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THE
HOMŒOPATHIST.

BUFFALO, MARCH 1852.

DIOCLESIAN LEWIS, M. D., EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

HILEM BENNETT M. D.

OF ROCHESTER.

Doctor H. Bennett is a native of Sheffield, Berkshire Co. Mass. Having removed to Auburn N. Y., he there commenced the study of medicine in 1821. He pursued his studies under the direction of an eminent and skillful physician of that place, and had access to the best sources of medical knowledge. He enjoyed peculiar advantages for anatomical investigations, being well supplied with subjects for dissection legally obtained, from the state Prison. He attended medical lectures at the medical College in Fairfield, Heckimer Co., which was at that time in a flourishing condition, and furnished superior advantages to the student of medicine. Having completed the course of study, Dr. Bennett commenced the practice of medicine in Auburn, where he pursued the practice for some time, with flattering success. He afterwards removed to Moravia, Cayuga Co. His field of practice there extended continually. He continued to practice in that place, on the principles of Allopathy, till 1840. As a physician and surgeon he was highly esteemed. By the opportunities he enjoyed of being engaged in repeated dissections and of witnessing the practice of eminent surgeons he had become skillful and successful in operations of surgery, having performed several of importance, as amputation of limbs, operations for strangulated hernia, &c.

He sustained a high reputation in his profession. As a mark of the confidence and respect of his medical associates, it may be observed that in

1831 and 1832 the medical Society of the Co. of Cayuga appointed him one of its Censors.

Dr. Bennett rendered himself conversant with the various Journals of the Allopathic school. — For seventeen years he took the Medico Chirurgical Review and other Allopathic Journals, although he was generally very cautious and would not rest in an opinion concerning any subject until he had thoroughly investigated it and tested its pretensions especially in regard to questions of science, yet the manner in which Homeopathy was treated by Allopathic journals induced him to believe that it was only a delusion, since they uniformly classed it with the quackeries and humbugs of the day. He continued to entertain strong prejudices against Homeopathy, though frequently embarrassed by difficulties with which he met in the Allopathic mode of practice. Cases often occurred that would not bear either the depleting or the stimulating treatment pursued according to Allopathy. He deeply felt the want of a law to govern him in selecting a specific for the disease he might be treating. The practice of mingling several kinds of medicine to constitute one pill, or powder, or syrup, was to him any thing but satisfactory, indeed, it appeared to him palpably inconsistent, and to render altogether doubtful what effect might be produced by the mixture, by putting the different and often contradictory ingredients together, a chemical action might take place that would essentially alter their powers, forming a compound entirely different in character and influence from

the ingredients before their union, or, the drugs might unite mechanically, leaving each one to perform its own specific action upon the system, which must add diseases produced by drugs, to disease under which the patient had been previously laboring. He had often witnessed the deleterious effect of mercury as indiscriminately used by most Allopathists, without regard to the peculiarity of constitution. Pressed and perplexed with what appeared to him, the great inconsistencies and absurdities in the system of Allopathy, he was earnestly desirous of ascertaining a more satisfactory manner of treating the diseases incident to the human system. He had vainly attempted to reconcile the allopathic practice with what appeared to him the evident symptoms of various diseases, and the state of the human constitution. At length his attention was arrested by the cures in several cases performed Homeopathically, after having been treated Allopathically without effect. Particularly was he impressed by the curing Homeopathically of a case of dyspepsy, which had baffled all means usually employed by Allopathy. Though thus manifestly of a most inveterate character, it yielded readily to the remedies prescribed by Homeopathy. The cases to which reference has been made, together with the urgent solicitude of a friend who thought he had witnessed good effects from Homeopathic treatment, induced Dr. Bennett to investigate that system. Having learned the law that governs Homeopaths in selecting their remedies, he soon had occasion to treat a few cases of Cholera Morbus, These he treated on strictly Homeopathic principles. The effects were so marked and uniform in relieving and curing his patients as fully to convince him that the theory of "*Similia Similibus Curantur*" is true, and that but a little medicine is required to cure disease, provided the right kind is selected and properly prepared. This conviction strongly impressed upon his mind opened before him a new and interesting field of investigation. Now in possession of a law by which he could be directed in selecting specifics, was an acquisition highly gratifying to him, after having in regard to this matter, groped in darkness and painful uncertainty for the space of seventeen years. To be enabled to dispense with the use of the large and deleterious quantities of drugs so commonly administered in the Allopathic practice and substitute the minute specifics and find it by far more efficacious in the cure of diseases, was to him extremely cheering. From that period he fully adopted the Homeopathic system. He has become fully per-

suaded, that in malignant diseases, such for example as Scarlatina, Cholera, malignant Erysipelas and typhus fever, the judicious Homeopathist would not lose one patient, where the Allopathist would lose twenty.

For some years after he had adopted Homeopathy, Dr. Bennett continued to practice at Moravia, with much approbation, his former patrons adhering to him. They were pleased with the change in his views and practice as a physician. His practice in that uneven country, however, being so extensive and laborious that his health declined under it, he felt that duty required a change of his location, and that to a place where he would not be under the necessity of constantly riding to so great distances. With that view, having visited several cities and large towns, he concluded to remove to the city of Rochester. Accordingly, he removed to that place in 1844, and has since prosecuted the practice of his profession there with marked success. Many interesting and critical cases have been committed to him, and he has been eminently blessed in the results that have attended his efforts on their behalf. Relying upon the benediction of the Infinite, though invisible Physician, to crown his exertions, he is fully occupied in administering to the relief of the distressed and the healing of the diseased, with unceasing satisfaction in the confidence that HOMEOPATHY IS THE TRUE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

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 ¶ The following should have been published in January, but the sentiment is our sentiment to-day as it was the day it was written:—

#### THE NEW YEAR.

Another year, with its hopes and fears, its triumphs and defeats, its happiness and sorrow, "has gone to join its veiled sisterhood beyond the flood."

Whatever of unchastened desire, of sinful indulgence, of neglected duty, cannot now be recalled or corrected. Whatever of conscientious purpose, of self-sacrifice, of noble exertion, may be remembered with pleasure, and afford comfortable assurance of future tendencies and usefulness.

1852 is before us. We have begun the opening scene of its great drama. We are all actors.—Whether we will or not, we *must* all play our part.

With strong passions within ourselves demanding restraint and guidance; and noble sentiments

## THE HOMEOPATHIST.

and capacities claiming opportunity and development; our fellow men about us, with their countless needs and sufferings, calling for sympathy and aid; the great God over us demanding, as our Creator and Preserver, the most humble submission, let us enter upon this year, with the firmest resolutions, the most unselfish and comprehensive benevolence, and the most devout humility.

That such may be the heart and purpose of us all, is the largest desire and the sincere prayer of your fellow-laborer and humble servant,

The Editor.

### OUR INDIVIDUAL LABORS.

We are conscious that we have a work of no small moment before us. Nearly two years have passed away since we first sent forth the "Homeopathist." In wisdom we have often failed. In laboring for the advancement of our cause, and the good of man, as our principal aim, we have striven to stand blameless. In the furtherance of the good work, we earnestly desire to extend the circulation of this journal. Already it has a larger circulation than any other paper published in this city. But in these labors, our ambition has taken but its first step.

The Homeopathist will be published until the good of the cause shall suggest a discontinuance. Which we trust will not be in many years.

Fellow-laborers, if you believe our labors editorial, can subserve the cause of sacred truth, and minister to the relief of human sorrow, contribute by your individual efforts to the circulation of the journal. As contributions to the accomplishment of the above transcendent causes, your assistance will be duly appreciated. But we will not beg; the cause in which we are engaged is too exalted to suffer beggars.

Our highest ambition will ever be, to conduct this paper in a spirit of candor and justice. As heretofore, we shall eschew personalities. Unless indeed, as happens in the present number, it should become our duty, as a journalist, to chastise the spirit of arrogance or impertinence. In matters of editorial courtesy we shall treat all as equals, but shall acknowledge none as superiors. Any assumption of superiority will be handled with severity, and the author castigated till he shall learn modesty.

