhere, and the pestilence depopulates whole towns and countries!

If physicians would but take warning, and rendered uninfected by taking a few drops of camphorated spirit, approach (ever so quickly) the cholera patient, in order to treat him at the commencement of his sickening with this medicine (*pure, unadulterated camphorated spirit*) which alone is efficacious, and which most certainly destroys the miasm about the patient, by giving him, as I have taught,\* every five minutes one drop of it, and in the interval assiduously rubbing him on the head, neck, chest, and abdomen with the same medicine poured into the hollow of the hand, until all his giddy faint powerlessness, his suffocative anxiety, and the icy-coldness of his body has disappeared, and given place to reviving animation, tranquility of mind, and complete return of the vital warmth. In this manner every patient would have been not only *infallibly* restored within a couple of hours (as the most undeniable facts and instances prove), but by the cure of the disease with pure camphor, they would at the same time have eradicated and annihilated the miasm (that probably consists of innumerable, invisible living beings) in and about the patient, about themselves, even in the clothes, the linen, the bed of the patient (for these all would be penetrated by the vapor of the camphor if it were employed in this way), in the very furniture and walls of the apartment also, and they themselves (the physicians and nurses) would then carry off none of the contagious principle with them, and could no longer infect persons throughout the town.†

\* *Cure and Prevention of the Asiatic Cholera.* Cothen, Aue'sche Buchhandlung. Translated in Dr. Dudgeon's pamphlet on Cholera.

† The sprinkling of suspected strangers on their arrival, and of suspected goods and letters with camphor spirit, would most certainly destroy the cholera-miasm in them. Not a single fact goes to prove that chlorine annihilates the miasm of cholera; it can only destroy the odoriferous effluvia. But the contagious matter of the Asiatic Cholera is far from being an odoriferous effluvia. What good then do the fumigations with chlorine, which is here perfectly useless, and only hurtful to man's health?

But these physicians, as we see, despise this ; they prefer going on killing their patients in crowds by pouring into them large quantities of aqua-fortis and opium, by blood-letting, and so forth, or giving the camphor mixed with so many obstructing and injurious matters that it can scarcely do any good, solely to avoid giving the simple, pure (efficacious) solution of camphor, because the reformer of the old injurious system of treatment (the only one they know), *because I*, from conviction, recommended it in the most express manner in all countries of Europe. They seem to prefer delivering over all mankind to the grave-digger, to listening to the good counsel of the new purified healing art.

But who can prevent them acting so, as they alone possess the power in the state to suppress what is good ?

However, bountiful Providence has provided a beneficent remedy for this state of things (for these physicians are protected, even in their ill deeds, by antiquated injurious laws).

Thus, the cholera is most surely and easily and almost miraculously curable, but only in the first couple of hours from the commencement of the sickening, by means of the employment of pure camphor, and that before the physicians in larger towns that are summoned can attend. But on their arrival they may even then, by the employment of unadulterated camphor spirit, if not cure the cholera completely (for the lapse of a few hours generally makes it too late to do so), yet annihilate the whole of the contagious principle of this pestilence on and about the patient, and adhering to themselves and the bystanders, and cease to convey the miasm with them to other parts of the town. Hence the families of non-medical persons, by means of this employment of camphor, cure the members of their families by thousands in secret (the higher classes alone, must, *on account of their station*, be under the necessity of calling in the physician, who, in defiance of the philanthropic reformer of the healing art, and his efficacious system of treatment, not unfrequently, with his improper remedies, dispatches them to Orcus).

*It is members of a family alone that can most certainly and easily mutually cure each other with camphor spirit, because they are able instantaneously to aid those taken ill.*

Will physicians ever come to comprehend what is essential, and what will at once put a stop to the devastation and depopulation of two quarters of the globe ?

Dixi et salvavi animam!

DR. SAMUEL HAHNEMANN,  
Court Councillor.

Cothen, the 24th October, 1831.

From the "British Journal of Homœopathy."

### CASES BY HAHNEMANN.

THE well-known cases related by Hahnemann in the second vol. of the *Reine Arzneimittellehre*, are specimens of his practice in 1815, and betwixt that period and his death we know that his mode of administering remedies underwent numerous changes. The following cases illustrate his mode of practice just before his death, which our readers are aware took place in July, 1843. They are recorded in the first vol. of the *Neues Archiv*, by Dr. Bonninghausen, to whom Hahnemann trans-

mitted them himself on the 24th April, 1843, as specimens of his practice at that time. As they are faithful transcripts from his journal we have no doubt they will prove interesting to the reader.

## CASE I.

Julie M. a country girl; 14 years old; not yet menstruated. 12th September, 1832. A month previously she had slept in the sun. Four days after this sleeping in the sun, the frightful idea took possession of her that she saw a wolf, and six days thereafter she felt as if she had received a great blow on the head. She now spoke irrationally; became as if mad; wept much; had sometimes difficulty in breathing; spat white mucus; could not tell any of her sensations.

She got *Belladonna*,\* weakened dynamization, in seven tablespoonfuls of water, of this, after it was shaken, a tablespoonful in a glass of water, and after stirring this, one teaspoonful to be taken in the morning.

16th.—Somewhat quieter; she can blow her nose, which she was unable to do during her madness; she still talks as much nonsense, but does not make so many grimaces while talking. She wept much last night. Good motion. Tolerable sleep. She still is very restless, but was more so before the *Belladonna*. The white of the eye full of red vessels. She seems to have a pain in the nape of the neck.

From the glass in which one tablespoonful was stirred, one teaspoonful is to be taken and stirred in a second glassful of water, and of this from two to four teaspoonfuls (increasing the dose daily by one teaspoonful) are to be taken in the morning.

20th.—Much better; speaks more rationally; works a little; recognizes and names me; and wishes to kiss a lady present. She now begins to shew her amorous propensities; is easily put in a passion, and takes things in bad part; sleeps well; weeps very often; becomes angry about a trifle; eats more than usual; when she comes to her senses she likes to play, but only like as a little child would.

*Belladonna*, a globule of a higher potency: seven table spoonfuls shaken in two glasses, 6 teaspoonfuls from the second glass early in the morning.†

28th.—On the 22nd, 23rd and 24th, very much excited day and night; great lasciviousness in her actions and words; she pulls up her clothes and seeks to touch the genitals of others; she readily gets into a rage and beats every one.

*Hyoscyamus X*<sup>o</sup>, seven tablespoonfuls, &c. one tablespoonful in one tumbler of water; in the morning a teaspoonful.

5th.—October. For five days she would eat nothing; complains of belly-ache; for the last few days less malicious and less lascivious; stool rather loose; itching all over the body, especially on her genitals; sleep, good.

*Sacch. Lactis* for seven days, in seven tablespoonfuls, &c.

10th.—On the 7th, fit of excessive anger; she sought to strike every one. The next day, the 8th, attack of fright and fear, almost like the

\* Dr. B. tells us that whenever the dilution is not indicated it is understood that the 60th dilution was administered.

† The meaning of these directions, which is not very obvious, seems to be that the globule shall be dissolved in seven tablespoonfuls of water, and of this a tablespoonful is to be stirred in a second tumbler of water, and from this second glass a teaspoonful is to be given for six successive mornings.

commencement of her illness (fear for an imaginary wolf), fear lest she should be burnt. Since then she has become quiet, and talks rationally and nothing indecent for the last two days.

*Sacch. Lactis*, &c.

14th.—Quite good and sensible.

18th.—The same, but severe headache; inclination to sleep by day; not so cheerful.

New *sulphur* (new dynamization of the smallest material portion) one globule in three tumblers; in the morning one teaspoonful.

22nd.—Very well; very little headache.

*Sulphur*, the next dynamization in two tumblers.

She went on with the *sulphur* occasionally until November, when she was and still remains a healthy, rational, amiable girl.

#### CASE II.

O—t, an actor, 33 years old, married. 14th January, 1843. For several years he had been frequently subject to sore throat, as also now for a month past. The previous sore throat had lasted six weeks. On swallowing his saliva, a pricking sensation; feeling of narrowing and excoriation.

When he has not the sore throat he suffers from a pressure in the anus, with violent, excoriative pains; the anus is then inflamed, swollen and constricted; it is only with a great effort that he can then pass his fæces, when the swollen hæmorrhoidal vessels protrude.

On the 15th January, he took, in the morning before breakfast, a teaspoonful of a solution of one globule of *belladonna* X<sup>o</sup>, then the lowest dynamization, dissolved in seven tablespoonfuls of water, of which a tablespoonful was well stirred up in a tumblerful of water.

15th.—In the evening aggravation of the sore throat.

16th.—Sore throat gone, but the affection of the anus returned as above described; an open fissure with excoriative pain; inflammation; swelling; throbbing pain and constriction;—also in the evening a painful motion.

He confessed having had a chancre eight years previously, which had been, as usual, destroyed by caustics, after which all the above affections had appeared.

18th.—*Merc. viv.* one globule of the lowest new dynamization I, (which contains a vastly smaller amount of matter than the usual kind,) prepared in the same manner, and to be taken in the same way as the *Belladonna* (the bottle being shaken each time), one spoonful in a tumbler of water well stirred.

20th.—Almost no sore throat. Anus better; but he still feels there excoriating pain after a motion; he has however no more pulsation, no swelling of the anus, and no inflammation; anus less contracted.

One globule of *merc. viv.* (2-0) the second dynamization of the same kind; prepared in the same way, and taken in the morning.

25th.—Throat almost quite well; but in the anus, raw pain and severe shootings; great pain in the anus after a motion; still some contraction of it and heat.

30th.—In the afternoon, the last dose (one teaspoonful). On the 28th the anus was better; sore throat returned; pretty severe excoriation in the throat.

One globule in milk-sugar for seven days; prepared and taken in the same manner.

7th February.—Severe ulcerative pain in the throat. Belly-ache, but good stools; several in succession, with great thirst. In the anus all is right.

*Sulphur* 2-0 in seven tablespoonfuls, as above.

13th.—Had ulcerative pain in the throat, especially on swallowing his saliva, of which he has now a large quantity, especially copious on the 11th and 12th. Severe contraction of the anus, especially since yesterday.

He now smelt here *merc.*, and got to take as before, *merc. v.* 2-0, one globule in seven tablespoonfuls of water, and half a spoonful of brandy.

20th.—Throat better since the 18th; he has suffered much with the anus; the motion causes pain when it is passing; less thirst.

Milk-sugar in seven tablespoonfuls.

3d March.—No more sore throat. On going to stool a bloodless hæmorrhoidal knot comes down (formerly this was accompanied with burning and raw pain), now with merely itching on the spot.

To smell *acid. nitri*, and then to have milk-sugar in seven.

Almost no more pain after a motion; yesterday some blood along with the motion (an old symptom). Throat well; only a little sensitive when drinking cold water.

Olfaction of *acid. nitri* (olfaction is performed by opening a small bottle containing an ounce of alcohol or brandy, wherein one globule is dissolved and smelt for an instant or two).

He remained permanently cured.

The following extract of a letter from Hahneman to Dr. Bonninghausen, giving an account of a malady with which he himself was affected, and his treatment of it, will also be read with interest.

“Although,” he writes on the 28th April, 1833, “I kept myself very calm, yet the annoyance I received from \* \* \* \* \* may have contributed to bring upon me the suffocative catarrh, that for 7 days before and 14 days after the 10th of April,\* threatened to choke me with instantaneous attacks of intolerable itching in the glottis, that would have caused spasmodic cough, had it not deprived me of breath altogether; irritation of the fauces with the finger, so as to cause sickness, was the only thing that restored the breathing, and that but slowly; there were besides other severe symptoms—very great shortness of breath (without constriction of the chest), total loss of appetite for food and drink, disgust at tobacco, bruised feeling and weariness of all the limbs, constant drowsiness, inability to do the least work, presentiment of death, &c. The whole neighborhood proved their great affection for me by sending so frequently to inquire how I was, that I felt quite ashamed. It is only within these four days that I have felt myself out of danger; I obtained relief by two olfactions of *coff. cr.* X° first, and then of *calc.*; *ambra* too was of use. And so the Great Protector of all that is true and good will grant me as much more life on this earth as seemeth good to his wisdom.”

\* Hahnemann's birthday.

# SOUTH-WESTERN HOMŒOPATHIC JOURNAL, AND REVIEW.

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*"Prove all things—hold fast that which is good."*

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**JOHN T. TEMPLE, M. D., Editor.**

OFFICE, No. 17 FIFTH STREET, NEAR WALNUT STREET,

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## A FEW WORDS ON SMALL DOSES.

It is conceded by the profession, generally, that a knowledge of the effects of drugs on the human organism is necessary in order to practice with success. The New School has no other basis; and unless strictly observed loses its identity as a distinct mode of practice. This knowledge is derived from two sources—the one by noting the effects of drugs on healthy subjects—the other by observing their influence on diseased persons: it is apparent that without a correct knowledge of both confusion must result, and practice, accordingly, will be unsafe and irrational. Unless the distinct bounds of each is thoroughly understood—the precise extent to which each poison affects the system—how is it possible to determine the quantum of any remedy to answer the end in view? The great objection usually urged by the opposition, is in reference to the size of the doses used in Homœopathy. The objection is not unexpected; it is natural for mankind to call in question anything that conflicts with long-cherished opinions; were it otherwise experience would cease to be a safe rule of conduct. An observance of the mandates of experience in many respects is proper, but if rigorously applied there must be an end of all inventions and discoveries. The object of the physician is to restore health to the sick in the most safe and speedy manner: if it can be done by small doses they should be used in preference to large ones. Upon this point there is no disagreement among medical men. Proof of their sufficiency is questioned by some and denied by others. Hospital reports, as well as evidence of it in private practice, are ample: the workings of the system are observed by persons in every community, which must arrest their attention unless their eyes are closed to truth. How, it is asked, are such results obtained? Upon what principle do infinitesimal quantities achieve such wonders? This is easily answered: any one at all acquainted with Homœopathic literature is already informed upon the subject—but to the

question. There are three reasons in explanation of it: First, because remedies are given in accordance with the *law* "like cures like": Second, the peculiar mode of Homœopathic preparation of drugs develops and exalts their power: Third, the remedy attacks the disease in its seat or abode. It is known to every pathologist that disease renders organs exceedingly susceptible to the impression of medicine. In the new system medicinal agents act directly on diseased parts, in consequence of which the same quantity is not required as when the disease is reached indirectly or by producing abnormal conditions of sound organs. The diseased part is the chief point claiming the attention of the physician; sound parts should not be molested, or morbid impressions ensue, as is daily verified by Allopathic practice. The idea of increasing or aggravating a disorder, in order to cure it, is a common remark of the opposite school; this is done to justify their system of treatment, knowing it to be impossible to give large quantities of medicine without producing prostration and deathly sickness. Now, if small doses will cure a patient — as is proved by our extraordinary success — is there any good reason for giving more? We should say not.

In inflammation of the stomach the treatment by Allopathy is light, the smallest quantity of medicine is given; and why? Because the drug coming in direct contact with the seat of the disease is powerfully irritating; which if treated with large doses would not only cause insufferable pain, but death. This illustrates and corroborates the position assumed, that medicines acting directly on diseased organs or surfaces require, for their cure, infinitesimal doses. Vaccine virus is used by physicians of all schools, as a preventive of small pox. Why not use more than the usual quantity in vaccination? For the simple reason, Experience has taught us it is sufficient for all purposes to effect the object in view. The most minute portion of matter is sufficient to propagate the contagion; perhaps much less than is to be found in the most attenuated form of Homœopathic medicines. What says Allopathy to this imitation or adoption of our principle? The aroma of flowers is powerfully medicinal to some constitutions: the merest atom of odor, it seems, is often sufficient to produce great nausea and faintness. It is needless to enumerate examples of the effect of medicinal agents existing in a state of high dilution in the atmosphere, disturbing the laws of health according to circumstances of age, sex, constitution, &c. The writer is acquainted with a medical gentleman who is so susceptible to the influence of ipecac, that a vial of it, (powders,) opened in a room, will immediately bring on him a violent paroxysm of asthma: I hope it will be remembered this drug is used by us in the treatment of this disease: it is asked of our opponents an explanation of the phenomena.

There can be no justification for the use of drugs given in large quantities in the treatment of diseases, having seen or proved by irrefragable evidence that their removal may be certainly and safely effected by infinitesimal doses. If this point is still unsettled with some, it is from their wilful blindness — facts being before the mind which cannot be set aside: simple denial may be made, as any one can do it, but it does not, cannot, refute the truth of the position. If this course is pursued by Allopathy, there is no excuse for those who, under the garb of Homœopathy, adopt a mixed practice to the great injury of the new system. Besides, the professions of such will not long pass unnoticed



or undetected; their spurious practice, bad and hurtful to the human system, must ere long expose its worthlessness, and consign its authors to cold neglect and forgetfulness. All attempts to confound or blend the two systems of practice should be promptly met and rebuked. It is no doubt the wish of *many* to see the line of distinction between the two obliterated, and the new system sacrificed on the altar of *bloody* Allopathy. It is the duty of the guardians of Homœopathy following in the footsteps of its immortal founder, not only to cherish for his name increased veneration, and gratitude for his services, but to keep constantly before the people his teachings, and the great value of his precepts as corroborated both by his contemporaries and successors. While independence is manly and allowable in every investigation, yet that which has been established upon an immoveable foundation, and corroborated by the experience of subsequent laborers, must be true and should not be hastily set aside, unless a better *one* is proposed as a substitute, particularly by Pseudo-Homœopaths whose zeal greatly exceeds their knowledge.

Those following a mixed practice are the persons who usually associate with Allopathy, to incur favor in order to secure spoils, who are ever ready to compromise principle—hence their advocacy of *large* doses, even should they be Homœopathic to the disease. They are self-styled *rational* practitioners, indulging in speculations of which mankind has been surfeited for generations past, leaving totally the safe and beaten track of experience or knowledge, founded upon experimentation, which alone is of any practical use in life.

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### THE SAINT LOUIS PROBE

HAS been laid before us. We are glad to see it, and hope to break many a lance with it. As it is expected that we must find fault with some part of it, we must say, that we think the manner in which the “Bantling” is presented to the public is decidedly unchaste. We hope, however, that the “Bantling” will live long enough to cut its *wisdom* teeth. We shall be very happy to administer some little pills to the babe, whenever it becomes disordered, for we would be very sorry to have it die.

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### CORRESPONDENCE.

*Mr. Editor,*—

I have seen in the new medical journal, called The St. Louis Probe, an article headed “Homœopathic Victim,” which I read with avidity. It seems to be an extract from the Lancet, of June 9th. As I have some little knowledge of this case, and am friendly to Homœopathy, I feel it due to the cause of truth to make the following statement: Lady Blessington had been in bad health for some time previous to her visit to Paris; had been all the time under the regular treatment; and when taken sick in Paris, had Allopathic treatment, which was continued until the case was considered doubtful, when Homœopathic aid was called in, and the opinion given by Dr. Simon that the case was past cure. That the writer should call Dr. Simon a quack, struck me as a

glaring case of ignorance, stupidity, and presumption; for Leon Simon, up to the time of his embracing Homœopathy, was considered one of the first men in France by the Allopaths, as he is now by the Homœopaths.

Yours, P——

As this extract has been referred to, we give it entire.

*“Homœopathic Victim.*—The Countess of Blessington, whose misfortunes drove her from Great Britain, died very lately in Paris of apoplexy. The unfortunate lady was chiefly under the guidance of the homœopathic quacks, and Mr. Simon, a homœopathic doctor, was summoned to her *assistance* (?) in her fatal illness. The quack stood by her bedside, and pronounced her disease to be apoplexy! For this malady, of course, homœopathy had no remedy—no treatment.

Such events bring this absurd form of quackery to the true and severe test. All must see the perfect impotency of an infinitesimal dose against a ruptured blood-vessel within the cerebrum! What can a globule do with a clot of blood among the fibres of the brain? Occurrences of this kind ought to prove a lesson and a warning to our nobility. Such cases as those of Sir Francis Burdett; Lady Denbigh, who died of uterine hemorrhage, homœopathically; and the present case of Lady Blessington, speak louder against the fashionable quackeries than any homily of orthodox medicine.”—*Lancet*, June 9.

And now, reader, what think you of this astonishing announcement—that Lady Blessington should have died after having been treated by Allopathic drugs for years and years, and that too after Homœopathic aid had been invoked? Why it seems that these *Lancet* men think that Homœopathy ought to save *all* to whom it is administered, even when the system has been poisoned by the regular, legal, scientific *secundum artem*, Allopathic method—Homœopathy does not profess to do impossibilities.

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### CORRESPONDENCE.

FARMINGTON, FULTON Co., ILL.

*Dr. Temple—Dear Sir,—*

I enclose you one dollar for your paper.

Homœopathy is gaining ground in this part of Illinois; it has had to contest inch by inch, and foot by foot. It is now three years since I came here, since that time three Allopaths have left here. Another came here, and failing to get any thing to do, he procured some old Homœopathic books, and a few of “the Little Pills,” and after learning them a week he understood the system and was ready to practice it. Still he got no calls: but after a long while begging for practice, and getting two or three women to go round and intercede for him, he at last got a few calls. He tells the people he is prepared to practice both systems; and he carries both kinds of medicines in the same saddle-bags. He is a great brag; quite ignorant as to medical literature, never having attended any medical lectures. He has done more to degrade the practice of Medicine, and a greater draw-back upon Homœopathy, than all the rest of the physicians in the place — but his race will be a short one. So you see what we have to contend with by having his repeated failures thrown upon us as failures of Homœopathy. I, of course, explain to them the reason. I shall have a Homœopathic physician here in a short time; we will then be able to attend to all the calls which have now frequently to be turned off.

Nothing is more gratifying to the friends of the progress of medical truth than to be informed of the bright prospects of the new system;

particularly so when its defenders are animated by the spirit which characterized Hahnemann in prosecuting his great work. The system should be carefully guarded against corruption, its purity maintained as it fell from the pen of its distinguished founder, which can not be done without the utmost vigilance. Enemies, disguised in friendship, should be ferreted out, and their hypocritical dress torn off, so that the public might stamp upon their foreheads the seal of imposture. As is remarked by our intelligent correspondent, *mongrels* are much more to be shunned than rank Allopaths. Who would not prefer to meet in open field an opponent than to encounter him in ambush? These Pseudo-Homœopaths are to us enemies in ambush. While professing with unusual zeal to praise the virtues of Homœopathy, as far more successful in the treatment of all diseases, they are secretly in traitorous communion with Allopathy; intent upon destroying its identity, and reducing it to the chaotic condition of the Old School. At one time, not very distant in history, our noble science was beset with manifold difficulties in the shape of penal enactments; license for dispensing medicines was not allowed; the combined opposition of all the medical colleges of Europe not being deemed sufficient to put a stop to it, the law was placed in requisition by this insatiate horde for the purpose of arresting the new discovery, ere it could gain strength and age. What has been the result? History tells us of the struggles and persecutions of its founder; it also reveals the result of his great mind in the overthrow of the old medical craft and the successful establishment of his own system. What a sublime spectacle was presented to the world in beholding *one* individual, with a few followers, marching out with a pebble of truth in his sling to battle against the hoary hosts of Allopathy! Europe, the country of its birth and early struggles, has already acknowledged its superiority; it has gained permanently public confidence, and won its way to the highest stations under the government. The germ has been matured into a system which sheds more light, and dispenses greater benefits to mankind, than any discovery of the kind since the foundation of medicine. Thousands of hearts are now gladdened, knowing that, when disease is in our midst, antidotes are possessed with which life may be certainly preserved. The tender age of infancy is now protected against the effects of poisons, whose malign influence is much more hurtful than natural diseases. Their tender frames, so easily weakened by drugs, thereby entailing weakness and premature old age, are now supplied with *means* to calm disturbances of health, without any injury to them. The laws of life are aided in their efforts to perform their appointed office, and secure for every one health and vigor.

We hope frequently to hear from our correspondent.

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#### NOTICE!

THE Editor will be absent for some time after the 1st of March, but during his absence Doctors Haughton & Huff will conduct the Journal. Our Correspondents will please direct as above until our return.

From the British Journal of Homeopathy.

### CASE OF VASCULAR TUMOR OF THE CORNEA.

BY J. J. DRYSDALE, M. D.

Miss J. H., aged 9, fair complexion and hair, and blue eyes, consulted me on the 21st October, 1845. About a year previously a tumor began to grow in the cornea of the right eye, commencing from its internal border and gradually spreading over the cornea, so as to interfere materially with vision, besides disfiguring the appearance of the eye. The case had been seen and prescribed for by several eminent oculists and surgeons, among the rest, by Mr. Dalrymple and Mr. Travers, of London, the former of whom treated it for several successive months.

In April, 1845, when seen by Mr. Dalrymple, it was pronounced by him to be a fleshy growth imbedded in, or incorporated with, the cornea. He imagined it to be the result of chronic inflammation, whereby a thickening and alteration of the natural structures had taken place. The tumor was, he and Mr. Travers agreed, beneath the conjunctiva and involving the cornea; they likewise thought that the vascular supply was deeper than the conjunctival vessels, and that the vessels were chiefly furnished by the sclerotic, which would, they alleged, preclude the possibility of excision. The texture of the cornea had also, Mr. Dalrymple conceived, yielded to the pressure of the contained fluids, so as to project. The treatment adopted, at the recommendation of the latter gentleman, was as follows: Astringent collyria to bathe and drop into the eye. Some kind of ointment to be inserted between the lids every night. An aperient powder to be taken once a week, at least, oftener if the bowels are at all confined. A grey (mercurial) powder to be given every other night, but to be discontinued should the gums become sore. Six drops of Battley's liquor of bark to be taken three times a day in a little water. Should there occur inflammatory action at any time, leeches to be applied to the corner of the eye, and a small blister once a week behind the ear, kept on only two hours.

No beneficial effects seem to have resulted from these active measures, for in the month of June, of the same year, the report was that the tumor had extended, and that it involved more than a third of the internal part of the cornea.

On the propriety of surgical interference, Mr. Dalrymple remarks: "Only two modes present themselves — 1st, by caustics; 2d, by knife. To be effectual, the caustic must kill the substance of the tumor; and if by the latter, the whole must be removed. The knife has already been applied, and *portions only* of the tumor removed; caustics have also been twice applied without arresting the progress. As the substance of the cornea is involved you cannot take the tumor *off*, nor burn it *off*. And if the cornea be removed, or that portion to which the tumor is attached, it is at the almost inevitable risk of opening the anterior chamber, and so endangering the whole eye. Neither can you cut off its supply of blood-vessels, for though two or three larger trunks might be snipped across, as Mr. Travers hinted, the main supply is through the vessels of the *sclerotic*, which cannot be got at. *Thus we are driven to try constitutional treatment with such local active agents as may help to diminish its source of supply.*"

The constitutional treatment, however, did not succeed in arresting the increase of the tumor, which continued to extend until when I first saw it in October, 1845; it covered more than one-half of the cornea, so as to deprive the patient of all useful vision with that eye. It presented the appearance of a fawn-colored, opaque, elevated, fleshy mass, extending from the internal border, and covering more than the half of the cornea. It seemed to have its seat in the substance of the cornea. Several large vessels ran towards it from the inner canthus, and ramified in its substance. Sometimes these vessels appeared to be more, sometimes less turgid.

On the 21st of October, 1845, the treatment was commenced with *Carbo animalis*, in the 30th and 3d dilutions, a dose every three days: two doses of the former dilution in succession, and then two of the latter.

On the 4th November there occurred one of the attacks of catarrhal inflammation of the eye, to which she had been much subject since the appearance of the tumor. It was accompanied with coryza and cough. *Euphrasia* 3, was given three times a-day, and these symptoms soon subsided.

The Carb. an. was continued.

Nov. 19th.—No change in the tumor was observable. *Thuja* was then ordered in the same way as above described, internally, viz., alternately the 30th and 3d dilutions, two doses of each in succession at intervals of three days. Besides that it was ordered to be applied externally twice a-day, by means of a camel-hair pencil, in the form of a lotion composed of 5 drops of the pure tincture, with 2 drachms of distilled water.

On the 22d December the report was, that the opaque substance had spread further over the cornea, and was, apparently, more compact and opaque, and whiter in color; but a narrow segment of the cornea on the inner side had become nearly free from opacity, so that there was a tolerably clear space, between the edge of the cornea and the opacity, through which the iris could be seen, and several red vessels crossed it to the opacity. It is interesting thus to observe that the absorption of the morbid growth commenced at the same place where its development had originally begun. The mother of the patient remarked that it appeared to her that the eye was less injected, and the above-mentioned portion of the cornea clearer, under the *Thuja* 30, than the *Thuja* 3.

Prescription: *Thuja* 30, every third day, internally, and *Thuja* 1, externally, as before.

On the 7th March, 1846, the opacity was found further diminished, and the portion of the cornea between it and the inner margin quite clear. There were no subjective symptoms to be obtained. No perceptible progress had been made within the last two or three weeks.

Prescription: *Cannabis* 30, two globules every 3d day, internally, and *Cannabis* 1, as above, externally.

On the 7th April there was considerable improvement manifest. The opacity is now isolated on all sides, and the patient can read slowly with the affected eye by careful management in looking through the clear parts of the cornea.

Continue medicine.

1st June.—Opacity much the same; and the clear part of the cornea that was formerly affected does not seem quite so transparent.

**Prescription:** Thuja 30, two globules twice a-week, internally, and no external treatment.

1st. July.—The speck seems clearer, and there are several clear furrows traversing it: two portions of it quite detached as it were, at the upper and lower angles.

Continue medicine.

15th August.—One detached spot is quite gone, and the other very small; two completely clear furrows run through the opacity, which is less dense.

Continue Thuja 30, internally, as above,  
and Thuja 1, as before, externally—once a day.

4th November.—The other detached spot gone, and a great many furrows traverse the speck, which is now much more transparent and thin, and as it were broken up. She can now read middle-sized print with facility, except that she confounds the lines now and then.

**Prescription:** Cannabis 30, and Thuja 30, were ordered alternately, each for a month—a dose twice a-week, and no external application used. The progress of the case continued as above described, and gradually all traces of opacity vanished, so that early in the Spring of 1847 no trace of it could be detected, and the eye has remained well since.

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From the work "Homœopathy, or Law of Life," &c.: by DR. W. A. KOCH.

PREDISPOSITIONS WHICH ARE AFFECTED BY THE VACCINE DISEASE.

If we look upon vaccination as it was originally performed, we can find no reason to object to it. It has not only saved the lives of thousands, but has preserved an equal number from disfiguration, and various frightful evils. The plan originally was, to take the vaccine matter from the cow, an animal seldom or never having any peculiar predisposition to disease. But as enough could not be obtained from this source to vaccinate so many individuals, the unhappy expedient was adopted of taking it from the so-called kine-pock in one person and transferring it to another. This practice has become so general that the genuine vaccine matter is seldom taken from the cow, and now it is an established rule that the physician shall have constantly on his hands a vaccinated child, from whom at the proper season of the year, there may be a general inoculation. What the consequences may be now, or will be in future, from such a transplantation from child to child, we cannot conceive; many thoughtful physicians have already recognized the danger of the practice. That there is danger may be easily shown, when we consider how often the vaccine disease assumes a violent form attended with fever, inflammation, suppuration, swelling of the lymphatic glands, eruptions of various kinds, etc., and how a slumbering individual predisposition may thereby be excited to take part in the process of disease, and to attach itself to the matter of the pustule. If now the physician takes the matter from a child who has any latent predisposition, and transfers it to the blood of another child, he necessarily transplants, at the same time, the predisposition. If the second child has a corresponding, though perhaps very slight, predisposition, a quicker and more deeply-rooted effect is produced. In proof of what we have stated, we have many cases, in which

children, either immediately after vaccination, or at a later period, fall into severe diseases, of which they can seldom be cured. But even if such a transplanted predisposition should not find an occasion to manifest itself immediately as disease, yet it remains latent in the organism, and will become active at a future time; or perhaps will be transmitted to the offspring. It is true, that in taking the vaccine matter, children are always selected whose appearance indicates health. But this is a very uncertain criterion; a child which appears healthy may have a predisposition that has never yet manifested itself in actual disease, only because it has never met with an occasional cause adapted to its development; or it may have been latent in the individual from whom the matter is taken, while in another, of different age or sex, it may become active. Our opinion therefore is, that the vaccination of child from child is very often the *occasional cause of an individual predisposition*, or that it *immediately produces such predisposition*, or that, in conjunction with corresponding predisposition, it may give rise to actual disease. How far such a practice is calculated to stereotype a predisposition, not only in a family, but in a whole generation, though many years may be required for this, and what the effects of such a prophylactic may be, in the end, we cannot well estimate. Many of the diseases which have been so prevalent of late years, as scrofula, rachitis, ophthalmia, curvatures, herpetic eruptions, even phthisis, the loss of corporeal energy, etc., may, if carefully investigated, give us a measure by which to judge of these effects, and ought to excite the attention of both physicians and governments.

From the British Journal of Homeopathy.

GLONOINE.

[We have to thank Dr. C. Hering, of Philadelphia, for his kind attention in forwarding us his notes of the pathogenetic effects of this new remedy, which he proposes to term Glonoine. We have thrown the separate observations of the different provers into the ordinary schema, to facilitate the acquirement of a knowledge of its pathogenetic effects, and it will be seen that it has a peculiar and decided action on the head, and will no doubt prove of great advantage in certain forms of headache, as in fact is shown by Dr. Vinal's two observations.—EDITORS.]

PREPARATION OF GLONOINE.

“When a mixture of 2 vols. of sulphuric acid of 1.83, and 1 vol. of nitric acid of 1.23 is poured into syrupy glycerine, a very lively oxydation ensues, the products of which I have not ascertained; if, on the contrary, the above mixture of the two acids is placed in a freezing mixture, and glycerine poured into it, stirring to avoid all elevation of temperature, the glycerine quickly dissolves, without any perceptible reaction; if the mixture be now poured into water, an oily substance heavier than water subsides to the bottom of the vessel, where it is washed with a considerable quantity of water to free it entirely from acids, without any loss, as it is quite insoluble in that menstruum. When well washed, it is wholly dissolved in alcohol, and precipitated again by water, or dissolved in ether, and the solution left to spontaneous evaporation, when it is obtained in a state of perfect purity. It is readily freed from water

by keeping it for a few days in vacuo over sulphuric acid. In this state this body has the appearance of olive oil colored slightly yellow; it has no odour; its taste is sweet, pungent, and aromatic; but in making this experiment, great precaution should be used, for a very minute quantity held upon the tongue produces a violent headache for several hours. This effect upon the human body was experienced by several persons in my laboratory, and I have frequently felt its effects myself."—A. SOBRERO, *Comptes rendus*, Feb. 15, 1847.

Glycerine was made from sweet oil by mixing this with oxyde of lead, washing it with water, precipitating the lead with sulphuretted hydrogen, filtering and boiling the water, and drying it in vacuo to a thick oily fluid.—Glycerine or Hydrate of Glycoxyde = $\text{Gl. O}^5, \text{H. O}$.

In a freezing mixture at zero, 2 parts of sulphuric acid, 1.83 Beaumais, and 1 part of nitric acid, 1.23 Beaumais, were mixed; 1 l—2 of Glycerine, previously cooled in the same freezing mixture, was slowly added to the acids, stirring it to avoid a rise of temperature: it formed a thick, honey-like syrup. Poured into a large quantity of water, stirred and mixed, the new substance settles down to the bottom. The water was decanted off, the oil that had settled at the bottom dissolved in alcohol, again precipitated in water, and, on account of a small powder-like matter settling with it, it was re-dissolved in æther and evaporated. and placed in vacuo with sulphuric acid, until perfectly free of water.

Being formed from Glycerine (Gl. O.) by nitric acid (N. O.) it may be called GLONOINE = *glonoine*.—C. HERING.

Comparison of Glycerine and Glonoine.—

<i>Glycerine.</i>	<i>Glonoine.</i>
Colourless, somewhat yellow.	Slightly yellow.
Not crystallizing.	The same.
Thick, like syrup.	Like olive oil.
Of a sweet taste.	Pungent and aromatic.
No odour.	The same.
Miscible with water.	Sinking in water.
Also with alcohol.	Soluble in alcohol.
in all proportions.	
Not soluble in ether.	Soluble in ether.

—SOBRERO.

Glonoine explodes like gun cotton, leaving red fumes of nitrous acid. The exploding flame has a bright blue color.—C. HERING.

PATHOGENETIC EFFECTS OF GLONOINE.

The following are the names of the provers, with their corresponding initial letter as marked in the subjoined schema.

D. Morris Davis; applied the glonoine in substance to the tongue; is not at all subject to headache.

J. Dr. Jeanes, aged 35; touched his tongue with a quill on which was some glonoine, and also took some globules moistened with it.

W. Wm. Walker, aged 35; took one globule moistened with glonoine.

P. Elliston Perrot, a large, robust man, never had a headache; got a minute portion of glonoine.

F. John French; aged 20; pale, quiet and gentle disposition, inactive mind, subject to headache and epistaxis.

- WW. Dr. W. Williamson; took globules moistened with the glonoine.
 HD. Dr. H. F. Davis; took globules moistened with the glonoine.
 V. Dr. L. G. Vinal; took globules moistened with the glonoine.
 C. J. B. Castle; took globules moistened with the glonoine
 O. Took 18 globules, each containing 1-500th of a drop.
 E. Took about 3-100ths of a drop.
 S. Dr. S. took 1-20th of a drop.
 Jk. Dr. Jackson, of Maine, took the medicine in the alcoholic solution
 H. Henry Hupfeld; tried the glonoine on about twenty persons.
 Ha. An unmarried lady, aged 23, pale face, large features, light hair
 and blue eyes, irritable disposition, and tall. Recorded by Hupfeld.
 Hb. A young man, aged 18, in Hupfeld's employment.
 R. Dr. M. J. Rheas.
 — A prover respecting whom there are no details.
 Sth. Dr. Smith. No particulars respecting the dose.
 WP. Took globules saturated with the medicine.
 CGS. The same.
 JRS. The same.

Almost all the symptoms here recorded occurred within a few minutes, at most a few hours after taking the medicine. After those symptoms that occurred later will be found the time of their occurrence.

Mind. Coming up the street things looked strange to him, had to look every little while to see if he was in the right street; the houses seemed out of their places, though he was quite familiar with the street. (D.)

The walk home seemed three times as long as it should be. (D.)
 Cannot recollect phrenological organs, though familiar with them. (WW.)

Calling to mind old grievances, thinking of persons who have offended him, with determination to vindicate his own conduct (WW.)

5. Cannot apply himself to books; ideas dull, and even while writing thoughts wonder. (After twelve hours. C.)

For three or four hours uncommonly lively, loquacious, great flow of ideas, inclination to buffoonery. (V.)

Head, Faintness and dizziness. (F.)

Giddiness on throwing back the head. (Sth.)

10. Head feels heavy. (Sth.)

Heavy feeling in head; can scarcely keep it up. (Hb.)

Great weight on the brain. (F.)

Pain through the head, with feeling of heaviness. (J.)

Fullness in the head, as though the blood had all rushed into it. (JRS.)

Violent headache and rush of blood. (CGS.)

15. Pulsation in the head for two minutes. (E.)

Throbbing in head on moving about, particularly ongoing up stairs. (Sth.)

Violent throbbing in the head, with feeling of fulness, but no particular pain. (Sth.)

Feeling of swelling of head, with strong throbbings, aggravated by stooping, especially in the left side. (Sth.)

A curious feeling through the whole head. (J.)

20. Glow of heat, rising from chest to head. (R.)
 Headache all night. (C.)
 Headache and soreness, increased by rising suddenly or shaking the head. (C.)
 Soreness and tightness, with increase of pain from shaking the head sideways. (WW.)
 Sore pain through the whole head; he is afraid to shake it; it feels as if it would fall to pieces. (V.)
25. On shaking the head the brain feels as if hard and loose and sore. (WW.)
 Shaking the head produces a feeling of soreness of the brain. (HD.)
 The brain feels as if it were smaller than the cavity of the cranium. (HD.)
 Heaviness in the head, especially in the forehead. (S.)
 Weight over the eyes, changing into temples. (P.)
30. Headache ends at night in dull, heavy pain over eyes. (P.)
 Such a heavy pressure in the forehead from above downwards that he is obliged to support the head. (E.)
 Pressure in the forehead. (E.)
 Headache at first in the forehead, then extending over the top towards the back of the head; a dull heavy feeling, like what is perceived the next morning after hard drinking. (S.)
 Disagreeable sensation of fulness in the forehead, increasing to severe pain. (Jk.)
35. Fulness of right side of forehead. (WW.)
 Fulness and throbbing of upper part of forehead. (Sth.)
 Throbbing in the left half of the forehead. (WW.)
 Throbbing in head, particularly the forehead. (R.)
 Dull throbbing in forehead, root of nose and temples. (R.)

[To be Continued.]

From the American Journal of Homœopathy.

HAHNEMANN ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

HOMŒOPATHIC Physicians of New York city, and its vicinity, have organized an institution with the above title, and secured its incorporation under the law of the State.

The following named persons constitute the "Executive Council" for the ensuing year, viz:—

JOHN F. GRAY, M. D., *President.*
 S. R. KIRBY, M. D., *Vice do.*
 P. P. WELLS, M. D., *Corresponding Sec.*
 J. W. METCALF, M. D., *Recording do.*
 HUDSON KINSLEY, M. D.,
 J. A. McVICKAR, M. D., } *Trustees.*
 A. S. BALL, M. D., }

A public meeting of the Academy will be held on the second Wednesday evening in January next, [last month,] at which the President will deliver his inaugural address. It is expected that other members of the Academy will also address the meeting. The "Executive Council"

cil" intend to arrange for a large and an unusually interesting meeting of the friends of Homœopathia.

Arrangements will be made, with as little delay as possible, for a full course of instruction in all the branches of Medicine and Surgery; which will not be accomplished, however, during this Winter.

Application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of this State for collegiate powers; and in view of the large number of petitioners which will come from every part of the State, we do not doubt a favorable result. It is intended to make the Hahnemann Academy of Medicine the most complete of any institution in our country for a thorough medical and surgical education. Many of our wealthy and intelligent citizens already perceive their interests, as well as that of generations to come, intimately connected with the prosperity of the above Academy; and as its objects and its operation become more fully developed, our citizens will, no doubt, amply contribute to enable the Academy to erect a suitable building for a more complete course of medical and surgical instruction than has ever been attempted in this country. We have never seen the physicians of our school in this city more harmonious in views and feelings than on the subject of this Academy; and their zeal is of the right sort to carry forward the important work they have undertaken. Physicians of our school, throughout the State, will be supplied with the petition to the Legislature; and their co-operation, to secure the names of those friendly to the object expressed in said petition, is earnestly solicited. The Constitution and By-Laws will be published soon. Every graduated or licensed Physician of the State may become a corresponding member of the Academy, by signifying his belief in the doctrine embraced in the preamble to the Constitution, and paying an initiation fee of five dollars.

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From the American Journal of Homœopathy.

#### HAHNEMAN ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

A PUBLIC meeting of the Academy was held at Hope Chapel, Broadway, on Wednesday evening, 9th inst, at which the President, Dr. Jno. F. Gray, delivered his Inaugural Address, as follows:—

GENTLEMEN: One of the purposes of this Academy is the teaching of the science of Medicine; and for the effective fulfilment of this purpose, it is proposed to apply to the Legislature of the State for the appointment of a Board of Examiners from its body, who may recommend successful candidates to the State for the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The plan of the Academy does not contemplate the erection of another monopoly; the appointment of a Board of six or seven teachers, with the exclusive title of Professor, and the exclusive power to grant or sell the degrees: nor does it exact of its candidates that they shall have attended the lecture of its teachers, or those of any other incorporated college of teachers. It proposes that the candidate, whether he come from this Academy or any other institution of Medical learning, or from any private teachers of Medicine, shall be examined by an impartial Board, who shall not be pecuniarily interested in the business of teaching; and that the examination shall be so conducted as fully and fairly

to test the knowledge of the candidate, and at the same time to exemplify the fulness and fairness of such test in every case. In the undivided opinion of the Academy, the great need of the State in respect to Medical education is the reformation of the present system of examination; not the creation of more monopolies, nor the invigoration of the pernicious system, (which already flourishes but too well,) by the grants of larger sums of money than those that are already wasted on them from the coffers of the State; but the patient and faithful inquiry, at the hand of each of the new aspirants for the honor of Medicine and for the sacred trusts of the sick-room, if he have the knowledge — so diversified and profound, so exact and entire — which those honors and trusts, the demands of the State, and the wants of the sick, wounded, and dying, require of him. If the examination be made a verity, if it be made by the Government what it should be, the demand for more knowledge will, assuredly, produce the supply; it will beget the industry and assiduity, on the part of the student, necessary to put him in indisputable possession of his degree; and it will as certainly make the student find and follow the teachers—whether private or public, known to fame or awaiting in obscurity the development of their career—who can give him the precious aids he must obtain.