With the alleviation of human woe as my aim and purpose; with you my brethren, as my co-workers; with the great and good God as my ad-

viser and guide, I will fear not, but resolutely go onward!

CLEVELAND O. Dec. 8th. 1851

Doctor Lewis,

Dear Sir,

I am much pleased with the general character of your paper and have been particularly interested in those biographical sketches that have appeared from time to time in its columns. I have noticed too, some communications advocating the propriety of educating females to the medical profession. This is a subject in which I have for sometime felt a degree of interest and am fully convinced of the propriety and practicability of such a course. This is a point where I would strongly uphold the doctrine of equality. Acting upon the principle that precept and practice should coincide, I have my wife and daughter attending the course of lectures now being delivered at the homeopathic college in this place. The institution is in a prosperous condition. A fine class of unusually intelligent students with a Faculty hard to beat; we have nine females in regular attendance. I learn there is one female at the allopathic college here, but no more are to be admitted. The old Hunkers are opposed to educating ladies, they think it has a bad influence on their class. Now this tells hard for their students, whether the influence of ladies upon young men is so bad, or young men so hard as not yet to be fit for the society of the ladies. It is a curious dilemma they have got into. Nearly as bad as Dr. Forbes says they are in England. "So bad that they can't get worse; they must mend or end."

Please favor us with more of your biographies, we like to hear of these self-sacrificing pioneers

Last year which was the first of this institution they had some sixty students, three of whom were ladies. This year an increase of fifty per cent. on the whole. And an increase of two hundred per cent. of the females. And with proper exertions and a proper understanding of the matter there would be an increase of two hundred per cent for the year to come.

Yours respectfully,

E. H. CLAPP M. D.

The HOMEOPATHIC NEWS LETTER published at St. Louis calls our attention to an omission in the "Homeopathist" of October: An article titled "Progress of Medical Science," was published as original editorial matter, which should have been credited to the "News Letter." We had not before observed the omission, and take pleasure in making the correction.

## THE USE OF TOBACCO.

BY DR. Wm. A. ALCOTT.

### 1.—PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

INTEMPERANCE and disease, like the ocean, have their tributary streams—some of greater, others of less magnitude and importance. Seldom, if indeed ever, does the individual break out an inebriate or a sick man at once. A long train of causes often intervene, like the long train of fountains and rivers between the ocean and its source.

Among the larger, more efficient tributaries to the ocean of Intemperance, is Tobacco. I here refer to all the varied forms in which it is used whether in chewing, smoking, or snuffing. This source of intemperance is, moreover, greatly increasing, especially in our cities, towns and villages, and in our seminaries of learning.

Let it be understood, however, that, in what I am about to say on the subject of Tobacco, I shall have reference, principally, to its use by the healthy. With its prescription for medicinal purposes, or its application in art or manufacture, I have at present, almost as little to do, as with opium, or calomel, or fermented or distilled liquors.

Let it not be thought, however, that I entertain the slightest unkind feeling towards the habitua devourer of tobacco, in any of its forms. The slave of tobacco, like him who is enslaved to the use of rum, opium, coffee or tea, is in my view a diseased person. Shall we come down in vengeance upon the sick? So did not He, by whose worthy name most of us are called. Let us rather, like him, compassionate the diseased and enslaved of every sort; and, as far as may be in our power, afford them relief. We may not, it is true be able to exorcise the evil spirits by a word; but we should, at least, do all in our power. Our words, though not such as our Lord's were, may scatter light and truth; our deeds, though unlike His, may be deeds of love, and may console, encourage and elevate. Only let us in all we say and do, be governed by the great law of kindness.

Let me not even be suspected of a disposition to be severe on particular classes of men, any more than on individuals. My simple purpose is to speak of both individuals and classes just as much as the nature of the case appears to require, and no more; but not to shrink from that exposure which is necessary, merely to court the favor

of any individual, class or caste. It is the evils of tobacco at which I aim, and not the person—man, woman or child—who uses it, however degraded he may be. Indeed, the more degraded a person is, in my view, the more tender ought we to be of the little reputation which remains to him.

Yet, degraded the slave of tobacco certainly is; deeply so. "Were it possible," says Dr Rush "for a being who had resided on our globe, to visit the inhabitants of a planet where reason governed, and to tell them that a vile weed was in use among the inhabitants of the globe he had left, which afforded no nourishment; that this weed was cultivated with immense care; that it was an important article of commerce; that the want of it produced much real misery; that its taste was extremely nauseous; that it was unfriendly to health and morals, and that the use of it was attended with a considerable loss of time and property,—the account would be thought incredible." In no one view," continues Dr. Rush, "is it possible to contemplate the creature, man, in a more absurd and ridiculous light, than in his attachment to tobacco."

### 11.—HISTORY OF TOBACCO.

This history of this plant has been so faithfully presented to the public eye, especially by Dr. Mussey, in a pamphlet he has written on the subject, that it will hardly be necessary to enter upon it here. It is with its effects, principally, I shall dwell; moreover, on matters of fact, rather than advance the theories or speculations of my own mind, or of the minds of others. My object is to enlighten and instruct, and not merely to excite or amuse.

There is, however, one fact connected with the history of tobacco, in our own country, which I am unwilling to pass over in silence. In the year 1620, when the colony at Jamestown, in Virginia had been established about thirteen years, a great want was felt of female aid, not only to soften the asperity of manners in a society composed wholly of males, but to the stability of the colony, by encouraging the domestic or family institution. Ninety females, of respectable character, (as far as appears,) but of humble fortune, were imported from England, and sold to the planters at Jamestown, for wives, at the rate of 120 lbs. of tobacco valued at fifty cents a pound, for each individual so purchased. During the next year, 1621, sixty

or seventy more were sent over and sold for the same commodity, but the price had been advanced by the London Company to 150 lbs. a head. The first slavery of whites, of the wife to her husband; and the first exportation of tobacco was for this singular purpose of purchasing companions for life.

(To be Continued.)

#### ADVICE TO THE LADIES.

Young ladies, you caged birds of beautiful plumage, but sickly looks—you pets of the parlor—vegetating in the unhealthy shade, with a greenish white complexion, like that of a potato sprout in a dark cellar—why can't you go out in the open air and warm sunshine, and add lustre to your eyes, bloom to your cheeks, elasticity to your steps, and vigor to your frames? Take early morning exercise—let loose your corset strings, and run up hill for a wager, and down again for fun. Roam in the fields, climb the fences, leap the ditches, wade the brook, and go home with a good appetite. Liberty, thus exercised and enjoyed, will render you healthy, hearty, blooming and beautiful—as lovely as the Graces, and as prolific as Deverra. The quxom, bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked, full-breasted bouncing lass—who can darn a stocking, mend trousers, make her own frocks, command a regiment of pots and kettles, feed the pigs, milk the cows, and be a lady withal in company—is just the sort of a gal for me, or for any man to marry; but you, ye pining, moping, lolling, screwed up, wasp-waisted, doll-dressed, putty-faced, consumption-mortgaged, music-murdering, novel-devouring daughters of fashion and idleness—you are no more fit for matrimony than a pullet is to look after a family of fourteen chickens. The truth is my dear girls you want, generally, more liberty, and less fashionable restraint—more kitchen and less parlor—more leg exercise, and less sofa—more frankness, and less mock-modesty—more corned beef, and less corsets—more breakfast, and less bishop. Loosen yourselves a little, enjoy more liberty and less restraint by fashion. Breathe the pure air of freedom, and become something nearly as lovely and beautiful as the God of Nature. So spake Dow, Jr., whose voice of pithy sayings shall no more be heard.

"Julius, am you convalescent dis mornin'?"

"No; I was convale scent yesterday, but I took medicine last night and worked it off."