The force of this maxim, that the demand will create the supply, is fully shown by the results which have flowed from the "*Staats Examen*," or State Examination—a Board appointed in several of the German States for the examination of the doctors from the Universities before permitting them to practice their profession.

The theory of this Institution is, that the people require some other voucher for the qualifications of the young Doctor than the diploma given to him by the Professors of the university at which he completed his studies; because these Professors, being engaged in a competition with other schools for numbers of graduates, would have a strong bias in favor of the candidate, however deficient in knowledge he might be—a bias too strong for the safety of the sick. Accordingly, the Government constitutes a suitable number of physicians, not professors, a Board of License, who are charged with the duty of making a rigorous investigation of the candidate's qualifications; and who are compelled to keep a full record of the whole procedure in each case, under which each Examiner writes his vote, admitting or rejecting the candidate. The whole is under the surveillance of the Government, and is carefully inspected by the Ministry of the Public Health. Since this excellent system—simple, upright, and perfect, in operation—was adopted in Denmark and Prussia, (now some 50 years,) the most beneficial results have flowed from it on a large scale: indeed, a new era in teaching Medicine, and all its collateral sciences, has broken upon Germany; and its benefits, especially in Physiology, Chemistry, and Pathology, are felt by the whole civilized world. A somewhat similar practice has been established by the Government of the United States for admission into the Army and Navy Medical service, with known and very striking results, so far as these branches of the public service are concerned; but the demand as to numbers is too small for it to have any appreciable effect on our Medical Colleges.

The Academy proposes to adopt this method of examination, and to require of its candidates not only a full knowledge of the various and

opposing modes of practice in Allopathy, but also an equally intimate acquaintance with the theory and practice of Homœopathy.

In this requirement it supplies a manifest deficiency in the existing system of Medical examination and instruction. The schools not only do not teach, nor require an acquaintance, with the researches and records of Homœopathy, but they discourage this acquirement on the part of students and refuse themselves to investigate them.

Homœopathy, right or wrong, has, nevertheless, taken a deep hold on the mind of the civilized world; and whether the schools will or no, it must form a part — and that a most important one — of both public and private teaching in medicine.

Already have we here in the State of New York more than 300,000 popular adherents to this mode of practice, of whom 60,000 reside in New York and Brooklyn; and this party includes in its ranks a very large proportion of the men and women of talent and education in the State:— and of the regular graduated and licensed physicians and surgeons of the State, not less than 300 are avowed practitioners of Homœopathy, beside a considerable number who are privately testing it on themselves and their patients.

A similar condition of the system exists in several of the States of the Republic; and in Pennsylvania there is a regularly incorporated School of Homœopathy, which though organized upon the objectionable plan of the colleges of the common practice, is in successful operation as to numbers and money, and serves at least to mark the truth of what we assert respecting the advancement of our cause in the public faith.

In Germany the system steadily advances, as also in Russia, Italy, Spain, and Great Britain and Ireland. In Vienna the hospital of the Sisters of Mercy, with its enormous roll of 1,500 patients, continues to employ our practice after many years of uninterrupted experience; as ought to be the case here.

In Bavaria, by an express decree of the Government, patients in all the public hospitals and other charities, are permitted to have Homœopathic physicians in attendance if they choose.

In Russia the Government has, by an imperial ukase, provided carefully for the distribution of Homœopathic remedies throughout its vast domains.

The people of Great Britain have recently done very much for the new practice, by the founding of infirmaries in all the principle cities and towns, and by organizing a powerful association of the nobility and gentry, amounting to some 1,300, for the publication of popular essays on the subject, and are now founding a large Hospital in London. The infirmaries appear to be well supported by the liberality of the opulent, and they are dispensing remedies to the sick poor on a large scale.

In Brunswick the Duke has promulgated a decree permitting medical men to practice Homœopathy. This proceeding was rendered necessary by the prosecution of the late venerable Dr. Muhlenbein for preparing his own remedies, instead of ordering them from the apothecaries, who enjoy a monopoly of their business by law.

Having such a hold on the public faith, and being in 99-100ths of cases adopted and practiced by members of the regular faculty here and every where, the Academy deems its claim on the Government of this State to grant it the ability to dispense the Degree of Doctor of Medicine a valid claim upon this ground alone.

The system, right or wrong, has exhibited abundant testimony of its vigor and vitality. First promulgated in 1796, more than fifty years since, it has steadily though slowly advanced, encroaching every where, step by step, upon the domains of Allopathy; receding at no point, ever gaining new adherents in the profession, and never losing one by relapse or retrocession.

[To be Continued.]

For the South-western Homœopathic Journal.

ALAS, POOR ALLOPATHY!

HER declining, miserable, death-like aspect, has called forth the following lines from the Muse, addressed to

"THE SPIRIT OF PROGRESSION."

The gloomy night is breaking—  
E'en now the sun beams rest,  
With a faint but cheerful radiance,  
On the hill tops of the West.

The mists are slowly rising  
From the valley and the plain;  
And a Spirit is awaking  
That shall never sleep again.

And ye may hear, that listen,  
The Spirit's stirring song;  
That surges like the ocean,  
With solemn bass, and strong.

Ho! Can ye stay the rivers,  
Or bind the wings of Light;  
Or bring back to the Morning,  
The old departed Night?

Nor shall ye check the impulse,  
Nor stay it for an hour,  
Until Earth's groaning millions  
Have felt the healing power.

That Spirit is Progression,  
In the vigor of its youth.  
A foe to all oppression—  
Armed with living truth.

Old Error with its legions,  
Must fall beneath its wrath:  
Nor blood, nor tears, nor anguish,  
Will mark its brilliant path.

But onward, upward, Heavenward,  
The Spirit still will soar,  
Till Peace and Love shall triumph,  
And *Falsehood* reign no more.

# SOUTH-WESTERN HOMŒOPATHIC JOURNAL, AND REVIEW.

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*"Prove all things—hold fast that which is good."*

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Vol. III.]

ST. LOUIS, MARCH 15, 1850.

[No. 8.

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**THOMAS HAUGHTON, M. D., Editor.**

OFFICE, No. 17 FIFTH STREET, NEAR WALNUT STREET,

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✎ This Journal will be issued monthly, at One Dollar per annum, in advance. City subscribers will be supplied at any place within the city, by informing the Editor of the location.

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## TO THE PATRONS OF THE JOURNAL.

In assuming the Editorial duties of this Journal, which have been discharged with so much ability by our predecessor, it will be our endeavor to maintain its character and make it a useful vehicle of Homœopathic literature. We wish merely to say, that the line of conduct intended to be pursued by us will be in harmony with the *teachings* of the founder of our noble science. An exposition of them, as understood by us, it is believed will best subserve the ends for which we labor, as they are in unison with the operation of the great Physical law—*similia similibus curantur*. We owe allegiance to no one, nor will give countenance to any opinion emanating from any source, however high, unless in strict accordance with the views as promulgated by the Fathers of Homœopathy. Our object is to promote the cause of truth; anything not bearing its sacred impress will be rejected as false and spurious—no other object is claimed for our ambition. Should we differ with some of our friends, it will be respecting the details of the system, not touching the basis of the noble structure, about which there is in all parts of the world unity of sentiment, and must for ever remain so, as the principle guiding in the use of remedies is immutable; these being the main points of our views, we shall enforce them with all the ability possessed, availing ourselves of the best lights of the age.

THOMAS HAUGHTON, M.D.

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✎ We wish merely to suggest to the patrons of the Journal, who are in arrearages for it, the propriety of paying up, thereby enabling us to continue the work. All letters on business of the office must be post-paid and addressed to the firm of—HAUGHTON & HUFF, St. Louis, Mo.

## DRUGS.

THE effects of drugs on the human organism has not been sufficiently studied; their pernicious influence, although daily seen and felt, has not claimed that attention of the profession which it merits: a dawn of improvement in this particular is now upon the world, which, if continued, will be the means of enabling us to secure all the good without any of their deleterious effects. The preservation of the human body from disease is the chief object of medicine;—how, it is asked, can it be done without a thorough knowledge of the means to be employed for this purpose? The laws of health are easily disturbed; slight or severe indisposition results from their violation, whether from the influence of imprudence or the action of miasms—this equilibrium may also be lost by the operation of drugs or poisons. We have more control over the last-named cause of disturbance than the other two; it is true, personal indiscretions may be to a great extent avoided, they often arise from ignorance of the physical system and its capability of endurance; the same plea cannot be urged in mitigation of the misuse of drugs—they are poisonous in their nature; and while essential for the preservation of life, properly used, an opposite result will be realized when taken in quantities sufficient to produce their characteristic or primary effects on the human system. The nature of miasms is unknown, their form is too subtle for detection or analysis, their effects alone are felt and known; the amount of it necessary to produce disease, it is believed to depend upon the degree and intensity of the specific miasm. Upon this point, respecting the proper use of drugs in quantity, &c., no system of medicine has ever offered a solution of this difficult question until Homœopathy shed its light on the path of inquiry; nor could a remedy for the existing evil ever have been found in any other source, as is proven by the history of the profession for ages past; the same darkness reigns now that has enveloped the subject from the time of Hippocrates to the present period—nay more, as the tide of speculation increased and deepened, the mind was lost in the mazy fields of its own creation; what bounds can now be set to the ocean of theories and follies which are to be found spread before the community in Allopathic works? Theory after theory rises and falls as their projectors emerge into notice and pass from the stage of action—a popular work of to-day is superseded by another of to-morrow; this ceaseless change of opinions among writers shows a want of principle—uncertainty, and rotteness. Unless there is such a governing principle, uncertainty and want of confidence will always exist and be manifested by the people—this is natural, or there would be no safeguard to health; if the means used have proved unavailing in the hour of peril, there can be no reliance on them in similar emergencies. Many of the ablest writers of the old school have already expressed a want of confidence in the usual mode of *healing*; if the voice of experience is heeded, their minds could not reach any other conclusion. Many of them, however, to support a sinking cause, still are contending against the waves destined sooner or later to overwhelm them. The relative merits of either system will be established by time; mankind are prone to adopt those measures which most contribute to their interest or the preservation of health. Although the steps at first may be slow and cautious, once convinced of the propriety of any course,



they will be marked by firmness and perseverance. Although Homœopathy is in its infancy, yet it is the oldest theory of medicine now existing; while the old school has promulgated not less than two hundred, the former has never changed since its announcement, because founded upon an immutable law of nature which is unchangeable. The superstructure commenced by the great benefactor, Hahnemann, has been continued without any alteration of its wise conception; if we are guided by truth, it must forever remain the same in its course of erection and completion—of course reference is here made to the law *similia similibus curantur*; the details of the system must be perfected by experience, guided strictly by the above-named principle. How is it with the other school? For want of some great law by which to bind the parts together, the labors of preceding generations avail nothing towards a consummation of the desired object; if it had such a basis, the experience of former writers would tend to consolidate instead of destroying it. In asserting our theory is the oldest to be found in the annals of the profession, it is to be understood that no other has existed for the same period without change, possessing identity of principle now with its first announcement to the world. We are forcibly impressed daily at the great mortality among children. An undue proportion of them is yearly cut off by the sickle of death; may not the treatment generally in vogue be the cause of it? Of this fact there can be no doubt. Why are their lives so well protected by the influence of Homœopathy? The only answer is—because the mode of practice does not break down or destroy the recuperative power of the system. In proportion as the body is weakened by drugs, in the same ratio is more firmly fixed the grasp of disease. It is surprising there are not more victims to the prejudices and practices of the usual method. The only province of the physician is to assist nature; unless there is co-operation with her in the same direction, mischief will ensue either in injury, seriously impairing the vital forces, or inducing other disorders or death. The adult may withstand for a considerable time the shocks of large doses and repeated depletions; sooner or later he too must succumb to their destroying power. The infant, however, with tender frame and great susceptibility to every impression, cannot long stand the mammoth doses ere the delicate flower is nipped in the bud. Climate has great influence upon our race—the laws of health are often disturbed by it; but no cause of human woe or affliction is so great as the barbarous and cruel practice of Allopathy.

There is now a promise of change in the future, foreshadowings are before us, unerringly indicating the ultimate establishment of the only true and rational mode of healing; its progress cannot be arrested or it would have been crushed, ere this, by the combined influence of Medical Colleges. The strong arm of the law was invoked to support the tottering system of Allopathy; but all resorts were of little value, as opposition favored its growth instead of suppressing it.

From the "American Journal of Homœopathy."

## HAHNEMANN ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

(Conclusion.)

At all points met by the same bitter antagonism in and out of the profession, it has withstood the irony, the ridicule and the erroneous statements of every kind which its ready and powerful opponents have brought to bear against its advances—ever patiently pointing to its beneficent fruits at the bedside of the sick, as at once the best possible reply to all *a priori* demonstrations of its fallacy, and the surest rejoinder to assaults of a baser character.

One by one have the decrees of despotic governments against it been repealed; book after book, written to insure its speedy destruction, has disappeared from the face of society; associations formed and prosecutions undertaken for its extinction, by legal force and by voluntary co-operation, have been all successfully abandoned; and here is to day Homœopathy, bearing the same traits of vigorous development and giving the same promise of perpetuity as if not one of these decrees had been uttered, not one of these books of controversy been published, a single association of exclusion formed, nor a prosecution undertaken.

As an additional presage of the durability of our system, we may advert to the state of its literature, which, though marked in some few instances by glaring deficiencies, is on the whole in a prosperous condition. First, we have the preliminary Essays of Hahnemann; (one of which has been within a few months reprinted by the British Homœopathic Association); then the Organon, now in its seventh edition; and, lastly, his great work on Chronic Diseases, the fourth edition of which was issued in Germany in the 85th year of its author's age. Then follows the *Materia Medica Pura*, which is continually coming from the press, either entire or in abridgments, in every civilized country on the globe.

The work on Acute Diseases, by Dr. Hartman, has been rendered into French and English, and has in Germany passed through several editions.

Jahr's Manual has had several German editions, four or five in English, and two or three in French; and his last great work, the *Symptomen Codex*, finished scarcely a year since, is already nearly exhausted.

The parent Journal of Homœopathy, (the Archives,) published by Stapf, is now in the 27th year of its unabated career.

The British Journal of Homœopathy, many copies of which circulate in the United States, has reached the 5th volume, and gives abundant promise, by its liberality and energy, of a long and useful course.

In this country we have one quarterly Journal for the profession, issued in Boston, and the American Journal for popular distribution.

Beside these standard works of the school, and the Journals enumerated, we have a large number of works scientific and popular, which it is not necessary to cite, but many of which are performing tasks of much virtue for the aid of physicians and for the propagation of the cause.

We put our claim for the power we seek also on another and a higher ground. We assert, on proofs which can be adduced in abundance, that Homœopathy is an acknowledged part of the medical art of the present day; that its truth has already been sufficiently admitted by able and leading men of the Old School, although many, perhaps all, of these have made reservations as to the universality of its application.

In support of this position, I take the liberty to make use of a few of the quotations contained in a recent work.

[These quotations are omitted.]

There should be no coercion on the part of the State in this matter of medical doctrines, for very obvious reasons; but the State should undertake to aid in the advancement of Medical Science by measures which shall permit the conflict of opinions among the members of the profession to take place in the presence of the learners of that science—it should open a fair field and show no favor to any combatant in the lists.

Such is not now the case. Nowhere in the State is there room for a chair of Homœopathy, nor is there room in any Board of Examiners for the presence of a Homœopathic physician.

Our system is not only not taught to candidates of medicine and surgery, but their ears are filled to stunning with denials of its truth, and with entreaties and warnings not to examine nor test its pretensions. We contend that they should have a chance to hear the other side, an opportunity to judge for themselves, before going to the difficult and but too often dangerous task of their lives. As the case now stands, there is a kind of coercion of conformity with the Old School, sustained by the State, which ought to be abolished. A Board of Examination should be created, which should be empowered, nay, commanded by law, to examine the candidate in all the existing methods of practice.

The relation of the government towards the sick, is not justly that of a chooser of his physician—a judge of the values of discordant modes of practice—but it is that of an efficient witness that the men who bear its licenses are learned in the Art of Healing; that they know the structure and functions of the human body, the forms and powers of medicines, and that they are well acquainted with all the various theories and practical results of their learned and skillful predecessors in the art.

It is to our mind so self-evident, that this constitutes the whole duty of the State in the matter of Medical Science, that we would not, if we could gain our petition, ask for powers which should enable us to exact conformity with our theory and practice, although we consider them of the utmost importance to the true honor, happiness and usefulness of the members of the medical profession, and of inestimable value to the sick and dying. We hold that a forced conformity in medicine is as tyrannical and inexpedient as it is in theology, and that its fruits would be as injurious to personal progress in our art as is the other to personal purity in morals.

To render the principles of any art operative in another, we must so convey them to him as that in perfect freedom he sees the truth, and by a process of his own adapts them to his rational faculty, so that they become as much his property as if he had discovered them himself. It is thus, and only thus, that a pupil can be made a master; he must learn the principles so thoroughly, digest them so perfectly, that, under the affinities of his moral and intellectual life, they become assimilated to and a component part of his very being. A forced or external assent to principles which he has not so appropriated, fills his mind with vague fancies which fatigue and perplex him, even to the loathing of all research; and it removes from the sense of capacity to perform from himself, real exercises of skill in his nominal art or profession; it paralyzes alike his love of the objects of his art and his power of accomplishing them.

That some ideas of the similitude or accord between the forces of remedies and the diseases which they cure, enter into the minds of medical men of the Old School, is shown from the quotations made by Hahnemann, from many of the elder authors, and particularly from those of Hippocrates, Dioscorides, Paracelsus, Stahl and Hoffmann. It is openly shown in the writings of Hufeland, Forbes, Liston, Combe, Fletcher and Milligen of our times; and nothing is more frequently said by Allopathic physicians in conversation with Homœopaths, than that they believe there is truth, great truth, in the law *similia similibus*, but that they do not believe in the minute doses of the New School. Were this a fitting occasion for such a polemical essay, I think I could show from the various ingenious attempts of able writers of the Old School to explain the specific adaptation of several of the drugs to the diseases they are known to cure without producing other sensible effects, that the Homœopathic law of cure has been, and is more frequently (though perhaps not sharply) contemplated by the prescriber, than even he is willing to admit to himself.

If, then, the Homœopathic method be a tacit part, as we have shown it to be, of the lucubrations of many of the Old School, can any sufficient reason be shown why a systematic knowledge of it should not be required of every student who comes to the State authorities for a diploma or testimonial that he is a thoroughly instructed physician? If there be gross fallacies in it, let him study it, that he may be able to defend himself and his patients from their influence; but if haply, as a whole, it proves a better system than the dominant one, let him be enabled to apply its benefits with promptness, and without the terrible labor of suddenly acquiring a new art, under the distracting pressure of great peril and suffering.

Were the Government a competent tribunal for the trial of the great question at issue between the two schools, it would be incumbent on us to show, by appropriate testimony and argument, that Homœopathy presents the only philosophic guide in the choice of remedies, and that, consequently, it is the first real contribution to a rational art of healing. We believe it would not be difficult to establish this proposition clearly and irrefragably, even before an enlightened non-professional audience. Indeed, this work has been repeatedly done for the profession by Hahnemann and by several of his ablest disciples, of whom we may cite Moritz Muller of Dresden, Rau of Gießen, and Dr. Channing of this city. Dr. Channing's essay is entitled "*Reformation of Medical Science demanded by Inductive Philosophy*," and is devoted to the proposition that "*Homœopathy is the first successful generalization of the powers of the Materia Medica*;" and it is perhaps no more than a just tribute to the learning, the humanity and the genius, of its gifted author, to say, that this unanswered and unanswerable work is an honor to the cause he so thoroughly embraced, and to the medical character of the country which gave him birth. The late lamented Gram, the founder of Homœopathy in the Western world, published, on his first arrival in this country, in 1826, a brief but powerful pamphlet on this subject, from the German of Hahnemann, entitled "*The Spirit of the Homœopathic Doctrine*," which no man of the Old School has attempted to answer.

But, while maintaining with perfect truth and unanimity the importance of Homœopathy to the right understanding of the *Materia Medica*,

and to the safe administration of remedies by medical men of all sects and of all coming times, we found no claim on the Government from this ground, because we condemn any and all interference, direct or indirect, with the tenets of medical science or art, on the part of any Government, as a despotism in principle and a tyranny in practice, alike subversive of the rights of physician and patient, and detrimental to all freedom of inquiry and all sound medical education.

As the final consideration of this discourse, I will say that the Academy craves the aid of the State in the way indicated, that the members now living may raise the standard of medical education within their own ranks.

It is our earnest wish to discharge a great duty toward our successors; we wish, by placing before them stronger incentives to research than does the present system, to make them better students than we have been.

As the usages of the profession now are, our system, which requires far more real knowledge for its just administration than does the old, must continue to be most imperfectly, nay, most culpably administered in this country.

We lack, in all this most happy land, the pains-taking perfectness of academic learning and of preliminary medical learning, which our profession of both Schools possess in Germany, and, in fact, throughout the Continent of Europe. The deficiency is sad enough in the Old School, but its effect in ours is a thousand-fold worse. The man of good strong preparation in Allopathic practice will, for reasons which it is needless for me here to cite, be as apt to follow as to lead in a consultation with a brother Allopathist of very slight literary and scientific attainments. Empiricism, in its highest sense, is the strong fortress of Old School practice, and the ignorant physician has often as sharp a memory of practical results, both good and evil, as his abler colleague.