#### ARSENIC EATEN IN AUSTRIA.

A poisoning case at Chili has procured the publication of some interesting facts respecting the arsenic eaters in Lower Austria and Styria. In both of these provinces it appears to be a common custom among the peasantry to consume every morning a small portion of this deadly poison in the same manner that the eastern world consumes opium. Dr. Tschudi, the well known traveler, publishes an account of several cases which have come to his knowledge. The habit does not seem to be so pernicious in its results as that of opium eating. It is commenced by taking a very small dose, say something less than half a grain, every morning which is gradually increased to two or three grains. The case of a hale old farmer is mentioned, whose morning whet of arsenic reached the incredible quantity of four grains. The effect it produces is very curious. The arsenic eaters grow fat and ruddy, so much so that the practice is adopted by lovers of both sexes, in order to please their sweet-hearts. It relieves the lungs and head very much also, when mounting steep hills and entering into a more rarified atmosphere.

#### VEGETABLE EATERS.

We have never yet met a single Grahamite or vegetarian who was a hale, hearty person.—*Pittsburg Saturday Visitor*.

Mrs. Swisshelm has evidently never seen "all the world and the rest of mankind." She has never seen the brawny arms of the Highland Scotchmen who never taste meat more than twice a year, and that on "holidays"—their chief living being "brose" composed of oat meal mixed with water; and a more manly race never placed feet upon soil. One of them said to us once, "We never ate meat until we came to America, and we can safely say we ha' ne'er been so well for't About a year since we saw a family consisting of a father children, and grand-children. The father had not tasted meat for forty years, and the children and grand children had never eaten it, and a finer looking group the state of Pennsylvania (they were from that state,) cannot show. Some hundreds of others are known to us who never ceased making walking sepulchres of themselves for ten, fifteen, and from that to fifty years, and they are the most healthy and intelligent of the world's inhabitants. We should not refuse to exhibit our health, strength, and powers of endurance with any grease, gravy, beef, pork, or other carcass devourer that Mrs. Swisshelm may bring along, of equal size and similar vocation although we have discarded the use of such things, with tea and coffee, for the last eleven or twelve years.—*Providence Mirror*."

### COMPRESSING THE WAIST.

A writer in the *Mother's Assistant* says, that her health was exceedingly delicate when a girl, she having been educated in an English boarding school, where she was laced up in buckram and whalebone. On her voyage to this country, in 1800, she threw her stays into the sea, and from that time has had good health.

"I am now," she adds, "in my seventy-first year, have had twelve children, eight of whom are living, and am blessed with an excellent constitution, able to walk eight miles a day without fatigue, and to be as useful in Sabbath school teaching as I was thirty years ago; when but for this timely release from thralldom, I might humanly speaking, have made my grave in the ocean. I was forcibly struck and pleased the other day with a passage, on the thirty-sixth page of the 'Personal Recollections of Charlotte Elizabeth.' Her father came in while the staymaker was spreading out her buckram, whalebone, ect. 'Pray what are you going to do with the child?' 'Going to fit her with a pair of stays.' 'For what purpose? To improve her figure; no young lady can grow up without them.' 'I beg your pardon; young gentlemen grow up very well without them, and so may young ladies.' 'Oh, you are mistaken. See what a stoop she has already; depend upon it this girl will be both a dwarf and cripple, if we don't put her into stays.' 'My dear child may be a cripple, ma'am, if such is God's will; but she shall be one of *His* making, not ours.' Therefore she grew up without headaches, or other 'lady like maladies.' Perhaps some may say this has no bearing on the subject we are upon; but I beg leave to differ, for the stiffening now put in the dresses of our females is more injurious to the vital parts of the body than the 'stays' could ever be. I equally with *you*, admire the present neat fashion of high neck dresses and flowing skirts; but the wasp-like waists ruin the health of hundreds of the fair population of our land."

### A HIT AT THE "FACULTY."

At the time when all the trades and professions were returning thanks to God in the different churches of Paris for the restoration of the king's health, Mons. de Benuade, in an eulogium on the king which he delivered at the Academy, said—

"The merchant leaves his business to go to the feet of the altar;—the artisan leaves his work, the physician leaves his patient, and—the patient is none the worse for it."

**HOW TO GET SLEEP.**—How to get sleep is to many persons a matter of high importance.—Nervous persons who are troubled with wakefulness and excitability, usually have a strong tendency of blood on the brain, with cold extemetics. The pressure of blood on the brain keeps it in a stimulated or wakeful state, and the pulsations in the head are often painful.—Let such rise and chafe the body and extremities with a brush or towel, or rub smartly with the hands to promote circulation and withdraw the excessive amount of blood from the brain, and you will sleep in a few moments. A cold bath or a sponge bath and rubbing, or a good run a rapid walk, in the open air, or going up and down stairs a few times, just before retiring, will aid in equalizing circulation, and promoting sleep. These rules are simple and easy of application in castle or cabin, and minister to the comfort of thousands who would freely expend money for an anodyne to promote "Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep."

When you see a female rise early get breakfast, and do a mother's work in season, and then sit down to knit or sew, depend upon it she will make a good wife.

When a daughter remarks, "Mother I would not hire help, for I can assist you to do the work," set it down that she will make somebody a good wife.

**MISERIES OF BACHELORSHIP.**—The *Literary Gazette*, tells a truth which will meet with affirmative groans from many a breast. "Surround a bachelor," says our contemporary, [with a heartless attention to detail,] "with every possible comfort; give him the roomiest bed-chambers, the most refreshing of couches, the largest of sponging baths; cover his table with the whitest of table cloths; make his tea with the hottest of boiling water; envelope his body in the most comfortable of dressing-gowns and his feet in the easiest of slippers, feed him mid the luxuries and comforts of the snugest clubs; do all these things and more for him, and he will, nevertheless, be unhappy. He muses and ponders, and dreams about love and marriage."

**AN EXPRESS TRAIN FOR LADIES.**—The charms of English ladies were formerly so irresistible that they enjoyed what is called "an European reputation" for sweeping everything before them; but, at present, the only European reputation which English ladies enjoy is—thanks to their long dresses—of sweeping every thing behind them.

**REAL DANGER.**—A physician being sent for by a maker of universal specifics, grand salutariums, &c., expressed his surprise at being called in on an occasion apparently trifling.—"Not so trifling neither," replied the quack; "for, to tell the truth, I have, by a mistake, taken some of my own pills."

It is through inward health that we enjoy all outward things

A pint of water converted into steam fills a space of about 1800 pints.

The following passages are from the address of Dr. Neidhard, before the R. I. Homeo. society. And although not the most interesting parts, of this excellent oration cannot fail to interest our readers

"The Poets also come to our aid in their advocacy of the Homeopathic law. The beautiful verses from Shakespeare, commencing—

"One fire burns out another's burning",

are well known to you all; and the celebrated Physician and Poet Paul Flemming, already had a knowledge of Homeopathy and practiced it in the 17th century, as may be seen from one of his Poems which I will here subjoin in a free translation:

"A wise physician he, who, from the self-same source  
Doth draw the antidote and bane.  
Of this, a single grain works more efficiently  
Than that long draught.  
Is that physician to be praised who writes  
Prescriptions yard in length to win  
The thanks of the apothecary?"

It has been said by a great poet, if some one were to tell the savages, that the herbs, which every day they trample under foot, were endowed with the most potent virtues; that one would restore to health a brother on the verge of death, that another would paralyze into idiocy thier wisest sage, that a third would strike lifeless to the dust their most stalwart champion, that tears and laughter, vigor and disease, madness and reason, wakefulness and sleep, existence and dissolution, were coiled up in those unregarded leaves, would they not have held him as a sorcerer and liar? Has the great Hahnemann fared any better? Have not the savages of our times pronounced him a liar, because he asserted that Staphysagria and Lycopodium would strengthen the memory, and Nux-vom ica particularly that for words; Ignatia cause a depression of spirits and will cure the same, that coffee may invite sleeplessness and also cure the same, ect. To half the virtues of the vegetable world, mankind are yet in the darkness of these savages. There are faculties within us, with which certain herbs have affinity and over which they have power.

\* \* \* \* \*

My aim, which I hope I have at least in part attained, was to impress upon your mind my conviction of the following truths:

1. That the Homeopathic law is not merely a rule devised by man like Allopathy and other methods, but a divine law of nature.