Such is not the case with Homœopathy. The *Materia Medica* must be read—nay, explored, perpetually, to discover the relation of accord or similitude between each case of disease and its suitable remedy; no possible effort of genius nor conceivable strength of memory can be trusted in place of this eternal vigilance.

And for the right, not to say dexterous, performance of this inevitable task, an exactitude and extent of knowledge in the languages is of the highest conceivable value.

Moreover, as perfect a knowledge of Physiology and Pathology as the state of these sciences will admit, is ever necessary to the true Homœopathist; for by these aids, and by these only, can he so appreciate the value of symptoms as to be able to know which of them it is essential for him to cover by his remedy, in order to attain in each case the highest aim and end of his art.

This kind of knowledge, though of use to the Physician of the Old School, and indispensable to an exalted rank among his colleagues, is not indispensable to his choice of remedies; for his choice depends on the revolutionary and violent processes which they are capable of producing by classes or groups in common, such as vomiting, purging, stupefaction of the senses, &c. &c.—not on the specific characteristics in detail which can only be disclosed by trials on the healthy, and which form an important natural alliance with the characteristic symptoms of disease. Now to trace this alliance in a case requiring the skill of art, imposes the deeply-interesting task on the Homœopathist of reviewing the

play of the functions in a healthy state, and a study of them in an analogous disease; and this review and study is not for the transcendental purpose of discovering the quantitative or qualitative changes in the vital powers of the sufferer, (an internal ignis fatuus in the Old School on which it affects to found its indications of art,) but for the plainly practical purpose of selecting a specific counter-force which experience has shown to be a true, direct, unailing remedy.

Moreover, this knowledge is very important to enable the Homœopathist to meet a dilemma of very frequent occurrence in the present imperfect state of *Materia Medica*—namely, the cases in which the records of the *Materia Medica* do not afford him an apt and perfect *similimum*.

Here he can attack but one wing of the disease at a time; and Pathology alone can inform him which symptoms the safety of his patient demands of him to attack first and strongest.

These two departments of human knowledge, Pharmacodynamics and Pathology, are growing with enormous rapidity, and, without early and earnest training, the student of Medicine without facility in reading the modern languages (especially the German and French) cannot keep such pace with their progress as to do the justice to his patients which the cause of Homœopathy and of humanity will claim at his hands. Without the legal ability to examine candidates of Medicine, and the consequent influence on teaching which such power confers, we cannot prepare our successors for the righteous discharge of the duties which time, by removing us, will devolve on them; and our good cause must continue to suffer as it now does in the house of its friends.

Gentleman of the Academy, at your request I have glanced at the manifold topics contained in your relations with the State as a body incorporated by one of its enactments; as an association of Physicians seeking, in an open, free and honorable manner, to do a lasting benefit to the next and succeeding generations, by effecting an organic change in the medical education of the State.

The nature of the subject, to say nothing of my want of time and abilities, precludes its full discussion in the short space allotted to a single lecture: and I should quit it with very great dissatisfaction, did I not feel well assured that you would take ampler means to press your just claims on the attention of the Legislature during its present session.

Permit me, gentlemen, before taking the chair to which you have kindly called me, to congratulate you on the vantage ground which you have gained by your recent act of association. You have not only taken one important step toward insuring that the increase of practitioners, demanded by the popular growth of our cause, shall consist of rightly qualified students of the whole science of Medicine, but you have brought yourselves into such personal relations as to forestall and heal the differences which invade the ranks of our profession of every school.

You have moreover combined under such auspices and laws as to ensure a good result with respect to the practical skill of each diligent member of the Academy, and also to produce a zealous and harmonious adherence to the great leading maxims of the Homœopathic system.

This trait of your association has given me more pleasure than I have words to express; it has made me proudly willing to stand here and avow and defend the public purpose of the Academy; to show that you propose to aid in the propagation of a mild and beneficial reform in the

art of Healing by means as free as is the air we breath or the waters we drink; that you will teach the science of Medicine by a competition which can have no other incentive and no other goal than to impart the greatest sum of knowledge in the most efficacious manner and at the least possible expense to the learner; and that you freely invite any regularly-authorized physician or surgeon, who chooses to become a member of your Academy, to take the chances, which his genius and learning and skill may give him, to win from you the classes whom your talents or the combined forces of your Institution may have drawn within its walls.

With ineffable gratification do I say to all such in your behalf, and to the student, and likewise to the world: Let him who merits it bear the palm; that the interests of the sick, the needs of the bright young aspirant, and the true honor and dignity of a liberal and learned profession, claim alike and together this your noble freedom of discussion, this entireness of human right in the exercise of man's most sacred task, the transmission to others and to posterity of Truths which bear charity in their bosom.

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GLONOINE.

From the Quarterly Homœopathic Journal.

Pathogenetic Effects of Glonoine.

(Continued.)

40. Heavy throbbing in the forehead, with strong pulsation there. (—)
Pain over the right eye, and at the same time across the superciliary ridges from right to left. (W.)
Pain in the forehead when looking steadily. (WW.)
Pain in the organ of "Wonder," left side. (WW.)
Slight pain in the region of the organ of "Wit," left side; on pressure with the fingers it appeared at first to be sore, but continued pressure seemed to relieve it. (J.)
45. Slight pain in the region of "Mirthfulness," left side. (J.)
Pain in the forehead, on the top of the head, and in the whole head. (J.)
Pain in the organ of "Wonder," towards the right. (WW.)
Pain in the organ of "Wit," left and right side. (WW.)
Slight pain across the eyebrows. (D.)
50. Almost intolerable pain in the forehead, and disagreeable sensations at the base of the brain. (Jk.)
Pain over the eyes rather in the forehead. (C.)
Violent pain in forehead. (WP.)
Dull headache over eyes; going off in his sleep. (F.)
Dull pain across the forehead, chiefly on the right side. (F.)
55. Dull aching pain in the forehead, just over the right orbital ridge. (R.)
Dull aching in the forehead, above the eyes. (Hb.)
Dull aching pain all across the forehead and temples. (R.)
Aching in the left side of forehead. (WW.)
Bruised pain in the organ of "Form," left side, afterwards on both sides. (CW.)
60. Inside of head feels bruised in the forehead. (Hb.)
Soreness in the forehead, where the pain had been. (WW.)
Feeling as if the brow had been wetted by ice water lasting two-minutes. (—)

- Throbbing in temples. (WP.) (F.)
 Throbbing in the left temple. (WW.)
65. Throbbing in the temples and rush of blood to the head, increasing until the temporal arteries were seen and felt to the touch throbbing violently. (D.)
 Flushing of face and throbbing of temples. (P.)
 Fulness and throbbing of temples. (Sth.)
 Headache in the left temple, drawing from within towards the nose, leaving behind a dull feeling in the head. (O.)
 Stitch in the right temple. (WW.)
70. Darting pain from near the right ear towards the right eye. (J.)
 Headache as if something was run through his temples. (Hb.)
 A cutting pain in both temples, as if it had a tendency to go into the ears. (J.)
 Sensation of fulness in top of head. (R.)
 Throbbing and fulness in top of head. (R.)
75. In the evening fulness in the top of the head, and throbbing in the temples. (D.)
 Throbbing and pain in the vertex, seeming to ascend from the base of the cranium to the vertex at every pulsation of the carotids. (V.)
 Throbbing pain in the vertex. (H. D.)
 Palpitating headache in vertex and temples. (HD.)
 Aching pain in the right organ of "Firmness," followed by pulsation. (W.)
80. Pain in the left coronal suture. (WW.)
 Pain in the organ of "Benevolence." (WW.)
 Dull headache over the whole upper and, especially, the back part of head. (HD.)
 Dull distracting pain in the top of the head. (R.)
 Sensation of soreness, as if the brain was bruised, in the top of the head, in the region of the anterior fontanelle, when moving the head; the pain remits, and then returns with increased severity. (R.)
85. Pain in the left half of the head, worse at the vertex. (WW.)
 Fulness at base of brain, and violent throbbings of all the arteries of the head and neck. (Jk.)
 Pulsation in occiput. (—)
 Pain in the back of the head, towards the vertex. (J.)
 Pain in the region of the lower protuberance of the occiput, most on the right side, increased on turning the head. (V.)
90. Aching in left occiput. (WW.)
 Dull aching pain in occiput, followed instantly by a pressive pain from within outwards in each temple; these pains increased so as to become quite severe. (—)
 Pain in the head on shaking it. (C.)
 The headache was aggravated by shaking the head the least. (P.)
 Shaking the head from side to side aggravated the headache, but not moving it backwards and forwards. (J.)
95. Headache worse from leaning forwards. (WW.)
Scalp. Numb feeling in the hairy scalp. (HD.)
Eyes. Soreness of orbit. (WW.)

- Stitch in the right orbit. (E.)
 Eyes protruding and injected, with headache. (JK.)
100. Under eyelid puffy and swollen. (F.)
 Heat in the r. external canthus. (WW.)
 Short shooting pain, with heat in the left eyeball. (WW.)
 Aching in the eyeballs. (WW.)
 Pupils somewhat dilated. (JK.)
105. Scintillations before eyes, as in head affections, caused by disordered stomach. (JK.)
 Almost continued flashes of light, and vision consequently indistinct. (JP.)
- Ears.* Stitch in the right ear. (E.)
 Sensation of fulness in ears and nostrils, worse on l. side. (WP.)
 Ringing in ears, and pulse audible. (CGS.)
110. Crackling in the left ear. (JC.)
- Nose.* Itching of the *alæ nasi*. (HD.)
- Face.* Aching in the right side of the jaw near the joint. (JC.)
 Stiffness of both jaws. (J.)
 The chin felt as if elongated down to the knees—it had been hurt twenty years previously. (W.)
115. Face flushed and heated, especially about the eyes. (WW.)
 Prickling itching of the face. (HD.)
 Redness on the cheeks, upper part, especially lower eyelids, also ears, not forehead. (C.)
 Burning taste on different spots of the lips. (D.)
 Itching and sensation of swelling of the lips after rubbing. (HD.)
120. Numbness of the lower lip, with a sensation as if it was much swollen. (Ha.)
- Mouth.* Mouth filled with offensive thick saliva in the morning. (WW.)
 Accumulation of slimy saliva through the day, too unpleasant to be swallowed, always spit out of the mouth. (WW.)
 Offensive breath. (V.)
 Oily disagreeable taste. (V.)
125. Greasy feeling in mouth. (W.)
 Burning sensation in roof of mouth. (Sth.)
 Roof of mouth somewhat tender. (Sth.)
 Feeling of swelling and throbbing in roof of mouth. (Sth.)
 Contractive sensation in soft palate. (R.)
130. Sensation as if the soft palate were drawn upwards. (R.)
 Great dryness of the lower surface of the soft palate. (J.)
- Tongue.* Tongue large and white, with indentation from the teeth in front. (WW.)
 Tongue and mouth burnt, the former felt swollen and raw, and was affected by spasmodic twitching. (JK.)
 Shooting in the left side of the front of the tongue. (—)
- Throat.*—Sharp tickling in the throat. (D.)
 Heat in the *œsophagus*. (WW.)
 Prickling in the left tonsil. (WW.)
 Slight roughness in throat. (Sth.)
- Appetite.*—Desire to drink cold water. (F.)
140. Taste in the mouth like pine-wood. (WW.)

[Conclusion in next No.]

From the "Quarterly Homœopathic Journal."

ON THE MEDICINAL ACTIVITY OF DRUG ATOMS.

BY C. BENTLEY MATTHEWS, M. D.

Prof. Materia Medica, in the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania.

WE have thought it might be rendering an acceptable service to the cause of Homœopathy, by endeavoring to show its accordance with sound philosophical reasoning and well-known and acknowledged facts, and by marshalling in one view some of the most important arguments in favor of this branch of science; more especially, as it is constantly assailed by the Allopathic schools, not only by sneers and misrepresentations, but also occasionally by the gratuitous assumption that minute, or if you please, infinitesimal doses, can have no sensible action on the human organism.

Indeed, this appears to be the chief impediment in the way to their adoption of the doctrines of Hahnemann. "*Similia similibus curantur*" is not so difficult for them to comprehend; and had we given sensible doses, in all probability, the number of converts would have been much larger than at present.

These reasonings and facts are not required to fix the belief of our Homœopathic brethren, and are, perhaps, perfectly familiar to them; but, still, to give "a reason for the faith that is in us" is always proper, and to those who have not examined the subject, it may be rendering a service, to present in a concise form a ready answer to the sneering interrogatories of our opponents.

The question is repeatedly propounded, "Can such small particles of medicinal matter have any sensible effect on the human system?" The only way this question can be met, is by presenting admitted *facts* of an analogous nature to the mind of the questioner. The aroma of flowers must be allowed to be in a state of minute atomic division, for it is well known that a bushel of rose leaves is requisite to produce one drop of the *ottar* of roses. Yet it is related of a princess of the imperial house of Communi, of Constantinople, that she was affected with syncope immediately upon smelling a rose. And a corroborative case was related to us by a highly intelligent gentleman, not of the profession, respecting a lady with whom he was intimate, who fainted if a single rose leaf was inserted (and that even without her knowledge) under any part of her dress. To

"Die of a rose in aromatic pain"

is scarcely a poetic fiction. And this fact of the pernicious influence of the aroma of flowers is well known and acknowledged by enlightened Allopathists. Dr. Harrison, as quoted by Paris, (see *Pharmacologia*,) who resided a long time in Italy, states that the Italians are so familiar with it, that they avoid flowers in their sleeping apartments with the greatest caution.

Another important evidence of the action of poisonous atoms is to be found in the diffusion of contagious and pestilential miasmata. The Campania di Roma, formerly a fertile plain, now rendered marshy by the ruinous state of the aqueducts, generates a miasm that it is fatal to inhale, even for a night; and yet if the superincumbent atmosphere were

analyzed, it would be found, so far as chemical tests were concerned, as pure as that on the summit of Mont Blanc. Who, we would ask, has ever yet detected by such means, the miasma that generates intermittents, bilious fevers, dysenteries, and cholera, or those of variola, scarlatina, rubeola, &c. *Ozone*, a hypothetical substance, and by no means proved to exist in the tainted atmosphere, is alleged to be the cause of cholera, and it is said, that a solution of hydriodate of *Potassa*, added to a mixture of starch and water, will detect its presence by change of color; but admit this to be the case, the infinitesimal dose of the poison is not disproved.

The "eternal grain of musk" existing in Germany, suspended for a century in an accurate balance, still yielding its peculiar odor, without having lost an appreciable quantity of matter, during which time millions of individuals could have experienced its influence on their systems, had they been exposed to it, is another strong evidence of the activity of medicinal atoms.

It is well known to every one conversant with *materia medica*, that *Strychnine* still retains its intensely bitter taste, even when dissolved in water, in the proportion of one part to six hundred thousand parts of the solvent. Here is positive evidence of its action on the nerves of taste in the atomic state. Who is prepared to assert that it has in this condition no action on other parts of the animal organism?

It is stated by *Allopathic* experimenters, that when a dose of *Calomel* or *Mercury* in other form, is taken in a purgative dose, being previously weighed, and the *fæcal* discharges preserved and washed, the whole of the mercury may be obtained, and no apparent portion has entered the system, notwithstanding the various morbid sensations, and altered secretions resulting from its employment. What explanation can they give of this phenomenon, if they deny that atoms have any influence on the vital economy.

The microscope reveals the existence of animalculæ, or animated atoms, if we may use the expression, so exceedingly minute, that hundreds, if not thousands, may revel on the point of a needle, as their microcosm. And the

"Tear that flows down beauty's cheek,"

if examined, would perhaps be found to be replete with animal life, in hideous forms, atomic monsters, devouring each other; yet each of them has its circulating, assimilating, sensitive, and muscular system. Are such facts less inconceivable than that medicinal atoms should have activity, and be operative on the human organism?

Modern Physiology has shown, under the microscope, that muscular contraction, the power of which, in some instances, amounts to some thousands of pounds, depends upon the minute approximation of atomic disks arranged in series, constituting the ultimate fibre of the muscle. Shall we deny the energy of unvitalized atoms, with this alleged fact before us obtaining full credence?

The particles of *light*, so inconceivably small that they are freely transmitted through dense transparent media, produce a variety of sensations, some of them intensely painful when acting on the *retina*, generating therein the sensation of color, and presenting every variety of hue that adorns the landscape. While their agency promotes the growth

and perfection of vegetables, and aids the development of animated beings.

The power of imponderable atoms is still more strongly evinced in the effects of *electricity*. The thunderbolt that rends the tall forest tree from its apex to its root, has no sensible weight!

A magnet may generate by attrition thousands of other magnets of equal size and power, and yet not part with any portion of its virtue. Are not these well-known facts as difficult of comprehension and explanation as the atomic action of medicines, and would it not be equally unphilosophical to deny the validity of the one as the other, as they rest on the same kind of evidence?

A favorite theme of ridicule with our opponents is our employment of *Silex* for the cure of disease, gratuitously alleging that it can have no sensible action on the vital system, and denying our power to effect its solution, being ignorant of the fact that it is frequently found in nature in that state. Colonel Fremont found, during his exploration of the volcanic regions beyond the rocky mountains, on the road to the Columbia river, a number of hot springs in a narrow valley, which had formed their own basins of silicious sinter, deposited from *Silex* held in solution in their waters. And it had been previously ascertained, that the same thing occurs at the *Geysers* or spouting hot springs of Iceland.

The formation of geodes and of rock crystal, is further evidence of its entire solubility.

The gross conceptions of these gentlemen, reach no further than the idea of a *grain of sand* entering the stomach and passing away in its original form; forgetting that the cohesion of the particles of *Silex* is so strong as to resist the action of almost every menstrum, (except *Flouric acid*, or water in large volume, aided by the action of intense heat; and perhaps an excess of *Potash*, which combined with *Silicon*, is gelatinous, and therefore more soluble,) and of course in the aggregate state cannot act; but when intimately communicated by our triturations, its solution is effected and its activity developed. And this fact we believe to be one of the strongest proofs of the increased energy of drug atoms by insolation or separation. What proof have our antagonists, opposed to our positive experience of its effects in this state, that *Silex*, or its basis *Silicon*, exerts no active influence on the vital economy? The difficulty of obtaining it in the atomic state, proves how energetically its particles combine, and when called into active exercise by separation, its activity must be very much increased.

It is well known that some vegetables, as the gramineæ, are coated with *Silex*, which derived from the earth, must have been previously dissolved, and being acted upon by the principle of vegetable life, again deposited as an important and essential part of the plant, aiding in its defence and supporting it more firmly in the erect position. Is it more unphilosophical to suppose that *Silex*, in the atomic state, may have a sensible action on the animal as well as the vegetable constitution?

Every chemical process is dependent upon the energetic affinities and reciprocal reaction of atoms; indeed all the phenomena of nature, the development of animal and vegetable life, and the various vital functions involve this principle. Why, then, should we doubt the medicinal influence of atoms?

The law of gravitation, though generally considered with reference

to masses, or aggregates, depends upon the energy of atoms attracting each other. It is known that bodies are attracted reciprocally in the direct ratio of their masses, or aggregate volume; and of course the larger mass, being constituted of a greater amount of atoms, their combined influence, (each atom, however, exerting its attractive power), will draw the lesser mass towards it through a wider space than the former is propelled towards the latter; every atom in both masses exerts an influence in producing this result.

Indeed, turn where we will, the potential influence of atoms will be detected, and must be admitted by every enlightened mind, and we have no doubt that every medicinal agent is active *only* in the atomic state, or when its atoms are so isolated, or separated, that each particle can exert its inherent influence unrestrained.

What medicine, even in large doses, would act, except mechanically on the system, if it still retained its concrete state, or was incapable of solution? Experience proves its impossibility.

* * * * *

It is covertly assumed that *infinitely minute atoms cannot affect the vital economy*; and after an elaborate calculation to prove, what is freely admitted, that our medicines are in the form of infinitely minute atoms, the calculator *sapiently* draws the conclusion, or expects his readers to do so, "that *infinitely minute atoms cannot affect the vital economy.*" This is what is called reasoning in a circle.

Mathematics has demonstrated the infinite divisibility of matter. Now, it matters not generally to the truth of Homœopathy, whether this is so, or whether it can be reconciled to the atomic theory of Dalton or not; but assuming it to be correct, the calculation so bountifully pro-
truded in the "Journal," proves that there must be a medicinal atom in every tangible portion of our dilutions. And we assert it to be a *fact*, observed by thousands of intelligent and veracious physicians and their patients, that these medicinal atoms do produce decidedly sensible effects upon the vital functions, both in health and disease.

The truth or fallacy of Homœopathy can never depend upon the results of *mathematical* reasoning any more than that of the science of Chemistry, of Geology, of Minerology, &c., but solely like the truth of innumerable *facts* in the natural sciences, on the *veracity* and intelligence of observers, and can only be proved, if doubted, by repeating their experiments and observations under precisely similar circumstances. It is not a science of fallacious inferences, like its elder rival, "blown about by every wind of doctrine," but an embodiment of accurately-observed *facts*, a hundred times repeated and confirmed by sagacious observers, and undoubtedly has as much inherent evidence of its truth as the other sciences which are based on observation.

Is it not, then, perfectly philosophical, and in accordance with what is admitted in other departments of knowledge, to infer that atoms, disentangled and isolated, as it were, in our dilutions, would display a vastly increased degree of energy in proportion to their bulk, than when in the aggregate form they are restrained in their sphere of activity by their chemical and cohesive affinities?

This increased energy of liberated atoms powerfully tending to form new combinations, and to display their characteristic qualities, is, we believe, the true explanation of the *modus operandi* of medicines, the

different effects resulting, depending upon the inherent attributes of the different remedies. We shall conclude by detailing briefly two cases; the first displays the increase of curative power, by dilution; and the other shows the truth of our fundamental law, "*similia*," &c.