2. That all the greatest powers of nature are

of the most subtle kind, but must have some affinity to man or his diseases, in order to produce a powerful and striking effect.

3. That both being thus related to each other the dose must be necessarily small, and consequently the law "*similia similibus*" and the Homeopathic dose must stand or fall together.

One word more in conclusion: The great issue between the ancient and new system of medicine is the old contest between matter and spirit; and every one will be obliged to take part in it, sooner or later, and range himself on one side or the other.

In the chemical laboratory, in Leibeg's theories, is now sought the health of mankind, and this at a time, when all over the world the best minds are proclaiming the advent of a more spiritual era.

As yet there are proud structures, in different parts of our country, devoted to medical teaching of what we must call, the false and exploded doctrine of Allopathy. In saying this I of course, do not refer to the auxiliary sciences of medicine; I mean that the general prevalence of the present allopathic doctrines has been rather fatal to mankind, in which belief I am fully sustained by the testimony of the most celebrated allopathic names, which it will not be necessary here to quote. In a reformatory science like Homeopathy, which still requires much cultivation to perfect it, I would, however rather favor a certain humility of spirit, and a contempt to win laurels by any unworthy means.

Let its own inward truth be its only weapon, and this will surely in the end carry the day. In the distant horizon, I see a light arise, wick is becoming gradually brighter and brighter; it is our own divine science of Homeopathy, whose rays will entirely dispel the darkness created by the ancient method.

In the words of Jean Paul Richter, I say to you: "There will come another period of time, when it shall be day and when man shall awaken from his lofty dreams only to realise them; because he shall lose nothing, but sleep; and upon the eastern gate of this century is written: This is the road to virtue and wisdom, even as upon the eastern gate of Chersonesus stood the inscription — 'This is the road to Byzantium.' Infinite Providence! thou wilt cause the day to dawn! as yet however, lingers the twelfth hour of the night. The midnight birds of prey are upon the wing — the spirits knock — the living dream."

TO MAKE BROWN BREAD.—Two quarts of luke-warm water, a half tea-cupful of molasses, a cup of yeast; wet it up stiff; when light, add a tea-spoonful of saleratus. This is for two loaves.



## PERSONAL QUARRELS AMONG REFORMERS.

Even in Martin Luther's reformation, so important; even in this glorious reform, its supporters quarreled with each other. Indeed, did not the first disciples of our Lord differ? We believe the scriptures so inform us.

Then should it excite wonder that we who are laboring in this medical reform, should attempt to pick the mote out of a brother's eye while a beam is in our own eye. When we get settled down in a quiet, established condition, like the allopathic school, then we shall get quite over these bickerings and quarrels, but for a while we must expect them. We don't know but there is a sort of necessity about this. While men are so earnestly engaged in a new work, they must necessarily jostle each other.

We have been thus looking at the subject in view of the somewhat painful discussions, at present going on between the "American Journal of Homeopathy," and the other homeopathic journals published in this country. We have publicly boasted that we were at peace with each other—all laboring heart and soul with the same great purpose. We deeply regret there is occasion to say, now, it is far otherwise.

Between the "American Journal of Homeopathy," and others there is at present existing a state of feeling much to be deplored.

What are the causes which have led to this?

There are so far as we know nine journals of homeopathy in the United States.

The "North Western Journal of Homeopathy," published at Chicago, has never had the least difficulty with any of the others, but with the American Journal, it has had several sharp skirmishes. The Cincinnati Journal of Homeopathy is in perfect harmony with every one of the whole company, except the American Journal. Between these there is a most unhappy difference.

In our own case we have never had the least misunderstanding with any of them except the American Journal. With all the others our acquaintance has afforded various occasions for the most gratifying courtesies, and brotherly kindnesses. With the American Journal we seem to be in trouble. We are wearied with its snarling and sourness. It is one constant, unceasing fault-finding, and scolding. This does well enough occasionally, to show that the writer is mortal, but to fall into the habit of being sour and morose without intermission is most unfortunate. In the November number of this journal just now received, we find a charge against the Cincinnati Journal of Homeopathy, really actionable for libel. We find next, an allusion to the Homeopathist actually insulting. And then another journal, (name not given) is charged seriously. Among other things one of the editors is accused of forging his Diploma. Next a little article is devoted to a certain "tricky" person, who is duly warned that he will soon find his level.

Then again "Pennsylvania," mistakes the editor if "P" thinks the editor will turn aside to notice personal matters.

Next a certain deceased Dr. Gram is charged with having been an eclectic and a great injury to the cause of Homeopathy. Then the Medical Gazette is hauled over the coals. Then again the New York Medical Times. Then the Scalpel, and again the Western Lancet are scourged.

Now we take up another journal, say "The North Western," there is not a word of all this. Here our beautiful science is taught, and persons left to stand or fall upon their own merits. So of the Cincinnati Journal of Homeopathy; the same may be truly said of the Homeopathic Advocate. All these and others have no quarrelling to do. They are all too much engaged in teaching and urging the doctrines of our good cause.

In the "Homeopathist," from the beginning, (nearly two years since) to the present time, not one word can be found, disparaging a fellow-laborer. We hold a responsible position. Probably not less than fifty thousand persons read our words. Most sadly should we abuse this responsibility, and wrong these readers, were we to introduce into our journal any little private pique, or other matter not instructive and in bad spirit.

But says the American Journal of Homeopathy, all we quarrel is for the good of the cause. It is our unusual love and reverence for the truth, which urges us to this unpleasant chastisement. Were it not for this irresistible conscientiousness I could be as quiet as any of you, say the American Journal.

That this journal loves the truth we have no disposition to doubt or deny, but whether this is the only spur, we leave with the readers of this journal.

The American Journal explains all its eccentricities, by the declaration that it is too "OLD A STAGER," to do otherwise.

All who have read the "Homeopathist," will bear us witness, that we have never courted a quarrel but on the contrary carefully eschewed every misunderstanding with our editorial co-laborers.

We ardently hope that every personal feeling may be forgotten and lost, in our united efforts to disseminate the all-important truth committed to our charge. What are we, compared with our CAUSE?

And we hope that our elder brother the American Journal of Homeopathy, may exhibit the fact that he is an "old stager," by not only publishing a journal more useful than any the rest of us, but give us a lesson in gentle manly bearing and editorial dignity.

Dec. 10th 1852.

## Ohio Convention of Homeopaths.

This was an interesting meeting of our fraternity, and in its consequences will prove, doubtless, a very important one.

Some such general, concerted action, among the homeopathic physicians of this state, is loudly called for.

Brethren of the Empire State, are we to be so outdone, by our fellow-laborers in other states? We are well aware that there is a state organization in New York, but among us how little unanimity, how little concert of action!

Our recent organization in Western New York we hope will get us, who have been especially derelict in this duty, into the spirit of the thing, and prepare us for more extended, and self-sacrificing labor in the great work before us.

In the Ohio organization the officers for the ensuing year are as follows:

Dr. A. O. Blair, President;

Dr. J. H. Coulter, 1st Vice President;

Dr. J. Tift, 2d " "

Dr. C. A. Leuthstrom, Recording Secretary and Treasurer;

Dr. G. C. Hussey, Corresponding Secretary;

The Censors are:—Prof. C. D. Williams

H. P. Gatchel, Dr. Dennis, Dr. E. Basler, J. L. K. Rosa.

Bureau for improvement of the Materia Medica are:—Prof. L. Dodge, Prof. H. P. Gatchel, Prof. S. Rosa, B. L. Hill, and Dr. A. O. Blair.

Dr. Gatchel has recently been called to the Chair of Physiology and Hygiene in the College at Cleveland, and Dr. Hill to that of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

N. W. J. of Homeo.

## MY MOTHER.

It has been truly said—"The first being that rushes to the recollection of a soldier or a sailor, in his heart's difficulty, is his mother. She clings to his memory and affection in the midst of all the forgetfulness and hardihood induced by a roving life. The last message he leaves for her, his last whisper breathes her name.—The mother, as she instills the lessons of piety and filial obligation into the heart of her infant son, should always feel that her labor is not in vain. She may drop into the grave, but she has left behind her an influence that will work for her. The bow is broken, but the arrow is sped, and will do its office."