Mrs. S——, a highly respectable lady, was afflicted with tetter on the hands and fingers for a period of thirty years. It had been repeatedly driven in by Allopathic applications, and always on such occasions her chest was seriously affected until its re-appearance. About five years since, I was consulted. *Iodine 3d.* was given in repeated doses, and at the end of fifteen months, her tetter was perfectly cured, without any injury to her general health, which has remained good ever since. *When informed what remedy was used, she assured me she had previously taken it in Allopathic doses for a considerable time unavailingly.*

Some years since, while experimenting with *Sulph. of morphia*, just before retiring for the night, I took one grain of the 1st trituration, which I had been preparing. On closing the eyes after laying down, a most beautiful landscape, with ever-varying, brilliant-colored, oriental scenery, such as I had witnessed in the East, presented itself to view, disappearing on opening the eyes, and recurring on closing them. This was repeated several times, and as consciousness was lost in sleep, the last impression on the memory was a crimson veil or cloud that obscured the scene. Some time afterwards, a lady informed me she had a singular nervous affection; she would, when engaged in her ordinary employments, lose cognizance of surrounding objects, and in their place a beautiful and varying "landscape," as if ascending a river, would present itself. I gave her about 1-10th of a grain of the same preparation of the 1st, and her nervous affection entirely disappeared before the next day, and has never recurred.

A NEW MODE OF ATTACK ON HOMŒOPATHIA.

A few years ago, many of the leading Allopathic physicians in this country opposed Homœopathia on the ground of its inefficiency. "It does nothing," said they. "If cures follow its practice, they prove how potent nature is in restoring deranged conditions of the human system." This, for a time, had an influence on many physicians, and very many laymen; but after a while, one and another of the latter, tested in their own persons the attenuated drugs, and, although they had firmly believed the Homœopathic practice a nullity, upon the testimony of physicians who had deceived them, by false statements of a subject of which they knew nothing; but now these laymen have the demonstration in their own experience, and in a way which would not admit of doubt. It was natural to feel that they had been led astray, by those who ought to have known better; consequently the most cunning of the Allopathic physicians, saw the necessity for a change in the attack; and they now say, with a grave look and solemn manner, "Drugs are capable of a high degree of concentration, by which their powers are greatly increased, and this is the reason why Homœopathic medicines effect any thing in diseases; and for this very reason they should not be admitted into the human system—they are very dangerous—life may be destroyed by them."

SOUTH-WESTERN HOMŒOPATHIC JOURNAL, AND REVIEW.

"Prove all things—hold fast that which is good."

Vol. III.]

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[No. 9.

THOMAS HAUGHTON, M.D., Editor.

OFFICE, No. 17 FIFTH STREET, NEAR WALNUT STREET,

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TROUBLED WATERS.

If Homœopathy be true, it receives no honor from man. If untrue, it deserves none.—*Rev. Mr. Barret.*

It is not a little amusing to witness the efforts being made to arrest the people's attention touching the best means whereby their health may be preserved; seeing so much dissatisfaction manifested by them with the old school system, which has so long claimed implicit confidence for its doctrines, an attempt is made to stop the current now increasing into a flood which threatens to wash away its foundation; a point in the era of the world is now reached, when the mind, cut loose from its long anchorage, asserts its freedom and privilege to reflect and make choice of whatever experience may teach will best ameliorate the condition of our race. The attainment of the greatest results by the most simple means is the test of the value of improvements; uncertainty will not satisfy the human mind, something tangible and reliable must be secured, wisely arranged, from which useful precepts may be drawn for convenience and guidance; without such a foundation, man would be in a state not unlike his primitive condition, driven upon the sea of life by capricious and violent passions. If the new system be a delusion, its foundation is sand; if a shadow, its transit over the earth will leave no trace behind. We are not to be deceived by our adversaries, let the matter be disguised as it may; they dread the rapid progress of the new system; they behold in it seed of their own destruction; we care not how excited the controversy may become, the agitation of thought will make men reflect and seize upon that which will be to their interest; our appeal is to the people from whom full justice is expected and will be received; in their verdict we cheerfully acquiesce. If it be a delusion, why has it engaged the attention and secured the patronage of some of the best minds of Great Britain, Europe, and the United States? So it was thought to be a delusion when Harvey discovered the circulation

of the blood; he was reviled and persecuted as a mere pretender; the niche now assigned him in the temple of fame is proud and enduring as the race of man. So it was with Ambrose Pare, when he introduced the ligature for arresting bleeding vessels instead of the barbarous and cruel practice of staunching blood with a hot iron. The use of the ligature is now duly appreciated and acknowledged by all surgeons, a resort to any other means to close bleeding vessels, where it is applicable, would be regarded as the strongest evidence of ignorance; yet, at the time of its recommendation by Pare, applications were made by the surgeons of France to the legislative department of the country for the passage of an act to suppress its use and blast the reputation of its author. We are informed, also, that nearly a century elapsed before the bigotry of his opponents, who, still wedded to their old idols, yielded their opposition to one of the most useful appliances of surgery. Shall we refer to Jenner, whose immortality is identified with the subject of Vaccination, whereby the human family has been so greatly protected against the ravages of the most loathsome disease—Small-pox? When his discovery was announced, based on facts, his opinions were disregarded as entitled to no weight; there is no point in Hygiene better settled than this question, and he who holds contrary opinion would be in attitude an enemy of mankind. These means were stereotyped by the opposition of the day as delusions, and their advocates as heretics; justice, although long delayed, has been duly rendered; their names are enrolled in the annals of medicine as great benefactors of mankind. In entering upon new paths of inquiry, and announcing new opinions in conflict with established ones, it is too common to ring the charge of heterodoxy; orthodoxy has no charms for us if it claim a surrender of judgment and implicit confidence in the dicta of any man. The goal for which we contend is truth; particular systems shall not receive our devotion or reverence unless bearing her sacred impress. Certainty, in the healing art has been an object long desired and as industriously sought for; the result heretofore has been disappointment and chagrin; it is not surprising its pursuit has been so fruitless, knowing from false premises incorrect conclusions must follow. A solution of this problem was reserved for the great mind of Hahnemann—taking a different path of inquiry from his cotemporaries. A principle of Therapeutics was discovered, upon which alone a rational system of medicine could be based. If the principle be wrong, it will be discovered in the application of drugs to diseases; an assertion of its untruth, without impartial trials by course of experimentation, can never upset it or stay its strides to more popular notice; it is novel and peculiar because it is unlike any other system ever before offered to the public. Familiarity with its operation, is greatly increasing among the people who are delighted in witnessing its wonderful effects in controlling disease; whatever will most speedily and safely do this, can never fail to receive support and secure permanent confidence. It asks and claims confidence on solid grounds—not upon hollow pretensions. So far as practicable, medicine should be reduced to certainty; upon this point, there ought not to be any disagreement among Physicians; there is particular necessity for it at this time, seeing the world of Allopathy has been, and is still rocked by jarring elements; troubled and turbid waters have marked its surface; there is yet no sign of a calm—none may be expected until the

causes of agitation are removed. We want quiet and harmony, the result of principle; we want uniformity of treatment of the same diseases in every part of the globe—this gained, the experience of medical men and laymen might be collected and arranged into a system of practice, upon which reliance could be placed in times of danger; but so long as experience sends up contradictory reports, as has been the case for centuries, no material exists out of which to construct anything deserving the honor of a medical system. The object so long desired is now being accomplished; the basis of the revolution is a law of nature; the work is progressing rapidly, and promises soon to have a world-wide reputation; its influence cheering, is hailed with gladness, carrying health upon its wings. The revolution spoken of is every where visible, except to the self-secure—so much greater will be the dismay when awakened from their reveries: the progressive spirit of the age cannot *tarry*; the vaunted knowledge of no man can stay its march, although, in his arrogant opinion, science has reached its acme. We must either adopt the reformations of the age, or be left far in the rear of human improvement. Of course, it is not expected of any one to do so without sufficient evidence to justify a change; yet should he not avail himself of proper means for the purpose of reaching just conclusions, his opinions must cease to be respected, or else be at war with the best interests of society.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THIS Institution has closed its second session. During the past session, there were forty-five Matriculates, twenty of whom were graduated at the public commencement, held on the 2nd March, 1850. We are distinct from the Old School in principle; we should be so in fact; all patronage ought to be withdrawn from it and bestowed upon our own Schools. Without the vigilance and aid of the advocates of the new system the object cannot be accomplished. To succeed in any enterprise, harmony of action is necessary; let our efforts then be united, and failure is impossible. The number of Homœopathic Physicians in the United States is considerable, and daily on the increase; their influence will doubtless be used in fostering schools of their own founding, whose scope and aim will be to disseminate true Homœopathic literature. It is not to be understood we favor a multiplicity of Colleges, it is quite otherwise; the wants of the profession are known, its strength is also known; if divided, weakness of effort must follow and ultimately terminate in disaster. It is sufficient to say, in relation to the course of study, the same branches are taught in it as in the best Allopathic Colleges of America; of course, the Chair of Theory and Practice is unlike the other, being in character with the peculiarity or nature of the system.

From the "Homœopathic Examiner."

REASONS FOR EXAMINING AND BELIEVING IN
HOMŒOPATHIA.

BY DR. AEGIDI.

Physician to Her Royal Highness Princess Frederica of Prussia.

In the Autumn of 1830, I had the misfortune to be thrown from my vehicle, severely injuring my shoulder, while from exposure to the inclemency of the weather, I at the same time took a violent cold. By means of local blood-letting and the usual anti-phlogistic treatment, the most distressing of my symptoms were removed in the course of a few days; still a paralytic heaviness of the arm remained, and in the course of a few weeks, very severe periodical pains set in, which shot from the shoulder to the elbow; and gradually I lost the use of the arm more and more, while the sensation of palsy and heaviness increased daily; every, even the slightest, pressure upon the diseased part, caused the most insupportable pains; the suffering limb commenced to waste away, while the shoulder and elbow joints began to swell. After exhausting my own medical knowledge, I placed myself under the care of several of my most worthy colleagues; but after the lapse of a year, the above mentioned symptoms still continued, with even more than their former severity: all motion of the arm was suspended; the shoulder hung one inch and a half lower than the sound one; the anterior surface of the shoulder joint, and the articular surfaces of the elbow joint were much enlarged; the elbow stood about four inches off from the body, and every attempt to approximate it to the side occasioned the most intense pains; the left shoulder blade was drawn strongly outwards and to one side; the coracoid process was situated about half an inch below the collar bone; the supra spinatus muscle had diminished perceptibly in size. The pains, which were increased to an insupportable degree by the slightest external pressure, were always very intensely aggravated at night, so that any rest and sleep were out of the question. My whole body, but the affected side in particular, became much emaciated; the emaciation even extended to the left half of the face. My pulse was slow; skin pale; I suffered much from coldness of the whole body; and my digestion was much impaired. On account of an hereditary predisposition to gout, anti-arthritic treatment was now instituted by my medical advisers, and two large issues were opened, one upon the arm, the other upon the shoulder-blade. After the continued use of these means for about four months, without any improvement, the issues were allowed to dry up, and two setons were inserted in their places. As no essential improvement took place in the course of several months, the actual cautery was applied to the shoulder joint; and in consequence I enjoyed comparative freedom from pain for about one month, during which period of time, I also recovered the use of my arm in some measure, and even began to flatter myself with the hope of a perfect restoration. But my joy did not last long; for when the burnt places began to heal, slight returns of my former pains set in, and concentrated themselves about the elbow joint, which began to swell, while the shoulder joint diminished in size, in the same ratio; so that, in the course of several months, the elbow joint had become the seat of the same disease that had

formerly affected the shoulder joint. To complete my misery, enlargements of other bones, viz.: the clavicles, the sacrum, &c., took place, and rendered every position that I could assume in bed extremely painful. In utter despair of any relief from the use of allopathic remedies, I desisted entirely from all medical treatment, and my condition grew worse from day to day.

At length I concluded to consult Hahnemann. I wrote him a statement of my case, and begged for advice and assistance. He answered me among other remarks: "Your disease is of a far older date than you have any idea of. You must have had the itch at some time, or some other eruptive disease, which was improperly cured. Your disease is constitutional; and however scientifically the issues, setons, and the hot iron may have been applied, their action of course could only be local. You thought if free suppuration could be brought about, your shoulder would be cured, and your whole body would remain fresh and sound. But how miserably were all your hopes disappointed—how rapidly did your disease extend itself. How foolish are such gross ideas of disease, and what cruelty attends their application in the attempt to cure disease! But a ray of truth must soon penetrate into this Egyptian darkness; the dawn of better things approaches."

No words can express my astonishment at the positiveness with which Hahnemann asserted that I must have been affected with some eruptive disease, which had been suppressed, but not cured. Five years before, while I was officiating as assistant surgeon in the Berlin Hospital, I had pricked my finger with a lancet, with which I had just opened an abscess in the person of a patient who was at the same time affected with the itch. I thought nothing about it at the time, but on the following day a small pustule formed on the finger and occasioned an intense itching and burning. I applied caustic to it; and a small sore remained for several days, to which I applied an ointment. About this time I received an appointment as Army Surgeon, and traveled by mail, to join my division; but on the second day of my journey, the wound in my finger became inflamed, and not only my hand, but my whole arm, as far as the shoulder joint, became so swollen and painful, that I was obliged to discontinue my journey. Rest and warm fomentations soon relieved me; but several months elapsed before I succeeded in healing the wound in my finger. Soon after it had entirely healed, I was attacked with acute rheumatism in my left shoulder, that lasted for several weeks; but I did not dream that there was any connection between it and my former affection of the hand. With the exception of transient twinges and darts of pain about the shoulder joint, I had considered myself perfectly well up to the time that I was thrown from my vehicle.

Convinced that Hahnemann had formed a correct opinion of my case, I commenced taking the powders he had sent me, and indulged in the highest hopes of a speedy recovery. But my patience was destined to be sorely tried; I had received nine powders, of which one was to be taken every fifth day. During the course of the first week, several new symptoms arose, but no amelioration of my sufferings took place. Soon after, however, a slight improvement commenced, and gradually progressed until towards the end of the fifth week, when I could lift my arm with comparative ease, and could bend and extend my elbow; the swelling of the joint had disappeared entirely, and all pain had left me; and

from that time until the present, (eight years,) I have never had the slightest return of my former complaint.

After so brilliant a confirmation in my own person, of the value of Homœopathia, I applied myself with zeal to the study and practice of it, and have been abundantly rewarded in frequently witnessing the most rapid and permanent cures of the most dangerous and deep-rooted diseases.—*Translated from the Leipzig Archives of Homœopathia*, Vol. vii., p. 2.

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### GLONOINE.

From the Quarterly Homœopathic Journal.

#### *Pathogenetic Effects of Glonoine.*

(Conclusion.)

- Stomach.**—Uneasy feeling at stomach. (F.) (WW.)  
 Gnawing in the pit of the stomach. (D.)  
 Belching. (WW.)  
 Nausea and pain in the stomach. (C.)
145. Very empty feeling in stomach. (—)
- Abdomen.**—Pain about the middle of the left hypochonder. (WW.)  
 Fulness of epigaster. (WW.)  
 Rumbling in the transverse colon. (WW.)  
 Flatulency through the evening. (WW.)
150. Rumbling in the intestines. (C.)
- Rectum and anus.**—During the evacuation (soft) the sphincter seemed to be more constricted and tense than usual. (WW.)
- Stools.**—A free evacuation of very soft fæces. (WW.)  
 Awoke early with pain in the bowels, followed by a copious discharge of liquid fæces; six similar evacuations before 10 A.M. (WW.)  
 Frequent discharge of flatus during the evacuations, with a loud sharp noise. (WW.)
155. Stools preceded by aching pain in the abdomen, relieved by a cup of coffee. (WW.)  
 The inclination to stool can easily be postponed. (WW.)  
 No stool in the morning, very unusual. (WW.)  
 Diarrhœa with much flatus and borborygmus. (After 12 hours. V.)
- Chest.**—Gaping and disposition to take a long breath. (WW.)
160. Sensation of constriction of the chest, but respiration not impeded. (J. K.)
- Heart.**—Palpitation of the heart. (WW.) (H.)  
 Fulness in the heart. (WW.)  
 Labored action of the heart, with peculiar sense of oppression.  
 The heart labored violently, and a lancinating pain passed from the region of the heart to the back, below the shoulders. (J. K.)
165. A dull aching pain at heart, followed by heat or warmth. (—)
- Neck and back.**—Slight feeling of a nervous movement from the neck upwards to the head. (J.)  
 A chilly creeping feeling runs down the back after stooping, and after walking a little glow. (J.)  
 Burning glow betwixt shoulders. (J.)  
 Stiffness in the nape. (WW.)

170. Stiffness and pain in the left side of the nape. (WW.)  
 Pain in the nape. (HD.)  
 Dull pain in the nape on moving the head. (R.)  
 A feeling of heat extending from the neck down the spine. (—)  
 Pain like a cramp at the left side of 6th or 7th cervical vertebra on throwing back the head. (StH.)
- Upper extremities.*—Whilst walking, a pain across the shoulders, soon extending down the arms, especially severe on the back of the right hand and in the lower end of the metacarpal bone of the middle finger. (J.)  
 Contracting feeling in the right elbow. (WW.)  
 Pain in left elbow. (C.)  
 Indescribable pain in the elbows, most in the right, just at the ulnar nerve. (C.)  
 Pain at the outside of the wrist like that of the elbow. (C.)
180. Numbness and tired feeling in the left arm, requiring a considerable effort to raise it. (H.)  
 Left arm feels fatigued as if after labor. (Hb.)  
 Itching in the hands. (HD.)  
 Increased trembling of the hands, especially of the right hand. He had a constant trembling of the hands ever since a course of mercury. (V.)  
 Trembling of the hands, a symptom he never had before. (C.)
185. Hands rather cold. (C.)  
 Stiffness of middle joints of fingers. (H.)
- Lower extremities.*—A cracking of the right hip, and soon after twice of the left knee. (J.)  
 Pain in both knees below the patella, on each side of the tendon. (J.)  
 Cracking of the right knee while walking. (J.)
190. Walking relieves the pain in the limbs. (J.)  
 Pain under left patella. (WW.)
- Circulation.*—The pulse rises 20, 30, or 40 beats in a very short time. (In all the provers.)  
 Pulse small and weak. (After 19 hours. V.) (—)  
 Pulse hard, distinct, and incompressible. (J. K.)
195. Pulse irregular. (—)
- Fever.*—Profuse perspiration. (CGS.)
- Sleep.*—Gaping every moment, feels drowsy. (P.)  
 Gaping and disposition to stretch backwards. (WW.)  
 Great inclination to sleep. (C.)
200. Drowsy. (Hb.)  
*General.*—The symptoms that first occurred after taking the glonoine were upwards, afterwards downwards to the arms and knees. (J.)  
 All the most striking symptoms disappear in the open air. (JK.)  
 A sensation as if he had not slept for some time. (Hb.)  
 Great languor. (JK.) (R.)
205. Throbbing in the whole body. (R.)  
 A feeling of general warmth. —

From the "Louisville Democrat."

-HOMŒOPATHY.

It is true the Homœopathists of this State have "thrown their banner to the breeze," and God speed the right. The mission of the physician is to heal the sick, and not "*confabulare*" about doctrines.

If Homœopathy is a humbug, as it is represented to be by its opponents, let it be sifted to the bottom, and its progress arrested before it reaches every nook and corner of this State, as it has done in the northern and middle States and in Europe. The most feasible and expeditious way of doing this, indeed the only way, is to give the matter a fair trial on the sick. Let all who have any doubts of its power to cure maladies, put the thing to a fair and impartial test, and if it fails to cure, and is as "*impotent*" and worthless as we are told it is, I assure you its banner will not long flutter in the breeze.

An abundance of bitter reproaches and biting sarcasms have been heaped upon Homœopathists, myriads of old stale and worn out jokes have been cracked at their expense, and volumes of dogmatical denunciations and undignified personalities have been fulminated against them by vamping orators in their bombastic introductory and valedictories. Numerous pamphlets have been issued to announce the decline and death of Homœopathy, and to protect the dear people from the "*withering*" influence of its practitioners; yet in the face of all this they continue to increase in numbers, respectability and influence.

For more than half a century they have steadily gained upon their adversaries; and, already have they spread to every civilized portion of the globe. They have drawn to their standard great numbers of physicians holding diplomas from Allopathic colleges, and teachers of medicine, too, who are ornaments to their profession and their race; men, of great sagacity and talent, skilled in all the curious and interesting learning of the old school, and amply and abundantly qualified to judge in these matters.

Their number, in this country, in 1832 was three hundred; in 1840, about two thousand, and cannot now be less than about five thousand; and their practice is mostly among the most intelligent and wealthy portion of the population.

Can it be possible that all this respectable and intelligent body of men are "*dreaming*?" Are they, as we are sometimes told, "impostors and deceivers?" Have they embraced this unpopular doctrine in the face of ridicule, denunciations, and prejudice, without reasons that to them seemed perfectly satisfactory? I think not.

Quacks and knaves find it necessary to envelope their doings with a cloud of mystery. They shrink from the light of investigation. Do Homœopathists act thus? They do no such thing. They court fair discussion, and from it they never recoil, nor do they find it necessary to resort to falsehood and vituperation to defend their doctrines.

Let it be understood that I say nothing derogatory to the faculties of the Allopathic schools. There are men among them of sterling merit and untiring industry, who have grown grey in the service of science, whose ceaseless researches have resulted in discoveries of immense practical interest, who are second to no men on earth in capacity of intellect and goodness of heart, and whose good will and esteem I prize

above price; yet being unacquainted with the science of Homœopathy, they are, as a consequence, incompetent judges of its merits—therefore, when they testify against it, their testimony is good for nothing; but when they testify against themselves, in a matter with which they are perfectly familiar, then is their evidence good and valuable.