## PATENT MEDICINES.

We had begun to pen an article upon this subject, when our eye accidentally fell upon the following, in the "Homeopathist" of last year. We do not know as we could express our present convictions better than we have already done in the subjoined. We beg the kind indulgence of our readers for the republication.

"These constitute the staple commodities of this country. Cotton, Tobacco, Wheat, and Patent medicines may be regarded as our most important products. What an ocean of Sarsaparilla! What mountains of pills!

Druggists in this town have assured us that their sales of Patent medicines amounted to more than ten times as much as the medicines put up to order of Physicians.

Old School physicians declare themselves perfectly disgusted that the people should ever continue to pass by regularly educated doctors, and run after these miserable quack nostrums.

Gentleman, can't you divine the reason for this strange course? Can't you surmise why intelligent men neglect all science, and rush to the market-place of quack mixtures? If not we have the secret and will tell you,

You gentleman, and these ignorant quacks are before the public competing with each other in the cure of disease. The people, to a great extent have made up their minds that the quacks are most successful, and that all your learning is of no practical value. Here lies the sole reason for this apparent madness. The people are not prejudiced against you, they have not resolved to leave the light and plunge into darkness; they assuredly are not determined upon self destruction! No, indeed, they love health, and when ill, will embrace the best means within their knowledge to restore themselves to health.

The only possible reason why they take Brandreth's pills in preference to your blue pills is because they sincerely believe Dr. Brandreth's best. They cannot prove that Brandreth's pills are more *scientific* than blue pills, but from observation and experience they are so thoroughly convinced that the pills manufactured and sold by Dr. Brandreth are more safe and efficacious than the pills manufactured and sold by yourselves, that they prefer swallowing Dr. B.'s to yours.

Now gentleman, is not this the true and only reason? It is all worse than nonsense for you to

urge that there is an inherent disposition in the human breast to run after quackery. When your fellow is seized with a painful disease, he will not wait to indulge any such fancy, but if in the thousand cases of this same malady which you have treated under his observation, success has attended your efforts, soon will he have you by his bedside.

Do you interpose the plea that the people are always pleased with *new* things. Select if you please 100 of the most intelligent families in this city who are now dosing with Cod Liver oil, Sarsaparilla, and other nostrums. Have they shown love of novelty in any thing but medicine? Have they not adhered to the same old pastor, to the same religious doctrines. Have they not remained firm and unwavering in their political creed and action? In every department but medicine their course has been fixed and unvarying.

Surely, there can be no personal reason for this vacillating course in regard to yourselves. You have ever been their most confidential friends, and so trustworthy have you proved, that every secret of their hearts has been exposed to your eye. You have indeed seemed to them a member of their family, and yet they have cast you off, and taken up with the counsel of these ignorant charlatans.

Do you affirm that all this is accomplished by false public reports.

These undoubtedly have their influence. But advertise a new religion, and see if the people will leave the old one. Engage in a public advocacy of monarchy or any other form of government than we now have, and see if you can induce the people to cast off these glorious republican institutions. No gentlemen, you cannot escape. The solemn and undeniable truth is that your system is a falsehood and a curse—entirely unworthy the least confidence or support.

But not an intelligent family can be found, where the great and immutable "Similia Similibus Curantur," has entered and been appreciated, that has ever gone back to these miserable slops, which are the constant resort of your disheartened patients.

In behalf of humanity, let me plead with you to flee your decaying sinking ship, and embark on board this glorious vessel, every timber and fastening of which came from the great storehouse of Heaven's own imperishable truths.

**Dr. Kirby's** journal comes to us this month in a pretty cover. We have had the same thing in contemplation for some months. Indeed our city circulation has had a very handsome cover for more than a year. And the only reason we have not done the same thing for our mail subscribers is that it would increase their postage, and not increase the value of the paper. So far as we are pecuniarily concerned, we would prefer this addition, as the advertisements on the same would more than pay the expense.

Perhaps we may think best to greet our friends out of the city with this pleasing ornament, particularly should the present congress still farther reduce pamphlet postage.

The "Homeopathist," has already reached a circulation of over four thousand with a flattering promise of future growth. If the future shall prove as prosperous at the past we shall be able to do any thing, which may be thought desirable.—One improvement we have already promised our friends, is an enlargement, beginning with our third volume.

But we will not promise too much, fearing for the fulfilment.

#### Homeopathic Association of Western New York

By suggestion and request of half dozen of our excellent homeopathic doctors, a convention of the homeopathic physicians of Western New York, was convened in Buffalo on the 28th of last month. Several esteemed fellow-laborers were kept away by the condition of the lake, but on the whole, considering the season, and the short notice, the number of delegates present was satisfactory and promising.

We had a most delightful season, never attended a more pleasant meeting, and the next day published in all our city papers the proceedings of the convention, as follows:—

#### CONVENTION OF HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS.

A Convention of Homeopathic Physicians of Western New York, was held in this city on Tuesday last.

J. F. BAKER, M. D., was called to the Chair, and T. C. SCHELL, M. D. appointed Secretary.

Resolved, That this convention organize an association, to be known as "*The Homeopathic Association of Western New York.*"

Resolved, That this Association shall be deemed a branch of the "American Institute of Homeopathy." and that the Constitution and By-Laws of that Institution be adopted as the Constitution and By-Laws of this Association.

After which the following officers were elected:

*President*—A. W. Gray, M. D., of Jamestown.

*Vice Presidents*—I. J. Meacham, M. D., Nunda; D. A. Baldwin, M. D., Rochester; C. C. Crossfield M. D., Attica; L. N. Kenyon, M. D., Westfield; T. C. Shell, M. D., Geneseo; S. Z. Haven, M. D. and Dr. F. Ehrman, Buffalo; H. W. Bell, M. D., Geneva; A. Childs, M. D., Waterloo; C. Parker, M. D., Fredonia.

*Secretary*—J. L. Gage, M. D.

*Treasurer*—J. F. Baker, M. D.

Resolved, That "*Similia Similibus Curantur*," be the bond of our union; and that the physician who recognizes this fundamental law shall be recognized as a homeopathist.

Resolved, That D. Lewis M. D., T. C. Schell M. D., and J. F. Baker, M. D., be appointed to prepare an address for the Masses, setting forth the principles of the New School of medicine, in the most clear and comprehensive way, and that an edition of 5000 copies be circulated gratuitously throughout Western New York.

Resolved, That we regard it of the utmost importance that the public be correctly informed in reference to the distinctive features of Homeopathy as contrasted with Allopathy.

Resolved, That Drs. Baker, Schell, Childs Hedges, and Hurd be constituted a Bureau for the proving of medicaments and that they be required to report at the next annual meeting.

Resolved, That the "Homeopathist," published in Buffalo, is an approved exponent of the Homeopathic School.

Resolved, That Dioclesian Lewis, M. D. of Buffalo, be appointed to deliver an address at our next meeting.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Homeopathist, in the city papers, and in the country papers throughout Western New York.

Resolved, That we adjourn to meet again at the Town Hall in the village of Batavia, at 9 A. M. on the second Tuesday in January, 1852.

J. F. BAKER, Ch'n.

T. C. SCHELL, Sec'y.

## CHARITABLE OPPOSITION

Among a series of resolutions adopted by the "Provincial Medical and Surgical Association," are the following, which were "printed and transmitted to all the medical licensing bodies and medical schools in the United Kingdom:"

2—That homeopathic practitioners through the press, the platform and the pulpit have endeavored to heap contempt upon the practice of medicine and surgery, as followed by members of this association and by the profession at large.

3—That for these reasons it is derogatory to the honor of members of this association to hold any kind of professional intercourse with homeopathic practitioners.