Now, is it not possible, aye, even quite probable, that the whole science of *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics, as taught by the old school, is a vast mass of error? since they almost universally agree in saying that it is a "*barbarous jargon*," "*emphatically a guessing system*," "*that it has destroyed more lives than famine, pestilence, and sword combined*," that "*it is a crude collection of hypotheses and childish conjectures, fantastically arranged*," &c., &c. If this be so, then the practice of the old school must be truly in a deplorable condition. For this is the only truly practical branch of medicine, inasmuch as it is the application of agents to cure disease, after its kind—violence and location have been determined by the aid of other medical knowledge. It is the tools the physician uses to accomplish his work, and without a knowledge of them and the manner of using them, all other medical knowledge is a "*vain dream*." On this point turns the whole practice of all schools whatever. In all the other branches of medicine the two schools are perfectly agreed, but when they arrive at this the difference becomes very great. Homœopaths not being satisfied with the scanty amount taught by the old school, add about two years more of laborious and searching study of *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics, which are peculiar to their school. The difference between the old and new school Therapeutics is this: The old school science is based on conjecture, hypothesis, and *a priori* reasoning, while that of the new school is a vast mass of facts treasured up and classified by careful and competent observers; facts, too, which are capable of re-production any day. In short, the whole science of Homœopathy rests on facts that may at any time be re-produced and examined, to-day, to-morrow, or a thousand years hence, and this is certainly the highest order of evidence.

JUSTICE.

From the "*Homœopathic Pioneer*."

### IMMATERIALITY OF DISEASE.

THE Medical Profession, from the multiplicity of the various and contradictory theories which have been thrust before them, since the time of *Æsculapius* to the present day, have arrived at but one distinct and general principle relative to what constitutes disease, and that is acknowledged only by their practice; for it is a well known fact, that in the Old, or Allopathic School, the practice is invariably one thing and theory another—hence, the wide diversity of opinion among the profession. Every individual member has a peculiar theory of his own, and fancies he has a practice to correspond. No two can be found perfectly to agree, either in theory or practice, while each claims his peculiar mode to be the best; not from the fact that his views have been derived from pure and unadulterated philosophical reasoning, governed by those immutable laws of nature which give a perfect character and harmony of action to all things, when completed by the Great Artificer of the Universe; but from the fact that having groped their way, for years, through the

dark and unsatisfactory theories which have been thrown before them, raised upon false and unsubstantial bases, and having occasionally observed beneficial results from their hap-hazard prescriptions, for which they could find no where a precedent, have been led to conclude that all were wrong, and new theories have been started by their own fancies, as fallacious and imperfect as those of their predecessors, which they have tried in practice only to be disappointed in the results. Each individual member of the profession, by the mode of procedure, in time, by repeated experiments, dictated in part by false theories, procures for himself a set of *empirical* remedial agents, which he applies, without reference to his fancied theories, but from the knowledge he has *empirically* attained by observation, having witnessed its beneficial results in other and similar cases, without being able to give a rational reason, founded upon any known law of nature, for its effects. By this mode of reasoning and practice, the unjersal profession have (in many instances unwillingly) been led to treat the diseases with which they meet, with a degree of materiality of which they are unwilling to acknowledge themselves. Yet the idea has been so oft repeated to the faculty, that the effects are almost always looked upon as the disease itself. There is nothing more common than to hear the veteran practitioner of the Old School prescribing a drastic cathartic, or emetic, for a deranged stomach, telling the patient that before he can be relieved a large amount of morbid matter, the cause of his unpleasant symptoms, must be removed; that his stomach is loaded with bile—thereby conveying at once the idea of materiality of disease. The same occurs in fevers, in fact, in almost every disease to which humanity is heir. Here you invariably see the physician prescribing, every day, or at farthest every other day, some active cathartic, for the sole purpose of getting rid of the morbid matter, (as he is pleased to term it,) the interim being filled up with what he supposes are at least inert substances, to keep the mind of his patient quiet, and make a show of doing much, whilst he is depending mainly upon his cathartic and emetic to evacuate the disease; or in other words, to get rid of the morbid matter which he conceives to be the cause and sum total of the disease. It is not at all surprising, after the profession has, for centuries, spread before the world the above doctrines and practices, that the laity should have imbibed them to a certain extent. Had physicians been honest, and frankly told their patients that they were not satisfied with the theories in their profession, and that after all that had been written and said upon the subject of medicine, its practice, at best, amounted to but experiments, founded more in empirical observation than in sound and philosophical research, the public mind would have been better satisfied and more ready to receive with confidence, not only the prescriptions of the Old School, but any thing which might seem to be the result of a well digested and scientific research. The habit of taking emetics and cathartics for every fancied and trifling ailment which may occur, can have no other than an ultimately fatal result. As well might we attempt to permanently prevent the accumulation of water in a pond, by daily bailing out a certain quantity, without diverting the springs which feed it, as to prevent the accumulation of morbid matter in those channels of the system designed by nature for their reception, by the repeated use of emetics and cathartics, without first removing the cause which produces their secretion. It is in fact the



effect of disease, that they have so long and unsuccessfully combated, and not the disease itself. The presence of morbid matter in the intestinal canal never amounts to a disease, unless it remains there until it becomes an irritant, by its mechanical presence; when it produces a disease of an entire new character, distinct from the disease which caused its accumulation, and requiring its own specific remedy to effect a cure. As well might we attempt to cure a mercurial disease, by oft and repeated spitting, to empty the mouth of the offensive saliva, the effect of the *mercurial action*, as to cure other diseases by repeated evacuations of matter which may chance to be lodged in the stomach and intestines, the effect of the *diseased action*.

The question then naturally arises, what is disease? In attempting to answer the question, we presume to give but the results of our own reflections, aided by the opinions of those whom we conceive to have been most consistent in their arguments, arriving at results seemingly founded upon known principles in the laws of nature. Disease, then, (according to our own views,) is a force or action set up in the system, of a specific nature, differing from health, and produced by an unseen or dynamic cause, partaking of its peculiarity, the disease itself remaining as *immaterial* or *spiritual* in its character as the cause which produced it, rendering visible only its effects. That this diseased action, thus set up, is always specific in its character, being dissimilar to all others, it might be driven by nosologists into a class, bearing a sufficient degree of resemblance to entitle it to its place thus assigned—yet, its essential difference is so great, as to require an entire different and specific remedy for its cure. Hence, we often see two diseases apparently the same, treated Allopathically by the same hand; the one proving fatal, the other recovering. The evacuants accidentally proving specific in the one case—whilst in the other, they did no more than to empty the intestines of the morbid accumulations, the effects of the disease, as immaterial in its character as the soul—and as incomprehensible.

Admitting, then, that diseases are as immaterial as the causes which produce them, (of which none will pretend to deny, except those who have been taught to look upon their effect as the disease,) in accordance with the known laws of nature and philosophy, we are to look for a similar force to eradicate or remove them. Who would think of applying a force of one ton to remove one of a hundred? It certainly would be unnecessary, and often if not always dangerous. Yet, in the Old, or Allopathic School, the force applied to remove disease, is in about the same proportion. Hence, the oft and repeated fatal results, in cases of trifling importance in the commencement, if properly understood, and the appropriate remedy judiciously applied. But the great error now is, and always has been, in applying too great a force to attain a given object, as well as giving it a wrong direction; or in other words, using remedial agents which are anti-pathetic or palliative to the disease, forgetting at the same time that the organism is rendered susceptible to the action of remedial agents, as well as external bodies, in a degree equaling the degree of intensity of the disease; hence it is that Allopathic physicians often not only cure the disease for which they prescribe, but set up a new and unmanageable medicinal disease, more fatal in the sequel than the original disease.

Our limits will not permit us to pursue this subject farther at present; we shall, however, endeavor to resume it hereafter.

From the "American Journal of Homœopathy."

## FOUNDING OF A HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL IN DUBLIN.

To the Editor of the *Homœopathic Times* :—

GENTLEMEN.—With much pleasure I am enabled to inform you of the establishment and approaching opening of a Homœopathic Hospital in Dublin on a large scale, and under the most favorable auspices.

For many years a branch of the charitable order called "Sisters of Mercy," has been actively engaged in visiting the sick poor of Dublin, going daily from house to house amongst the most wretched of the population, and dispensing medicine, with appropriate food, to thousands of poor invalids, that otherwise would have been abandoned without any medical attendance.

Accidentally, about four years ago, Homœopathy was brought under the attention of the sisterhood. One of the members having had a near relation cured by Dr. Luther, (a most accomplished Homœopathist in Dublin.) The practice of Dr. Luther proved so successful subsequently with some members of the sisterhood, that, after their long experience of Allopathy amongst the sick poor, they were induced to study Homœopathy, and gradually to introduce its practice in their daily visits of charity; the best proof of the success of which is shown by the fact of a few years' experience of its efficacy being sufficient to induce them now to establish an hospital, with regular Homœopathic medical attendants to diffuse those benefits the more widely, and aid their own individual exertions, in house to house visiting, by having a central hospital, with beds to receive the most serious cases occurring under their notice.

The place selected is in Upper Baggot Street, where extensive premises (lately occupied as a manufactory) have been taken, and are now being actively re-modelled, and furnished with wards, beds, and all the requisites of an hospital. It is to be supported exclusively by voluntary contributions, and has already received the sanction and approval of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin (a very necessary preliminary). The number of beds will be at first sixty; but it is hoped, that after a little time they will be enabled to increase it to one hundred and twenty, for which they have space.

My friends, Drs. Luther and Walter, will be the attendant physicians, and the whole watched over by a large number of the good sisters, whose devoted charity and benevolence prompt them to become the nurses and attendants upon the sick poor, as well as their comforters during the "struggle for life" that disease so oft exhibits.

This will, we trust, prove another illustration of the power which true devotedness and zeal in the cause of "truth" can acquire, and the wonders it can achieve. May it not also—should it not? serve as an additional inducement to the friends of Homœopathy in England to come forward liberally and assist in the establishment of the Homœopathic hospital now being founded by the united exertions of the British Homœopathic Medical Society. It shows also that the *active personal exertions* of individuals amongst the public at large, and the sick poor around them, far outweigh in results mere bestowing of money to the same purpose, as the seed compared to the harvest crop.

With ample reason we may now hope, that the success of Homœopathy in the new hospital of the Sisters of Mercy, in Dublin, will produce results equal to those of the similar institutions at Vienna and at Linz, (in Hungary,) whose statistics have excited so vast a sensation over the continent of Europe, and advanced the condition of Homœopathy in Austria and Hungary almost beyond that of her ancient sister, fast falling into the "sere and yellow leaf."

You are doubtless aware of the existence in Dublin of an hospital, under the control of a kindred sisterhood, "The Sisters of Charity," where 100 beds are kept constantly occupied with patients under the Allopathic system for nearly twelve years. This will afford the two systems a very fair opportunity of comparison under exactly the same influences and circumstances, and silence the arguments which Dr. Forbes, and his friend Dr. Balfour, made use of against the results of Homœopathic treatment in Vienna, where they asserted that the moral influence of such religious observances, and the peaceful quietness of such an institution, added to the success of the treatment.

Very cordially yours,

JOSEPH KIDD.

Moorgate Street, August 23rd, 1849.

From the "American Journal of Homœopathy."

### LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA.

To the Editor of the *Tribune* :—

The writer of the following letter is a Physician and well known to me. He has had a professional experience of more than twenty years, in full practice, in the State of Maine. His letter will be esteemed by those who know him, and it may be interesting to the readers of *The Tribune*.

S. R. KIRBY, M. D.

762, Broadway, Feb. 16, 1850.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20, 1849.

DEAR DOCTOR KIRBY.—Since I had the pleasure of seeing you, I have seen the Elephant, as the phrase goes; have traveled over a good portion of the *El Dorado*—explored its mountains, its valleys, its streams, and its diggings, both wet and dry. I have been familiar with grizzly bears, and grim Death; have contended, both in hospital and private practice, with all the forms of disease which have been so fatal to the army of gold-seekers, and think I know California well enough to give you a reliable description of its mines, climate and diseases.

As to the country itself, it is, as yet, the least desirable place of residence on the globe, except, perhaps, the Desert of Sahara. It never rains when rain is desirable, or could do any good; and in Summer, the heat and dust are intolerable, while in Winter, when the mildness of the weather would be delightful, the constant rains render the whole country impassable by converting the soil into an ocean of mud.

Many blame the climate and consider the water bad; but I must say I consider the climate a very good one, and the waters of the Sacramento the purest and sweetest I ever drank. The diseases endemic here are similar to those of our Western States: such as Fever and Ague, Bilious Remittents, Diarrheas and Dysenteries in the hottest part of Summer and Autumn; but all of a milder character than the same diseases in our Western States. But since the advent of the gold-hunters, a disease, so far as I can learn, heretofore unknown here, has made its appearance; a knowledge and just appreciation of the nature of which is necessary to the proper understanding of the fatal character other diseases have assumed here the past season. This disease is called by the miners Land Scurvy, and when fully developed is a terrible affair, and although resembling in its appearance the Sea Scurvy, or salt disease, is essentially different both as to its cause and means of cure.

In order fully to explain my views of this disease, a short physiological dissertation will be necessary. Modern chemistry teaches us that animals do not create for themselves any new matters, but only assimilate and appropriate to their own growth and nutrition material created and prepared for their use by the vegetable kingdom. Man avails himself of these nutritive matters either primarily in the shape of grains, fruits, roots, &c., or secondarily by feeding upon other animals who have already appropriated to themselves the same kind of substances. Now all food is divided into two classes, called respectively respiratory food, or that which is consumed by the process of breathing and production of animal heat; and nutritive food, or that which goes to build up the system, and supply the waste. The first class consists of starch, gum, sugar, vegetable and animal oils, and the different preparations of alcohol. The other class is composed of fibrine, or the lean part of meat; the coagulum of blood, eggs, cheese, or the coagulable part of milk; the gluten or tough part of wheat, beans, and other vegetables. Now every man must be supplied with a due proportion of these two classes, which proportion varies according to the temperature and other conditions in which a man is placed. For instance, the Lumbermen of Maine and Canada live six months at a time, during the Winter season, almost exclusively upon fat pork, flour and molasses, and in the Spring come out perfect specimens of health and vigor, while in Summer, upon the same diet in the woods, they are apt soon to break down and come out looking sickly and emaciated.

A Laplander or Esquimaux will eat, and even require, a quantity of fat that would destroy an inhabitant of tropical or temperate climates, while the fruits and vegetables of warmer regions would not be sufficient to support life in high latitudes.

Now in order to possess health, we must attend to, and conform to the laws of our organization. This, the miners and California emigrants have not done. Upon their overland journeys, and at the mines, they have almost entirely lived upon fried bacon or fat pork and flour made into batter-cakes, and fried in the fat, which completely saturates it, and this is washed down with large quantities of strong coffee, and large quantities of brandy or whiskey taken in the intervals of the meals. This has been the diet of thousands for months, under a scorching sun, when the temperature was over a hundred in the shade, and at the same time subjected to most intense labor.

Now from what we have learned of the requirements of the system, what will result?—Why, we shall find the muscular system in a state of starvation from want of supply of fibrine in the shape of lean meat, and of complete exhaustion from over-exertion, stimulated by the love of gold, strong coffee, and alcohol, and the whole economy poisoned by being saturated with fat, which was not required for the production of animal heat.

The consequence of this is, that after a time the strong man (generally the strongest, the heartiest feeder, and best worker in the company) suddenly finds himself destitute of strength; his limbs fail; he has palpitations of the heart on the slightest movement; his limbs contract and are troubled with cramps; his face, lips and tongue are bloodless; his gums swell and bleed; black spots show themselves in various parts of the body, sometimes covering half the surface; and, if no amelioration takes place, the patient suddenly expires from some slight effort at motion. This is a picture of a severe case; but modifications of these symptoms manifest themselves in a large proportion of the people who have come in over the Plains or have spent much time at the mines; and if they happen to contract or get a development of any of the endemic diseases of the country, such as ague, diarrhea, or dysentery, from this broken state of the system, no vital re-actions take place, and physicians are astonished at the difficulty of getting a patient up when once down; and a dose of calomel or a blue pill I have seen many times induce mortification of the face, and a dose of castor oil taken for constipation produces a diarrhoea very difficult to cure.

Now in regard to the mines of this country. I am satisfied that gold-digging has as yet not commenced; that the surface washings are simply gathering the chips which old Time has been for ages hewing from the main blocks which still lie entombed in the bosom of the mountains, in the immediate neighborhood of the ravines and river bars where the shavings and chips are deposited, and the "*aura sacra fames*" is bound still to draw thousands hither from all parts of the world.

The question, then, is one of some consequence: Must the ranks be annually decimated as they have been the past season? I answer without hesitation, that there is nothing in the climate or waters of California particularly unhealthy, and that there is not another country on the globe where men could practise such a disregard of all the laws of the animal economy with so much impunity and so small a per centage of deaths as they have done here.

Let those coming here, as well as those already in the country, make their arrangements to avoid a pork diet, supply themselves with beef or fish, salt if they cannot get fresh; wheat; meal or bread made from it; cheese; dried fruits when possible, and Indian corn meal and rice. Let them boil instead of frying their provisions; avoid alcohol, in *warm weather* most especially; and instead of coffee or tea, use chocolate with their meals.

Follow the instincts of nature by avoiding severe labor in the heat of the day, and let not the love of gold stimulate to an overtaxing of the powers at any time, and I have no hesitation to guarantee as good health to the new comers as the natives have enjoyed till the last season, when, having been subjected to the same influences, they have suffered nearly as much as foreigners.

There is one affliction peculiar to this country, which I forgot to mention, and that is poisoning by the poison-oak or *Rhus Toxicodendron*, and poison-vine or *Rhus Radicans*. Scarcely any one who is susceptible to the effects of these plants escapes an infliction, owing to the great abundance of both, and owing also to the broken-down state of the system from the causes mentioned above. Even this is frequently fatal, and if not, it is very difficult to cure, as are all hurts, sores, &c., from the same cause.

Whoever in coming to California will observe the above simple rules, may stand as good a chance for health as if he were merely taking a journey through the States, or crossing the Atlantic.

There is one observation more, which is that all should avoid taking powerful medicines, whether sick or well, and rather trust to the kindly efforts of nature, assisted by proper regimen and diet than to all the imaginary and delusive effects of drugs. Most physicians have made the discovery that patients do not bear what is called active treatment here, and for myself, I can say that the only incurable cases I have met were those which were made so by the so-called remedies they had taken.

Yours fraternally,

BENJ. OBER, M. D.

From the "Boston Sentinel."

### HOMŒOPATHY.

THE second annual commencement of the Homœopathic College, of Pennsylvania, was really a brilliant affair, notwithstanding the ipecacuanish looks of the Allopathic fraternity. It was held at the Musical Fund Hall, and the large saloon was filled (of course) with the beauty and fashion of the city. The valedictory address was delivered, not in Latin, but in Anglo-Saxon; the same vulgar tongue being used in all the exercises. The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon twenty young students, who were duly authorized to pill and powder to an infinitesimal extent. The matriculating class of this season numbered fifty-five.

WE would say to the friends of the New School, that during the past Winter and this Spring, it has been our good fortune to form an acquaintance with many persons of the West and North-west. They speak of their preference for Homœopathy, and often ask us to send them Physicians. We might name several places considered good locations; one is much needed in Dubuque, Iowa. I hope the time is not very distant, when the people in this respect will be supplied with competent Homœopaths. The West presents an extensive field, rich in soil, with an enterprising population and yearly increasing; which ought to be a sufficient inducement to invite laborers, affording good reasons to believe they will be fully requited for professional services. EDITOR.

# SOUTH-WESTERN HOMŒOPATHIC JOURNAL, AND REVIEW.

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*"Prove all things—hold fast that which is good."*

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**THOMAS HAUGHTON, M. D., Editor.**

OFFICE, No. 17 FIFTH STREET, NEAR WALNUT STREET,

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## MEDICAL REFORM.

WHILE revolutions of a civil character are going on in many parts of the world, whose object is the amelioration of the condition of man, medical reform also is progressing, of a different kind from any heretofore recorded in the annals of medicine, based upon a law first clearly defined by one of the greatest benefactors of the world. No man, in any age or department of life, has been more distinguished or more richly merits the gratitude of the people. He was neither arrogant nor vain of his extensive learning and influence; humble and unpretending, the object of his long life of labor was to do good unto others. The system of his founding is becoming daily more popular, while its healthful influence is felt in all countries where civilization has an abode. The amount of good already conferred is immeasurable; the value of health being incalculable, he who points out as proved by experience, the best means of preserving it, can never be lost to memory and will ever be remembered with warm affection. It is the duty of every one to aid in the work; no one however humble, but is able to contribute something towards its progression, those who are lukewarm or deficient in courage are unfit for the task; they will injure or retard it, and ultimately prove traitorous as every community can furnish examples. Mere ability without honesty of purpose is a curse to any cause. Our system has already suffered sorely in the hands of men, who, more bent upon gain than the success of Homœopathy, have, in numerous instances, brought it into disrepute.

Such persons sympathize with the Old School; they approve of the use of large doses, justifying themselves by saying, it is "Rational Homœopathy:" their intercourse is with our opponents; they are enemies in disguise. Society, having become more skillful in detecting counterfeits, will not in future, as the past, be annoyed by mongrels or nondescripts—their career must be short, their existence ephemeral. As already

said, the burden of duty in this struggle is upon Physicians; they are, in a great measure, responsible for the condition of Homœopathy, whether considered as local or general; it is to them the people look for information, not respecting the mere-treatment of disease, but for instruction in the elements of the science. Knowledge of a general character, touching any particular branch of science, may be possessed by any one who will use proper means to acquire it. If the multitude depend upon Physicians for correct opinions, how very important is it for such *organs* to be sound, whose convictions are manifested in daily examples, the tenor of whose conduct is in strict accordance with the principles of their faith. How often do we see example arrayed against precept; lucre being the chief object of pursuit, principle is wholly lost sight of, or sacrificed on the altar of selfishness. It is the duty of our advocates to purge the system of such dross; they live by plunder, without any merit to recommend them to decent respect.