We have never seen anything from the disciples of Hahnemann equal to the above; and it strikes us that the "regularly educated medical practitioners" have done more to heap contempt upon the "practice of medicine and surgery," by their petty and malicious opposition to homeopathy than anything else, except it be their large boluses and butcher's kit. So far as our acquaintance and experience extend, we have found homeopaths to be men of good practical common sense, and therefore necessarily kind-hearted, liberal-minded men, who would be ashamed to give utterance to such narrow sentiments as are contained in the above resolutions. Of course there are quacks among homeopaths, and we need not go far to find them among allopaths, who seem to be liberal only in their doses and charges—that is, they give a large dose of filth and poison and take a proportionally large fee for it. And perhaps the old school have done no small amount towards filling the new school with quacks by their misrepresentations of it—their unblushing declarations that it is all humbug.

## THE MAGNETOSCOPE.

Mr RUTTER, of Black Rock, Brighton, is the inventor of this curious instrument. A very interesting account of a series of experiments, made with this instrument, under the observation of Drs. QUIN, MADDEN, and several other scientific gentlemen, appears in the January number of the *American Journal of Homeopathy*. But as the Editor of the *Journal* remarks, the subject is so new and startling, that as yet we cannot give full credence to its remarkable claims.

Should future tests confirm the facts apparently demonstrated by the experiments already published, we will give a detailed account of the matter. It was thought by all those who witnessed the experiments referred to, that they demonstrated the power of infinitesimal doses. Among those thus convinced were several allopathic physicians, one of whom gives his impressions in the following words.

"The experiments were now conducted, in a great measure, with the view of testing the truth of Homeopathy, or, at least, the power of infinitesimal doses, and I am bound to declare, as one perfectly free from bias, that whilst the experiments were of the *most searching character* that we could all devise (whether disciples of the school or not,) they eventuated in every case in proving the power of the infinitesimal agent. Mr. Rutter, I should observe, is no homeopathist. There was not a single failure, although, as I have said, all our ingenuities were taxed to raise difficulties. Dr. Quin produced some globules which had been in his possession twenty-five years; their effects were perfect."

## THE MEDICAL SCIENCE.

As one of the three liberal professions, included and ranked in juxtaposition with Divinity and Law, the Science of medicine is superlatively paramount to that of jurisprudence, and ranks in close proximity to its twin born off-spring,—Ethics and Theology. The one regards man in his social and political capacity, while the other would fain point us heaven-ward to Elysian fields of delight, and transmute the base soul to an angel of light. But the Healing Art, with winning tones leads the fallen son of Nature to the fountain of light, infuses health within his deteriorated organism, and bids him "go and sin no more." This is its legitimate sphere—to alleviate human suffering and teach man the progressive development of his nature.

Of all the earthly pursuits, that of restoring the sick to health is the most lofty and responsible, and has been pre-eminently styled *sacred!* From its first dawn, when men, compelled from necessity, sought the labyrinths of Nature for a panacea for his ills, to the present time, though a thousand times disgraced, it has ever been esteemed and crowned with the laurels of sanctity. True, Paracelsus, "Sampson" of the *materia medica* has slain

his thousands; and other ancient dogmas their tens of thousands; and though but little or no good was derived from such barbarous practice, all seek a catholicism in the discoveries and wisdom of the Faculty. That the healing art was not perfect we need but say, that fancy has roved in wild exuberance, and revolution has succeeded revolution in the schools, from Hippocrates.

How this confidence, reposed in the physician has been used, but touch one chord,—awake one response from the long slumbering past, and the death-dirge of the millions of martyrs to Science(?) will answer.

But a new light has arisen, whose cornscations will eventually illuminate the whole world. Germany contained the germ of medical reform, and it was reserved for the master-genius of Hahnemann to promulgate the true law of cure. Had he lived in more ancient times he would have been ranked with the gods. "*Similia Similibus Curantur*" is a beautiful Law, growing out of the affinities of nature! Indeed its attractions can hardly be appreciated by the superficial reasoner; its beauties are laid too deep—it transcends the limited capacity of ignorant minds.

The practice of the healing art, founded on this eternal principle, like a profound mathematical problem, requires time as well as close application for the demonstration—to give a solution of the arcana of life and health. Neither the novice nor the half-ripe scholar can at one grasp fully comprehend the whole bearings of Newton's sublime law of gravitation, that binds systems and worlds; nor can he who has had but an ephemeral acquaintance with Homeopathy, any more practice upon the profundities of the Science;—as well could the school-boy calculate the transits of Mercury.

The old school can not do Homeopathy more injury. True, it has been calumniated with the vilest of epithets: but truth, which is eternal, will not succumb before ridicule. Can there be one manly feeling, one dignified feeling indigenous to that soul that dare thus breathe forth the virus of the soul in endeavoring to crush a brother, perchance he is of another school? "Prove all things," is the Divine teaching. If any doubt the efficacy of our medicines, let clinical observations forever settle the point. What would be thought of the men that would insist on the non-prophylactic properties of vaccine matter in preventing small pox? A total ignorance of the subject! We predicate a cure from medicines administered Homeopathically, upon the same principle we trust to vaccination——from *experience*.

But the New School has nothing to fear from Allopathy so long as homeopaths are united,—Association is the bond of union—the mighty pillar of strength; and when Homeopathic Societies shall be organized in every country as auxiliaries to large bodies—when each shall strengthen each other as coadjutors in the medical reform, then will the new school flourish more than ever. They rally to the standard of *Similia*, and reap the transcendent benefits of this long sought-for truth; for Homeopathy is destined to revolutionize the schools of medicine.

ERENKLIN WIXSON

Hammondsport, Dec. 12th, 1851.

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#### BRITISH CONGRESS OF HOMEOPATHISTS.

"The Second Annual Congress of Homeopaths for Great Britain was held at London on the 23d and 24th of July last, and was attended by more than sixty practitioners. Dr. Russel delivered the annual address, which is to be published in the British Journal. Resolutions were adopted expressing the confidence of those present in the Homeopathic law, and their resolution to abide by it notwithstanding all opposition. Most of the papers which had been prepared for the meeting were withdrawn, in order to afford sufficient time for the congress to consider the exceedingly threatening attitude assumed by Allopathy towards Homeopathy in the British Isles at the present time.

Our brethren in this country can form but little idea of the different atmospheres in which Homeopathy has had to struggle for an existence in England and here. In a great majority of the States in the Union, every obstacle to the free practice of medicine has been removed by legislative enactment, and the doors of the profession are open to every comer, and even in those where this has not yet been done, a diploma from a medical college is generally a sufficient license to practise. But in England the case is far otherwise;—the power of conferring the license to practice is in the hands of a few monster corporations, without whose permission no one can exercise the office of a physician within their limits, and these corporations are controlled by the most vehement opponents of progress. Our readers have doubtless seen that the war has at last, after various threatenings, broken out, and the Universities

have virtually announced that they will confer a diploma upon no one who manifests any tincture of Homeopathic principles. We rejoice greatly at this open stand; is is so at variance with true liberty—it is so contrary to the interests of science—it is so evident a relic of the Inquisition and of the dark ages—it is so opposed to every sentiment of right and every principle of humanity—that it only needs to be looked at openly by the British public to bring down sure destruction upon the heads of our monopolising adversaries. They are busy signing their own death-warrant—let us not disturb, but rather assist them as far as possible.

Suppose for a moment that a number of British subjects in Kent had somehow contracted the idea that the growing of hops was very beneficial to the atmosphere, and that it was expedient for them to cultivate each man a small field of them for sake of his own health, and that of his family. What would a *free* people say to an attempt on the part of a band of speculating hop-growers in another county to deprive them of this privilege, because *they* thought that the opinion was a mistake, and that such a course really interfered with their health? Would not the true motive of selfishness appear transparently through the flimsy veil of pretended philanthropy, and would not its discovery cover its possessors with confusion and defeat? And yet here are a million of people in the British Islands firmly convinced that the true treatment of disease is that which is founded on Homeopathic principles, and that the prevailing system of medicine is one which entails upon those who employ it, needless suffering and frequent death; and this million of free human beings is to be deprived of all choice in a matter concerning their very lives, of all they hold dear, to gratify the pecuniary speculations of a favored class! This cannot be—we shall soon see such a manifestation of public opinion on this subject as will cause these inquisitorial conspirators to hide their diminished heads. Meanwhile, we bid our transatlantic colleagues bide their time; they are nobly struggling for the right of *protesting*; let them remember that the *principle* for which they contend is one which always has carried, and always will carry within itself the elements of final success.—*N. A. Journal of Homeopathy.*”

Man may err, and be forgiven; but poor woman, with all his temptation, and but half his strength, is placed beyond the hope of earthly salvation, if she but once be tempted into crime

## INAUGURATION.

### *Of the Colossal Statue of Hahnemann at Leipzig.*

The 10th of August, at Leipzig, was one of the most brilliant and cloudless days of the year, and being a holiday, the good Leipzigers had donned their best attire, and were assembled in great crowds to witness the ceremony of unveiling the statue of that great man who, thirty years before, had been ignominiously expelled their city.

A large number of homeopathic practitioners had assembled from every part of Germany, and from many distant countries, from Italy, Spain, Denmark, England, Scotland, to assist in this work of respect for the memory of their master, and these being joined by a large number of the lay friends of the Cause, at twelve o'clock, marched in procession through the eager crowd, from the Hotel de Pologne to the place where the veiled statue stood. A large space had been railed off around the statue, and tastefully decorated with garlands of flowers. The procession, having arrived on the ground, formed a circle round the statue and a chorus sung an anthem. After this, Dr. Melicher, the president of the congress, delivered an oration in honor of the founder of Homeopathy, and at a signal from him, the canvass that shrouded it fell and revealed the statue, amid the plaudist, of the assembled multitude and a flourish of trumpets. The chorus then sung an ode composed for the occasion, after which Dr. Melicher, addressing the chief magistrate and town council, who were present on the ground, solemnly delivered over the statue to them. The chief magistrate made a suitable reply and commended the statue to the care of the citizens of Leipzig. Dr. Stapf now advanced, and laid a laurel and wreath at the foot of the statue of his late Friend and Master, and the procession then re-formed and marched back to the hotel, where an excellent dinner awaited them, to which upwards of 160 ladies and gentlemen sat down. Appropriate toasts and songs enlivened the entertainment, which was effectively presided over by Dr. Melicher. The festivities terminated by a ball in the evening which was kept up with great spirit by the young folks.

*Hom. Times, Aug. 30.*

The following illustrates the rising popularity of the New School of medicine in England.

LONDON HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL,

*Founded by the British Homeopathic Association October 10th, 1849.*

So not only would these hospitals relieve an incredible amount of suffering, but they would furnish a very reliable and convincing proof of the practical value of Homeopathy, as compared with the allopathic system of medicine.

Citizens of Buffalo—you who are believers in the New Faith, what say you? Could a united effort be induced, six months would not elapse, before a beautiful substantial edifice would bear on its front in golden letters, *Buffalo Homeopathic Hospital*.

#### ALLOPATHIC TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTION.

It is not so long since, that even boys have for gotten it, when Iodine was the sovereign cure for *Consumption*. Allopathic doctors were sure then. At last the death-weapon for this dreaded enemy had been discovered. Great was the rejoicing. And every man woman and child who had any indication of consumption was thoroughly plied with *Iodine*.

However it was not long ere they discovered they had fallen into an error.

Then another drug was suggested, and anon their journals were full of cures and laudations of its wonderful virtues. This passed off and another drug was trumpeted as a sure cure, and every doctor who did not see its virtues and adopt it in his practice, was pitied for his stupidity.

There was a change of the moon and behold a sea of *Sarsaparilla*, into which if you were but once dipped, consumption would

"Flee as a blanched ghost"

Not a doctor in all the length and breadth of the land, but introduced it into his practice. The basin of lake Erie, would scarcely contain the quantity swallowed under the sanction of orthodoxy.

And yet within five years these same doctors dug a trench which should empty this vast sea into the valley of forgetfulness, and began the song of cod-liver-oil. Within two years all was in harmony, and every cough was met with three tablespoonfuls daily of this nauseous stuff.

It is now the fourth day of February and about twenty five minutes past nine A. M. At this particular moment cod-liver-oil is the orthodox treatment. Indeed it is the test of orthodoxy. But we venture the prediction that not many moons will pass before its administration will be regarded as evidence of being behind the times.

Already do we hear it disparaged in comparison with PHOSPHATE OF LIME. The advocates of

this latter, claim that now there can be no mistake. This is certainly a sure cure!

And then to cap the climax these same doctors call us quacks, and boast of being the only regular, consistent, scientific school of physicians extant.

"Good Lord, deliver us!"

#### HEELS UPON LADIES SHOES.

There is something really amusing in the history of the heels upon our shoes.

During the last half of the eighteenth century women wore very high heels; during some portion of this time not less than three inches high, and not larger than a shilling at the bottom. During all this time men wore broad flat heels, not more than half an inch high.

In about the year 1800 the custom began to reverse. The women's heels became lower, men's higher. By 1810 women lost them entirely, men had adopted very much the same style as those worn in 1852. From that time up to the present, the thing has remained very much what it is now, only that at different times men have increased and decreased theirs, at times rising to two inches, and again dropping down to less than an inch.

This is a matter of some importance not only in regard to grace in the manner of walking, but important to health.

A heel about an inch high, and quite broad is most favorable to a graceful gait. Even a heel of two inches is more graceful than no heel at all. The no heel at all is not only ungraceful, but unhealthy inasmuch as by its means the whole bottom of the foot is let down upon the damp cold earth while the high heel will hold it up high and dry.

The subject is pleasantly illustrated by reference to the change produced by changing our high heel boots for a pair of slippers. How ungraceful and fatiguing our gait becomes. How much more readily we feel the damp or cold ground.

We remember witnessing many years since, an attempt by a celebrated English pedestrian to perform that almost impossible feat, walking a plank fifty four hours without rest. Hundreds have attempted this feat; not more than four or five have succeeded. And in these successful cases nearly every one has ruined his feet and legs. The feet suffer most and need the most studied attention.

The englishman MARKLEY, whom we allude to as having come under our own observation, had performed this feat fifteen times, and was when we saw him, repeating it for 500 dollars. We were curious to know what kind of boot or shoe he used. When we first entered the hall where MARKLEY was being exhibited we proceeded at once to examine his feet, and found somewhat to our surprise, that he was wearing the common prunella gaiter, with a high heel. We interrogated him in reference to the matter and learned that all the great pedestrians had finally adopted this kind of shoe. He expressed the opinion that no man could walk even 24 hours in a pair of slippers, and assured me that several times he had, while engaged in one of these great walking efforts, changed his high heel shoes for slippers, as a matter of experiment. In an hour he was invariably obliged to go back to the shoes.

We have read a work by some english writer advocating upon the principles of mechanical philosophy, the present style of shoe and boot as worn by gentlemen, and insinuating the strongest arguments against that flat-foot style now popular among our ladies.

An aged friend sitting by our side from whom we have learned the historical facts in this article, is just relating some additional facts interesting in this connection.

He informs us that during the last half of the 18th century, a style of over shoe obtained among women, which we could wish might be again introduced. It consisted of but little beside the sole, which was three inches high and bottomed with iron. These were worn when the earth was cold or damp and kept the wearer up high and dry. As the door they were left, and resumed when the owner would go in the street again. All the best class of females wore these clumps during an entire century and perhaps longer.

Wish in our heart the fashion might be introduced again.

Girls it's all your fancy that you can't wear heavy shoes, that it is ungraceful. If these heavy shoes, with soles three inches thick should come into vogue again, you would all adopt them without a word, and no one would think of want of grace, no one would be thought a lady who had not the clumps. And yet when we urge you to use a calf-skin shoe, you throw up your hands and declare you would not wear them for the world.

### CASE OF DR WASHINGTON.

The case of this eminent physician, who died a few years since in the city of New York, elicited a very general interest at the time of its occurrence, and cannot fail to astonish at least, even now. We will give the case below in the words of Prof. Parker, who reported it before the NEW YORK PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

"On Tuesday evening, 24th August, the Doctor retired in his usual health, and slept well until morning when he was awakened by a desire to visit the water closet. In a short period he had two rather copious, thin dejections. Soon after he had nausea, vomited and felt relieved.