Persons, who intend pursuing the medical profession for a livelihood, ought to be thoroughly versed in all of its literature, with Diplomas, although merely *prima facie* evidence of qualification; with such preparation full justice may be done to the cause in which we are engaged. Society should not be imposed upon by pretenders, who, assuming all the rights guaranteed only to the legally licensed, set themselves up as *Fathers* of this mode of the healing art. Save us from the contamination of such paternity; it is a vile slander on the illustrious dead, whose lives were spent in laying the foundation of our beautiful fabric; their spirits, accustomed to move in pure and bright spheres, can never associate with angels of darkness. This Class is not of us, they form a distinct group—a component of Allopathy; admission into our ranks is not allowed, although attended with repentance, unless their conduct is in harmony with professions; mere talk is idle and vain—professions are hollow and deceitful—unless they *tally* strictly with actions. Laymen can do much for the cause, no other motive can be imputed to them for their partiality, except its intrinsic worth;—witnessing the wonderful power of the new system in controlling disease, they are forced to applaud its merits, and adopt it as the most safe of all plans for the preservation and restoration of health. Our friends are doing much to forward the Reform; it is worthy of their labor, and the fruits of it will tell on succeeding generations—may their efforts be redoubled in the matter, as they are certain of a rich reward. Affliction is the lot of man, the slightest violation of the laws of health is followed by this penalty; the question for solution, as before stated, is, what system will, in the shortest time and most safe manner, alleviate the pangs of sickness, this being the *gist* of the struggle, time will show, as we believe that Homœopathy is superior to all other modes in affording so great a desideratum. In the progress of any system, certain incidents are attendant—it is beset by forces either open or concealed; from an open opponent there is a chance to *parry* the blow, from *one* in ambush their arrows may be sent with some effect,—this mode of warfare is *savage* and brutal; for the latter there is no other remedy or fate but extermination, a practice fully justified by all people. These Pseudo Homœopaths are the greatest foes to us, they are “all things to all men;” when called to see a patient, they *talk* of spinal irritation, torpidity of liver, &c., plunge into depths of the Old School; should their treatment not



justify expectation, becoming alarmed and ever ready to talk to suit popular will, say—"well, we have tried Homœopathy, let us now try a little Allopathy," thus guilty of the folly of attempting to mix the laws of nature; if the former mode be true, the latter is false, there can be no compromise or departure from its principles—when there is, it ceases to be in identity—Homœopathia. The conduct here described is in violation of the rules of our *Art*. If justification is plead, upon the ground that it is unsuited to every emergency, the fact is strongly disclosed of total *ignorance* of the nature and powers of the new system.

[We have received a long article from a Cleveland Correspondent, which is inserted with pleasure,—we hope often to hear from him.]

PROF. JOHN DELAMATER'S LECTURES UPON HOMŒOPATHY AT THE CLEVELAND MEDICAL COLLEGE.

*Mr. Editor.*—Your contributor listened to the above, and, from a source where some good reason for dissension was expected, saw the importance given to *small* considerations, where *prejudice* sways the mind.

The exordium consisted of a biographical sketch of Hahnemann, and, like all acquainted with the wise author's history, from the sage reviewer, he received the character of a benevolent and learned man. Next came the allegation, that "Hahnemann was ever arguing the spiritual action of substances upon an immaterial something that he imagined." Hahnemann saw fit to denominate the natural power of the animal machine in preserving life, "an immaterial vital principle" which pervaded the whole organism, and that disease was the result whenever this principle was acted upon by a morbid agent or influence inimical to life. Health would be that condition of the economy, where this pervading power was unmolested, and the functions, depending for their perfection upon its normal condition, was undisturbed. Disease, then, is that condition where the aforesaid principle has been affected by some morbid agent, and may exist in different degrees of intensity between health and death. Death the condition in which this principle has been annihilated, and health where it is unmolested, disease is regarded dangerous, in proportion to the violence sustained by the pervading power, and in *every* case, whether intense or inconsiderable, is a *sinking* of this "immaterial principle," vis vitæ, or the natural power of the animal machine, and consequently militates most successfully with sticklers for "*morbid* accumulations of vitality," strictum and laxum, sthenic and asthenic, tonic and atonic.

Again, Hahnemann says, "only the vital principle *thus* disturbed," (referring to its being acted upon *primarily* by the morbid agent,) "can give to the organism its abnormal sensations, and incline it to the irregular action, which we call disease; for as an invisible principle, only cognizable through its operations in the organism, its morbid disturbances can be perceived solely by means of the expression of disease in the sensations and actions of that side of the organism exposed to the senses of the physician,—in other words, by the *morbid symptoms*, and can be indicated in no other manner."

This is the plain statement that Hahnemann was ever inculcating, and perhaps "ever arguing," respecting the origin of disease; and if a mor-

bific agent has acted upon this power of the system, would it not be a rational method to apply whatever means we may have for meeting the derangement (in every instance *manifested* in that side of the organism exposed to the senses of the physician) to that "immaterial principle" itself? Nothing can *otherwise* act in the cure of disease, except upon this vital principle which pervades the entire system, and is a unit, a principle *sui generis* in the form of remedial agents, or, in the production of it, in the form of natural morbid influences. Who can give the *modus operandi* of miasmata in producing disease, or detect, or get hold of, confine or demonstrate, the causes of the most fatal maladies? and yet we know they exist, and have sufficient evidence of their powerful "spiritual action."

"By a mere effort of the mind, we could never discover the innate and hidden faculty of medicines, this spiritual virtue by which they can modify the state of the human system, and even cure diseases. It is by *experience* alone, and observation of the effects produced by their influence on the general state of the economy, that we can either discover or form to ourselves any clear conception of it."

The gentleman so long accustomed to present his *oculus animi* with *material* ponderable things, may find difficulty in remarking perspicuity in what I have already said; but to those entering the profession at the present time, when *children* ask for reasons without assertions—so unlike the past, when *fathers* were satisfied with assertions without reasons—I think it will appear as plausible as the *probability* of obtaining a knowledge of that cardinal doctrine of medical Humkerism, *Tolle causam vel prima causa morbi*.

That "Homœopathy was discovered long enough before Hahnemann existed, and was taught by Hippocrates," constituted another assertion.

I think the class will remember the following remark, made by the *impartial* Prof., who, by the way, "did not wish to *oppose*, but to *expose*, the system of Homœopathy." The Dr. says of Hahnemann, that while engaged in translating 'Cullen's *Materia Medica*' from the English to the German language, (and I have only to refer the Dr. to his *Historia Sacra*, to remind him of the thought, attention, and careful notice of the contents of sentences and meaning of words, required for successful translation,) he noticed that the Cinchona produced morbid symptoms upon persons in health, very like those for which it was held as a specific, and administered to cure, in almost every case, by the *regular* profession. Hahnemann brooded over this apparent anomaly, and being in health, soon commenced with the Cinchona in his own case, and, rather to his surprise, created a well defined case of fever and ague.

The Prof. explained away the synchronous appearance of the disease with the exhibition of the drug, before the class of 1849 and 50, and which he has so often eulogized, on the score of *talent* and good breeding, in the following manner:—Said he, "it *so happened* that Hahnemann was attacked with intermittent fever *at the same time* he was taking the Cinchona." Does this look like exposition or opposition of the system of Homœopathy? I think it resembles both. Exposition, in that it set forth the valuable truth and germ of a law, for which some credit is due, and opposition, for which the honor is proportioned to the objections offered, in that by age and long experience, as a teacher and practitioner, an effort was made toward the destruction of mental impartiality and

liberality, by a not very commendable *ipse dixit* to the aforesaid class. I fear some of those young men detected the motive; and proportionate to the number that did so, the Prof.'s reputation *may* be assailed, on the ground of candor and honesty.

Hahnemann says—"occasionally there have been certain physicians, who *guessed* that medicines might cure diseases, by the faculty which they possessed, of exciting morbid symptoms that resembled the disease." Thus, *B. Boulduc* discovered, that the purgative properties of Rhubarb were the faculty by which this plant cured diarrhea.

*Bertholou* informs us, that electricity diminishes, and finally removes, a pain, which is very similar to one which it also produces.

*Szoerck* was struck with the idea, that if Stramonium disturbs the senses and produces mental derangement in healthy persons, it might very easily be administered to maniacs for the purpose of restoring the senses, by affecting a change of ideas.

*George Ernest Stahl*, who discovered the theory of Phlogiston and the natural power of the system, in resisting injuries and correcting some diseases termed *vis medicatrix nature*, and about whom the Prof. has said many good things, expressed himself in the following terms:—"The received opinion or method in medicine, of treating diseases by opposite remedies,—that is to say, by the medicines that are opposed to the effects they produce, (*contraria contrariis*) is completely false and absurd. I am convinced, on the contrary, that diseases are subdued by agents which produce a similar affection (*similia similibus*):—burns, by the heat of a fire to which the parts are exposed; the frost-bite, by snow or icy cold water; and inflammation and contusions, by spirituous applications. It is by these means I have succeeded in curing a disposition to acidity of the stomach, by using very small doses of Sulphuric Acid, in cases where a multitude of absorbing powders had been administered to no purpose.

*Thus far* had the truth of Homœopathy been more than once approached by men, "long before Hahnemann existed;" but to the latter was due the reduction of this law to a science, and the establishing of the size of the dose, which, by experience and observation, he saw best adapted for the arrest of disease.

The size of the dose was objected to, on the ground that an individual in health could take large quantities of the medicine without appreciable effect; and in bringing facts and *argument* to bear upon this point, said he would not hesitate to make a breakfast of the medicine, so far as any fear of injury was concerned. Is this a method of exposing Homœopathy, or is it opposing it by "assertions without reasons," with an intent to prejudice the minds of others by *whatever* means it could be accomplished.

I have only to prove the existence of *specific* medicines for certain diseases, and the *increased susceptibility* of the diseased organism to such medicines, (even if the Prof. in health could breakfast upon the infinitesimal doses,) to give its due to his *argumentum ad captandum vulgus*.

Prof. *Ackley*, of the Cleveland College, in a lecture to the class, said—Tinct. Aconite was a specific for Ophthalmia, when applied to the palpebræ.

Prof. *St. John*, of the same institution, in speaking of specifics, mentioned Iodine and Mercury for strumous diatheses, and I think ventured

that this relation of remedies to disease would subsequently be found more extensive.

Prof. *Cassels*, in speaking of *Secale Cornutum*, said—some eminent gentleman had never noticed any perceptible effect of this remedy upon the uterus; but he considered a specific for curing the so-called asthenic condition of the organ, and accounted for the facts escaping the notice of the former, on the ground of having exhibited an article that had been long confined in papers, and therefore had lost its medicinal properties. The same gentleman, in speaking of Cathartics, said—the action of some of this class of medicines was expended upon the upper, some upon the middle, and some upon the lower portion of the *primæ viæ*; and although Calomel was deemed a Cathartic, he doubted whether it could be strictly so considered, and thought it acted *directly* upon the liver, stimulating the gland, and causing it to secrete the peculiar quality of bile that stimulates the intestinal canal and produces evacuation of its contents.

Prof. *Jared P. Kirtland*, of the same Western Reserve College, zealously recommends the use of Opium in low comatose types of Typhus fever. Robert Christison says, large doses of this drug produce depression of the function of the brain, bluntness of the external senses, and obscurity of the faculties of the mind, gradually passing to *profound stupor*.

This, Prof. Delamater himself, not so “long before Hahnemann existed,” but while Prof. of Surgery in 1835, taught the class to use warm alcohol and spirits of turpentine in the external treatment of burns.

And again,—the Strychnia is a specific in Paralysis; Belladonna in dilatation of the Pupil; Cinchona, which has been before mentioned, in intermittent fevers; and many others, discovered by gentlemen of celebrity, who, on account of their advancement in medical science, have received the *sobriquet* of *irregular*, from those who more merit the imputation of *non compos mentis* for rigid adherence to old tenets and false theories.

In cases of inflammation of the eye, no one will deny the *increased* susceptibility of the organ to the sun's light, an agent holding a specific relation to it.

*Rush Spencer*, an adjunct Prof. in a medical institution in the State of New York, summoned to the sick bed of an intelligent lady, who had long since abandoned his hobby, Calomel, and earnestly solicited him not to use it in her case; calling in a little legerdemain, administered (his word for the size of the dose) “one or two grains” of the medicine. The result was ptyalism of the patient, and the phenomenon, mysterious indeed to the Dr., was attributable to the specific relation of the drug to the scrofulous habit of the lady, or a disease of the glandular system, for which system the above medicine holds a specific relation.

Prof. *Cassels*, of Cleveland, warns the class against the use of Cathartics, known to act upon the large intestine in cases of dysentery; thus seeming to admit, that certain remedies act upon this portion of the alimentary canal *exclusively*; and in inflammation of the colon and rectum, constituting this disease, seems to have been informed of the *increased susceptibility to specific medicines*.

But, *Mr. Editor*,—I no longer take time to instance facts, known even to those who *expose* Homœopathy, and which are among the numerous examples, regarded by them as only incongruous exceptions to their *soi*

*disant* law—*contraria contrariis*; but, with the intention of furthering my remarks upon the above lectures, I leave the gentlemen at present to continue citing and teaching those *anomalies* that are fast corroborating the true law of nature—*Similia similibus curantur*.

C. W. BELL.

From "Herald of Reforms"—a Cotemporary Journal, the following picture of Allopathic Quackery is taken.

### ALLOPATHIC QUACKERY.

WE will now examine the circumstances of a case. This particular case is selected because the patient was a talented allopathic physician; he was treated from first to last by distinguished allopathic physicians; the case is reported by an allopathic physician, and published in an allopathic periodical. It is therefore wholly and exclusively an allopathic affair, and not in any sense, or any part, a made-up story for effect. The particulars were communicated by A. C. Castle, M.D., of this city, to the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal of November 21st, from whose report I extract all that is essential to a correct judgment.

In his preliminary remarks, Dr. Castle quotes approvingly the motto adopted by Dr. Dixon on his "Scalpel," thus: "Nature is ever busy by the silent operation of her own forces, endeavoring to overcome and cure disease. *Her medicines are air, food, water, sleep. Their use is directed by instinct.* And that man is most worthy the name of physician, who most reveres her unerring laws." Reader, mark well this sentiment. Commit it to memory; it will repay the trouble. We shall have occasion to revert to it again. Meanwhile we turn to Dr. Castle's report.

Dr. James Alexander Houston, aged thirty years, native of Ireland, of nervo-sanguineous temperament, and of lymphatic or strumous diathesis. He was what is termed "nervous," excitable, or irritable; upon the impulse of a moment's notice ready to perform the greatest action, or from a peculiar idiosyncrasy, shrink from it in terror. September 4th, 1849, at 4 o'clock A. M., he was seized with a violent fit of coughing, and ejected from the lungs about twenty-four ounces of blood. He had had a cough for several days before, the result of a cold contracted at Bath. Salt and water were administered by his family attendants to arrest the bleeding, and Dr. M. was immediately called.

Now we have the doctor confronting his patient. What healing balm, think you, he will propose? The only alarming circumstance is the loss of a large quantity of blood. What will the doctor do to stay the further waste of vitality? Will he bleed? Horrid thought! Yet it was so. Why did he bleed? No reason is given. The report says, "A vein in the arm was opened, and about twenty-four to thirty-two ounces of blood taken away. Laudanum, to sustain the action of the heart, was prescribed, in alternate doses every two hours, with tartar emetic and nitre, for modifying any probable undue excitement upon the arterial system."

Why this enormous bleeding? Twelve ounces make an ordinary, and sixteen ounces a full, and twenty ounces a large bleeding. Why this very large, this *butchering* waste of blood? Let us see if there is not a satisfactory reason. Perhaps he was in a high fever, full of active in-

flammation, abounding in surplus strength and excess of action which required reducing. What says the report? "Dr. Houston's position appeared to be most critical. In addition to the loss of the twenty-four ounces of blood from pulmonary exudation, his system was *collapsed*; his face, hands, and skin *cold, corrugated, pale*, and of a peculiar *purple hue*." God pity that infatuation that can draw indications for bleeding from any of these symptoms! May be the previous habits of the patient will justify the measure. What were they? Dr. Castle tells us that for some time the patient had labored under a fearful presentiment that he would die on the 15th September, in consequence of which, and with a dread, too, of a cholera atmosphere, he had been living for pleasure, eating liberally and drinking freely, to overcome and dissipate away his feelings of horror and depression. These fears, and these habits, must of necessity have rapidly exhausted his vital energies, and if any consideration on earth could stamp the idea of bleeding, in his case with unutterable absurdity, it is this very circumstance. Let us, then, go back further for a reason. Possibly his constitutional peculiarities demanded the bloody resort. Here Dr. Castle informs us that his constitution, in addition to being nervous and irritable, was decidedly *strumous*. This strumous diathesis means delicacy, frailty, febleness of organization—the very last condition to require or tolerate reducing processes of any kind.

Still there may be something in theory, if there is nothing in fact, to call for bleeding. Let us go to the books. Here we find two principles, as they are called, upon which bleeding has been predicated, in cases *somewhat resembling* Dr. Houston's. 1st. The theory of congestion. Some medical books in the world, and some medical men in New York, have recommended bleeding in low typhus fevers, in the collapsed stage of cholera, &c., on the ground that congestion existed in the large deep-seated blood-vessels, which bleeding would *unload*. The theory is as absurd as the practice has proved unsuccessful. The greater the debility, the greater the congestion. Persons who have died from loss of blood, have, according to allopathic authorities, exhibited all the symptoms of severe congestion of the brain. This argument, then, falls to the ground. The other is the principle of revulsion. It is said that by making a strong impression suddenly upon the body by abstracting blood, a train of morbid actions may be sometimes broken up, or the system rendered more susceptible to other impressions. To accomplish this, we are told, blood must be taken quickly from a large orifice, so as to produce the requisite impression, indicated by faintness, with as little loss of blood as possible. Dr. Houston was not a fit subject for this theory to work on, nor was he bled in this way at all. The bleeder only appeared to have in view the quantity taken—the *reducing* as much as possible.


Driven from every position we can think of in medical science, let us, lastly, go to our approved motto, and see what nature says about it. "Her medicines are AIR, FOOD, WATER, SLEEP." Should it not have been *bleeding, laudanum, tartar emetic, nitre*? But again, "their use is directed by instinct." Most truly has instinct taught all the tribes of animated nature to seek, in her own materia medica of "air, food, water, sleep," the means of preserving and restoring health; but has instinct taught any of them to bleed? We know of some animals who practice

bleeding—the leech, for example—but their object is to feed themselves and kill their patients. We can hardly suppose any predacious animal, whose lance-pointed fangs penetrate our blood-vessels, “performs yene-section” with the benevolent intention of healing our maladies! Nature and instinct, therefore, cannot help us out of our dilemma. Once more: “That man is most worthy the name of physician, who most reveres her unerring laws.” Should it not be, “That man is the greatest doctor who most violates her laws?” We give up in despair. We can find no reason why the patient was bled so excessively; we can discover no common sense in his being bled at all. But worse is to come.

We pass to the next proceeding. Laudanum is given to sustain the action of the heart. Why? Because it has been reduced by the bleeding; thus attempting to undo with one hand what the other has just done. Then, again, tartar emetic and nitre are given in alternate doses with the laudanum. Why? So as to keep down the action of the heart; thus introducing a third hand to undo the second, as the second counteracts the first. Here is a beautiful medley at work! A powerful bleeding to reduce arterial action; then doses of laudanum to stimulate it up again; then tartar emetic and nitre—two deadly, debilitating drugs—to prevent the opium from having the very effect it was given for! Not a solitary reason, save those above-named, is assigned for this practice. From the reasons before us, the inference is strictly logical, that if no laudanum had been given, no tartar emetic and nitre would have been required; and if the bleeding had been let alone, no opium would have been necessary.

We have no account of any further prescription, or rather of any alteration in the medicine, save toast-water as a beverage, and a tea-spoonful of arrow-root occasionally, as a nourishment, for the next three days, nor are we informed how he was affected by the treatment on the second and third days. The report states, “On the night of the 7th, cough and bronchial discharge; about eight ounces of blood were expectorated. The old puncture in the arm was again opened, and from twelve to sixteen ounces of blood abstracted from the circulation.” The only rule for bleeding I can trace out is that of opposition, or rather, perhaps, competition; to take from the arm from once and a half to twice as much as the patient loses from the lungs. If a man should cut his foot with an axe, and it should bleed three quarts, so that the patient become “*collapsed*,” “*corrugated*,” “*cold*,” and “*blue*,” would it not be good practice to bleed him about four to six quarts from the arm?

Again the report skips to Sept. 11. It says then, “Pulse 128; tongue coated with a dark brown fur; skin feverish, with much thirst.” The increasing pulse and blackening tongue denote, as all doctors ought to know, accumulating debility and exhaustion. Well, what will the doctors do now? The patient has had two copious bleedings from the disease; two over-copious bleedings from the doctors, and has been kept seven days on laudanum, tartar emetic, and nitre, all the while growing worse and worse. Of course we will see a change of measures.

Hear, O Hippocrates, Father of Medicine, and hide thy diminished head, O, Paracelsus, Prince of Chemical Quacks, while we transcribe from the record, the next prescription,  “*laudanum, tartar emetic, and nitre, alternately every two hours!*” Now let us turn to the standard authors and learn what these agents are, which are adhered to so perti-

niciously, notwithstanding their manifest killing effects. Of tartar emetic, the books say it is *the* most powerfully debilitating drug known; an over-dose of a few grains has repeatedly destroyed life in a few hours. When given in smaller doses, it powerfully lowers the tone of the vital powers. Nitre is also one of the strongest reducing agents. In large doses its poisonous effects are well known. Many persons are so well aware of its deleterious properties, that they object to having a single ounce of it put into a whole barrel of salted beef. Of laudanum we need not speak particularly. Its power to kill pain and patients is often enough proved on coroner's inquest occasions. Now that we understand the intrinsic nature of these *medicines*, we will hear what Dr. Castle says of the obvious effects of this death-dealing prescription: "The administration of the laudanum was *always* followed by a moisture of the skin, *with continued thirst*. In the course of a half hour, *febrile symptoms would supervene*. Passed a restless night; complained of insects and reptiles being on the bed."

No wonder he thus complained. If he is not worse the next day, there is no potency in poisons. Hearken to the story:—"Sept. 12. Pulse 140! tongue dry, and covered with a thick blackish-brown fur; eructations from the stomach, and ejections from the bowels of immense quantities of wind. Catching with the hands at imaginary objects in the air. Bowels costive." This relation means simply that the patient had taken a very long stride toward the grave in a very short time. Now the doctors will, they *must* alter their hand. Surely they will not; they cannot, persist any longer in this blind, stubborn course of exhausting narcotics and deadly chemical poisons, when the patient is so unequivocally dying daily under their hands. Are they mad? The prescription of this day the reporter records in the following words: "LAUDANUM, TARTAR EMETIC, AND NITRE AS USUAL!" "As usual" has an unusual significance here, as we shall presently discover. We resume the report.

"Sept. 13th.—Symptoms the same; tongue furred as before; thirst, fever, restlessness," &c. One day more the dying process has gone on. Now, good doctors, you have stuck to the *laudanum*, *tartar emetic*, and *nitre* just nine days too long; but it is better, perhaps, to change the order of doctoring late than never. Matters begin to look dubious. We turn to the record again: "MEDICINES AS USUAL." How convenient this "as usual!" It saves the labor of writing out and repeating, "*laudanum*, *tartar emetic*, and *nitre*." At this stage of the proceedings Dr. D. made a friendly visit, and was added to the council of physicians. Dr. D. proposed an *opposite* treatment to the one in force, and *after a few hours* it was *partially* adopted. A table-spoonful of brandy to the tumbler of iced water was allowed in place of the toast water." How could Dr. D. propose an opposite treatment unless he considered the one in force exactly wrong? We regret that Dr. D.'s advice was not adopted wholly at once, instead of only partially after several hours. As it was the patient improved considerably, for the report says: "6 P. M., more cheerful, voice firm and strong; pulse 128; breathing free, with slight ronchus," &c. We shall feel relieved when we get through this empirical routine of laudanum, tartar emetic, and nitre. Any change *may be* for the better; it cannot possibly be worse.

We go from 6 P. M. to 8 P. M.—two hours. "Patient restless, a mus-



tard poultice is applied over the stomach." I do not quite like this way of chafing and irritating the bodies of sick persons with pungent, smarting compounds, yet it is so much better than the caustic, corrosive, stupefying, bowel-rasping, stomach-killing, brain-disordering, blood-poisoning medley of *laudanum*, *tartar emetic*, and *nitre* we have heard so much about, so comparatively innocent, so indicative that a change has at last come over the spirit of those dreaming doctors, that I am, relatively, almost in love with it. I would rather be mustard-plastered all over than poisoned all through. But soft! what have we here? Mercuriful God! It is—it is the dreadful tale again. "8 P. M.—60 drops *laudanum*! 10 P. M.—*tartar emetic* and *nitre*! 12 o'clock—40 drops *laudanum*!" Verily we thought but a moment since to be rid of this "infernal machine;" but it comes back in double and treble doses. After pronouncing this prescription, the reporter gives us no further account of the patient's state during the night, excepting what is contained in this significant note, "imagination of reptiles." Any man, sick or well, who desires to have an imagination of reptiles in his brain, has only to take those huge doses of poisons into his stomach.

From this time forward the patient's symptoms, as in most cases of rapidly approaching dissolution, were exceedingly variable. On the 14th, at 1 o'clock A. M., just one hour from the last enormous dose of *laudanum*, the pulse was fluttering at 160; he was also in a state of lethargy and muttering delirium. A wine-glass of brandy with a few drops of tincture of cardamoms and ginger somewhat aroused him. At 4 P. M. an injection of castor oil was given; at 6 P. M. an active cathartic was administered. During the succeeding night the brandy mixture was repeated. All this time, be it observed, the *laudanum*, *tartar emetic*, and *nitre* were continued AS USUAL. Through the night, it is said, the patient complained of *poisonous* reptiles, to which we may add, "as usual."

On the 15th nothing is said of the treatment, save the now rather familiar remark, "MEDICINES AS USUAL," to which is added the quite needless memorandum, "passed a restless night."

On the 16th his lucid intervals were only momentary. We are now told for the first time that his fever partook of the *typhoid* character; but if there is any meaning in symptoms, it was typhoid from the start. Diluent drinks were discontinued. Beef steak and brandy were allowed; (strange food for a dying man!) In the afternoon he appeared better. At 7 P. M., he rallied considerably and became cheerful. At 11 P. M., he became restless, when the *laudanum* was again given; after which he became delirious, grasped the bed-clothes into heaps, and complained of the appearance of *hideous* monsters, &c.

On the 17th at 3 A. M., the patient was evidently sinking. A council of physicians was called at 8 A. M. We are not told of any further medication, save a blister to the abdomen; nor are we told of any change in the regular routine. The inference therefore is still, "*medicines as usual*." "At 11 P. M., in a state of phrenitic excitement, he suddenly rose up in his bed, and made the most violent attacks upon his attendants, uttering the most piercing exclamations! It required physical force to retain him in his bed. 11 1-2 o'clock, expired."

How unlike a *natural* death! How very like a death from slow poisons! Not so very slow, though; thirteen days were only required to do the work. Is there a physician in New York, sick or well, who

dare submit to a similar treatment? For his life he dare not do it. Is it true that a nervous, feeble, irritable sick man, prostrated by over excitement, enervating habits, depressing fears, and loss of blood, can bear a power of reducing processes and agents which would effect *manslaughter* on a person of robust health? The idea is too preposterous for argument.

But let us pursue the case to the end. A *post-mortem* examination was made nineteen hours after death. From that examination not a single evidence is deduced that the man died of any recognized disease. The only abnormal condition to which any importance is attached as connected with his death, is what Dr. Castle calls, "*a drenched apoplexy of the lungs.*" This is an awkward phrase; but it imports that there was an extensive effusion of serum—watery fluid, into the cellular texture and air-cells of the lungs. This, however, did not cause the death. It was merely an incident of death, resulting from the extreme relaxation of the exhalants in the act of dying. That such was the fact in Dr. Houston's case, we have, fortunately, positive evidence in the report itself. On the very day on which Dr. Houston died, a stethoscopic examination was made of the chest. The report says, "Auscultation denoted *no congestion*, except the prior congestion of the inferior portion of the left lobe of the left lung." If the lungs had been in a state of "drenched apoplexy" at this time, auscultation would have denoted *universal congestion*.

From any and every view I am able to take of this case, I am forced to the conclusion that Dr. Houston died of "BLEEDING, LAUDANUM, TARTAR EMETIC, AND NITRE." It is difficult to find anything necessarily fatal about his case, save the treatment; and had he been left to the unaided attentions of his own family circle, or the nursing resources of some intelligent "old granny," there is every reason to believe the *post-mortem* examination would not yet have taken place. Dr. Houston is not the only person of celebrity that the lancet and antimony have killed outright. I will mention in this connection only two other names—BYRON—WASHINGTON.

I cannot conclude this article without a word of explanation. I charge no ignorance and impute no improper motives to Dr. Houston's medical attendants. I have no acquaintance with one of them. Doubtless they are intelligent in their way, and well-meaning in all ways. But their system I arraign. I accuse it of being unphilosophical and absurd. Its theories are the relics of the superstitions, hypotheses, and speculations of a crude and barbarous age, interwoven with many facts and discoveries of modern science, the whole making a system of strange inconsistencies and ever-recurring contradictions. Its errors are fundamental and beyond redemption. Its very foundation must be swept away before a *true* medical science can arise, based upon simple, natural, and demonstrable principles.

**ALARMING TO UNDERTAKERS.**—The difference in decrease of deaths in New York city, for the first quarter of 1850, compared with the same period of 1848, is 731. The same ratio for entire two years would show a diminution of more than 3,000. A chronothermal practitioner ascribes it to the different treatment of diseases, and the abandonment of the use of the lancet. He makes a calculation that the same ratio of diminution of deaths throughout the United States, estimating at 22,000,000 of population, would show a saving of 150,000 lives a year.

From the "American Journal of Homœopathy."

### HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL IN LONDON.

THE British Homœopathic Association have resolved to establish a Homœopathic Hospital; a general meeting for that purpose was held in London on the evening of the 22d of August last, which was numerously attended. MARMADUKE B. SAMPSON, Esq., presided, and delivered an able address adapted to the occasion; among other things he said:

In the promulgation and advocacy of every new truth, there are three things that are essential. Firstly: We must clearly state our doctrine, and the nature of the phenomena on which it is based. Secondly: We must publish all the testimony that can be collected. And lastly: We must furnish means by which all those who are incapable of receiving conviction through the testimony of others, may at once resolve their doubts by personal observation.

As regards the first of these points, namely, the clear enunciation of our doctrine, nothing has been neglected. The association has, as has been observed in the report, issued thousands of volumes and tracts on the principles of the Homœopathic system, and, through the zeal of their honorary secretary, an extensive correspondence has been carried on with all who have applied for information. With respect to the second point, the statistical verification of our doctrine, everything that could be required has, in like manner, been performed; and on this head we may especially point to the 8,000 pamphlets which have been distributed, showing the results of the treatment in Cholera, and to the history of what was done in Ireland during the famine and pestilence of 1847. Of our three duties, then, the first and second have been completely fulfilled. It is in relation to the third that we shall find the call for our concluding labors. We have proclaimed our doctrine, and promulgated its evidences; but we have not yet established a direct means by which inquirers may satisfy themselves by personal observation, and without this our task is unfinished. Satisfactory as may be our reasoning, extensive as may be our evidence, still,—even though it be all collected in one mass, it leaves an opening, of which any one determined to resist conviction may avail himself to escape. The theory of our system may be admitted to be perfect, and its evidences may be acknowledged as having been prepared in good faith; but the world has seen so many ingenious theories—and more especially in medicine—turn out to be delusions, that, as a frequent experience of treachery will sometimes lead men to distrust all mankind in proportion to the fairness of their professions, so there are some who are rather deterred from than won to a new creed by the allegation, that in theory it is all that could be desired; while, in the next place, as regards its being supported by an overwhelming array of statistics, it is well known that such is the color in which men are apt to look at what they wish to be true, that, without any intention to deceive they often demonstrate the most erroneous doctrines by the most formidable array of figures. To distinguish sound reason from sophistry, and carefully-weighed statements from those which have been caught at credulously, requires a clearness of vision which does not belong to the majority; and hence the necessity for some-

thing more than theoretical arguments and elaborate statistics. The question then lies before us,—Is it in our power to supply what is thus wanting, and to put ourselves in a position to appeal to the world, whether we have not placed before all inquirers every means of satisfaction that can be demanded?

The only way in which this final satisfaction can be furnished, is by the establishment of a public hospital. It may be said, that incontrovertible evidence is daily presented to the medical mind by the multitudinous cures performed by Homœopathists in private practice. But this will not suffice. In the first place, the medical gentlemen by whom these cures are effected cannot blazon them, because they are interested parties. The only quarters, therefore, whence Homœopathic cures can be promulgated, must be from the patients themselves, and their friends. But non-professional persons can exercise in this way little or no weight upon medical men. So many enthusiastic individuals have been found at all times to proclaim the most wonderful virtues in nostrums which have struck their fancy, that it is not to be expected that merely isolated reports of remarkable recoveries should be received with full attention by professional persons, who, well aware not only of the common eagerness of the public to report marvels and to jump at conclusions, but also of the numberless instances in which even their own colleagues have been carried away by fancies as to the extraordinary and universal effects of new remedies. This reason, therefore, is quite sufficient to deter us from volunteering to professional men any statements of the kind; and, if this were not enough, the ordinary rules of courtesy would alone prevent it, since for a layman to invite the attention of a medical practitioner to the facts of Homœopathy is simply to assume that he requires to be enlightened by comparatively unqualified persons on a point which comes peculiarly within the province of his own inquiries. It is plain, therefore, that in all cases of Homeopathic cures, the persons who are sure to be the last to hear of them are the medical gentlemen by whom the system is opposed.

It may be said, however, that as we have set forth our doctrine, it is the duty of all medical men to make trial of it for themselves. But this, again, will not hold, because we have no absolute right to demand of any one that he should put himself to trouble to ascertain the truth of anything we may assert, until we ourselves shall have done all that can be required of us. Now, when we ask a medical practitioner to try Homœopathy, and he replies that, in the first instance, he would rather look on, and observe the result of the treatment in experienced hands, we are almost totally without the power of complying with so reasonable a claim. We have no central place where a fair inquirer can attend, from day to day, conscientiously to verify our statements, and to qualify himself by accurate observation before venturing upon experiments on his own account. And it is not alone that this fact is a hindrance to the progress of Homœopathy, but it is absolutely in the hands of an uncompromising opponent no slight argument against it. "Why have you no hospital?" will be the inquiry. "You boast of thousands of marvellous cures; therefore, it is out of the question that a want of funds can be the cause. The gratitude of those who are treated under the old system maintains hospitals and dispensaries in every part of the world. There is no city in England, however small, without such an institution; and it is plain,

if you have conferred the benefits you profess, that in your case a far stronger spirit of thankfulness must bring abundant offerings for a similar purpose. Neither can a paucity of applicants for treatment constitute your excuse; because, if your cures are so extensive, the fame of them must cause you to be besieged by those who have been discharged from other institutions without relief. What, then, is the inference. Obviously that you hesitate to bring your system to the final test, by which it must stand or fall?"

Shall we permit this reproach, or at once resolve that it shall exist no longer? Shall we, in short, finish our work, now we are within sight of the goal? There is no more imperative duty that we can perform, and it is not too much to say, that if we part this evening without entering earnestly upon it, we shall forego one of those high occasions that are only presented to those who faithfully seek for opportunities of usefulness,—opportunities which, seized upon with ardor, invariably open up for us still nobler callings, but which once neglected, never re-appear until by hard discipline we have learned their value.

There is, however, no need to apprehend that we shall hesitate. We have only to recognize the paramount dignity of our aim, and it will then be hard for us to turn aside. In the case of all ordinary appeals to benevolence, there are generally some circumstances to qualify the ardor with which we may respond to them. Nothing, for instance, at first sight, can seem more agreeable than to contribute to an hospital on the sole ground of establishing a gratuitous provision for the sick poor. But stern philosophy suggests the consideration that all provisions of this kind tend to weaken those feelings of prudence and self reliance upon which our welfare as a people depends, and which can be stimulated only by the consciousness that we must, by our own economy and foresight, anticipate all the ordinary contingencies of life. In the present case, however, it is not on the mere principle of providing for the improvident that we are called to act, although in the existing stage of society, charity even of that kind cannot be dispensed with: but the object we primarily seek is to promulgate a new truth, upon the speedy reception of which the welfare of the whole human race depends. We seek to treat patients gratuitously, because under no other circumstances could we convince them of our sincerity, or claim the right of exhibiting their treatment to medical inquiries; and if, conjointly with the service we thus render to the world, the subordinate, although to most persons more pleasing task of relieving individual want can be accomplished, we are enabled to combine a degree of satisfaction beyond all that could otherwise be offered.

In summing up the responsibilities before us, let us remember, moreover, that in spreading Homœopathy as we have done, we have given currency to a doctrine which, in proportion as it is novel and beautiful, will attract a host of ignorant and sordid men to make use of it, unless we take every care to insure that the increase of qualified practitioners shall be equal to the increase of converts among the public. A hospital capable of receiving pupils is the only means by which this can be effected.

If we are prepared, then, to undertake the work—the last one in connexion with Homœopathy, which, as non-professional persons, we can be called upon to perform—it only remains for us to appeal to our medical friends, who have this evening honored us with their presence, to

know if they also are ready for their portion of the labor. To the question there will be but one answer, for none of us who are conversant with the history of Homœopathy can fail to be aware of the devoted and unselfish zeal that has been displayed by its practitioners—a zeal which, in so far as it springs from sympathy with human suffering and an ardent love of science, is happily characteristic of the medical profession, whether we speak of the practitioners of the old system or of the new, but which, in the latter case, we may believe to be heightened by the certainty of the blessings it is in their power to scatter. We shall hear, however, from their own lips, their opinions of what can be effected, and of what they require of us to enable them to bestow their skill and their benevolence where the harvest will be richest. We shall see that the effort demanded on our part will be but slight, and that it is upon them that the most arduous duty will necessarily fall. Let the cheerfulness with which they are prepared to undertake it, furnish a stimulus to our own enthusiasm.

Little further need be said, except that we should call to mind what has already been effected by our association, in order to appreciate the results of the combined action of a united body, at scarcely more than a nominal expense to each individual. The same system pursued with regard to the maintenance of a hospital will answer every purpose. If each member of the association will resolve to collect from all who may be willing to aid the cause, any sum, however small, it will amount in the aggregate to a fund amply sufficient, with other contributions that may be relied upon, to give full birth to the undertaking, and, once started, it will assert from year to year its claims upon the public by the force of facts which cannot be resisted.

At the same time, let us hope to raise these means without solicitations. It is one of the most pleasing facts connected with our association, that every shilling which has been contributed has been not sought, but offered.—Those who have no private objects to gain cannot descend to beg, upon any pretext whatever, and they owe it to the nature of their cause to place it on a higher footing. All that we may collect would bring little satisfaction if it were not twice blessed; and no gift can bless the giver, if it proceed merely as the reply to importunities which it would seem difficult to waive off. Let us, therefore, fix our best reliance on making known the fact that a hospital is wanted, and that it has been resolved to start one. All who sympathize with Homœopathy, and some who, knowing nothing of Homœopathy, may yet desire to promote the fair examination of a new and clearly stated doctrine, will then give us their aid spontaneously, and it is only in this way that it can be wished for. The smallest sum so bestowed will bring better results for all parties than all that might be extracted from those whose liberality arises but from the difficulty of saying—No.

Under these circumstances, our hospital will represent our hearts and minds, and not the mere fashion of charity. It will stand as a testimony to truth, with life in its very walls. The promulgation of the law on which health depends is the groundwork of every other duty; and this is what we seek in establishing Homœopathy. The feebleness and restlessness of impaired vitality will be found the prompters of all carelessness and crime; and before the reign of morality and religion can be established, we must do our best to raise the physical organization of mankind, so that each individual may use with complete efficiency the instruments or talents which have been committed to his charge. Every sacred impulse, therefore, calls us to this undertaking, and also every personal consideration, for the highest benevolence is the only true selfishness, and there never yet was a single grain of help given towards the establishment of a principle, which did not ultimately yield its reward, although in the complicated map of human events, the chain between the act and its consequences may have been undiscernible.

In our notice of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, a material error was committed respecting the number of matriculants; it should have been *fifty-five* instead of *forty-five*.  
 EDITOR.

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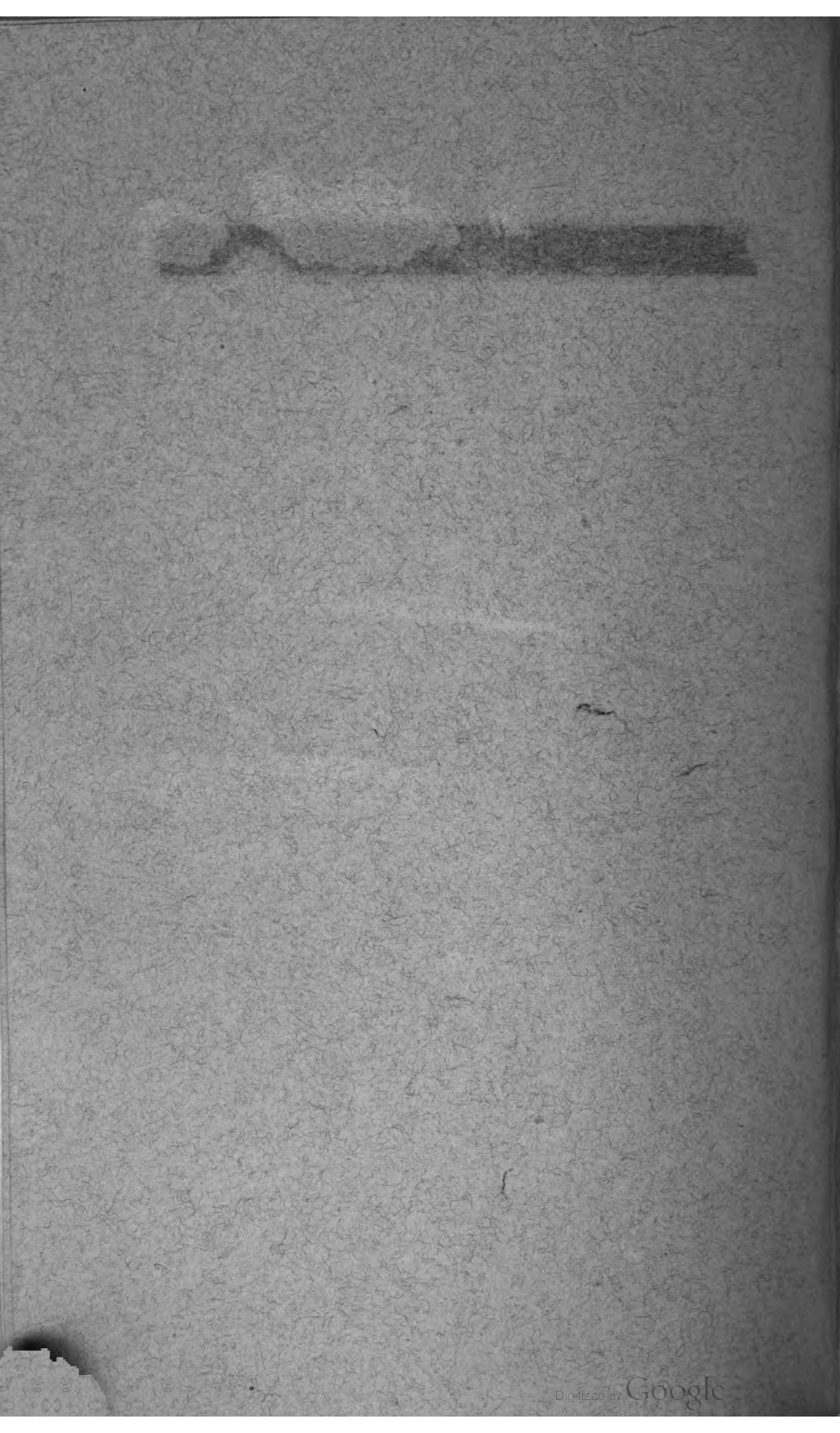
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