In the course of the day, he experienced some uneasiness in the abdomen, and had sixteen ounces of blood taken from the region of the spine by cups, after which he was comfortable; and at bed time he took five grains of Blue Pill.

At one o'clock, Thursday morning, he had a violent chill, and I was sent for, but being out did not see him until about six o'clock.—I found the doctor quiet. Skin moist, and the pulse 78 in a minute, soft and open; the abdomen was neither tender, painful nor tumid.—The tongue was covered with a slight dirty white coat.

As there had been no action of the bowels for twenty-four hours and as blood-letting was not indicated, calomel was advised followed by castor oil, and large enemata, but no action followed.

At 12 M. the pulse rose to 108; the skin became warm, and colic-like pains were felt in the abdomen; on account of which the Doctor had two dozen leeches applied and introduced two grains of opium as a suppository.

At 3 P. M., I saw Dr. W. again; the leeches were removed and the bites were bleeding under a large cataplasm; he was easy; skin moist and the pulse 112, soft.

At 5 P. M. Dr. Borrowes saw him with me, and a large mild enema was recommended, and the encouragement of the bleeding.

At 10 P. M. we met again. The enema had been retained. Some bleeding still. No pain in the abdomen. Pulse 112, soft. Skin moist. Tongue moist. Mouth neither dry nor sticky. Saliva rather free, and it was thought there was some influence upon the system from the mercury. He was left alone for the night, the directions to have leeches applied again, if there was any recurrence of the pain.

Friday, 9 A. M. We found the Doctor had passed a tolerable night and had some sleep. Had had no return of the pain. Pulse 112, soft. Skin still moist. Tongue as before. Mouth less moist. No action of the bowels.

An enema of sweet oil was ordered, and ten grains of calomel and one of opium in two pills were given.

At 3 P. M. he was seen again. He then complained of pain in the abdomen, especially on the right side. Twelve leeches were applied, and the bleeding encouraged as before.

At 10 P. M. the Doctor was quiet. Much relieved by the leeches. Pulse 116, more contracted and quick. Had had a restless afternoon. Had not slept, nor had there been a dejection from the bowels. We remained with him two hours. Continued quiet. We left him with orders to continue the fomentations and diluent drinks, to take a pill of calomel and opium, and to call us if any change occurred.

At 3 o'clock A. M. Saturday we were called and found a great change had occurred, the pulse 120 and more, skin more hot and dry. Abdomen very tender and painful. He could not move without excruciating pain, and said "He was pinioned to his bed."

It was determined in this state of things to set the Doctor up, and abstract blood from the arm until an effect was produced, when fourteen ounces were taken. Relief was felt, and the pulse changed. He remained comfortable until about 6 A. M., having a large sinapiam upon the abdomen.

After this the symptoms of collapse came on. His pulse was 130, small and feeble. Pain and tenderness left the abdomen. It became tympanitic. The whole surface of the body very cold and clammy, and there was the cadaveric fætor. There was a frequent evacuation of the contents of the stomach.

A large blister was applied over the whole abdomen, which drew.

At 10 A. M. Dr. Delafield joined us in consultation. It was agreed to give the camphor mixture and the carbonate of ammonia, chicken tea and turpentine enema. From this time until 2 P. M. the pulse could hardly be felt at the wrist.

At 2 P. M. some reaction occurred. The pulse was from 130 to 140 in a minute.

He passed Saturday night without sleep or much change. The bowels remained inactive. Saturday in the afternoon he had another collapse the pulse could scarcely be felt; but in the afternoon he rallied somewhat under the application of fomentations to the limbs of hot brandy and cayenne, and at 5 P. M. he had a spontaneous action from the bowels; at first a large quantity passed away, mostly the injections.—Fresh enemata were given; and at length there passed away faeces, large curds of milk, tomato seeds, &c.

Instead of sinking, his pulse became more strong and distinct, and the body more warm. Still there was the cadaveric fætor.

We felt, now the bowels were relieved, that if he could be sustained by stimulants and nutrition, there was still some chance for him. For four hours he retained what he took into the stomach. He did not sleep, but seemed more quiet.

Monday 8 A. M. The patient seemed more feeble. Respiration was laboured. The contents of the stomach were often thrown off, some portion of which was stercoraceous. He was stimulated, and took an anodyne.

At 5 P. M. Dr. Delafield having returned to the city, saw him again. Treatment the same. The Doctor was evidently growing worse.

At half past six P. M. he rose upon his elbow to vomit; fell into a slight convulsion, in which he died in about three minutes. His mind was perfectly clear throughout the whole of the sickness, except that about two hours before his death he seemed to wander for a minute or two."

Let us carefully observe what his condition was when his brother physician first saw him. "I found the Doctor quiet. Skin moist and the pulse 78 in a minute, soft and open; the abdomen was neither tender painful nor tumid. The tongue was covered with a slight, dirty white coat."

We need not say to physicians that in these symptoms there is nothing alarming, absolutely nothing serious. There can be no mistake. Dr. Washington if left alone from this time, would surely have recovered.

Let us briefly recapitulate the treatment, and see whether we cannot find abundant cause in this, for the untimely death of this eminent and excellent man. He was ill less than a week. During these few days he suffered the following treatment—Sixteen ounces of blood (one quart)—5 grs. of blue pill—calomel—castor oil—large enemata—two dozen leeches—two grains of opium—large enema—bleeding from the leech bites encouraged—enema of sweet oil, ten grains of calomel and one of opium—twelve leeches applied, and the bleeding encouraged—pill of calomel and opium—14 ounces of blood—large blister—camphor mixture—carbonate of ammonia—turpentine enema—stimulus— anodyne, and we would say in conclusion—of course death.

The orthodox system is so interwoven with our education and associations that we are as blind to its destructive effects, as are romanists to the degrading influence of romanism. Could the whole community be freed from their educational prejudices in favor of this system, never could it find the least favor in their eyes.

### CLEVELAND COLLEGE

The success of the school thus far, has outstripped the expectations of its most sanguine friends. Its rapid rise and triumphant success exceed the highest hopes of the most hopeful of us. The obstacles which we all were free to admit must stand in the way of its progress for a few years at least, have seemed to vanish at its approach, and here we see a medical institution, scarcely two years old counting from its very inception, bearing all





the features of an old, endowed and established college.

It is another striking exemplification of the wonderful genius of this great people, and a gratifying verification of our oft-repeated remark, that the people of Ohio have an extraordinary share of this American genius. Only two short years ago one or two plain, untitled citizens of northern Ohio suggested the propriety of a medical college, to teach the doctrines of the new school system. By these plain men and a few of their friends the legislature of that noble state was asked to grant a charter for such an institution. The petition is granted.

And in half the time, that would be occupied in other countries, in soliciting the countenance and patronage of the king or the nobility, we see collected the complement of able professors, with a fine class of interesting students, all in the full tide of success.

The second session has just closed, and twenty one fine young men received the graduating honors of the institution. The class of this session has numbered not far from 100 students.

We gaze upon the progress of the homeopathic school in America with honest pride, with inexpressible delight. And no feature of its rise and progress in the new world, fills our bosom with triumphant exultation, as does this western school. Every friend of the cause rejoices in its victorious onward and upward.

This very just and not over-wrought view of the Cleveland school has been written with reference to a matter of business connected with the college. It is well known to all our readers that at the close of this session, a mad mob without the slightest real cause or provocation assaulted the college buildings, burst open its doors, and rushed like wild cattle into its laboratory and museum destroying a large amount of its invaluable apparatus and specimens. The real value of the property thus destroyed is not less than 2000 dollars.

Most of it absolutely necessary to the legitimate teachings of the school. And hence must be replaced before the opening of the next session which will occur at the usual time next fall.

The most of this property, belonged, not as usual in such institutions, to the college and therefore to the people, but unfortunately the loss falls here upon the professors themselves. Most of these gentlemen have not only left fields of lucrative practice, but have invested their own money in these necessary appliances for the college.—They have indeed invested *themselves* and their

*all* in the work, without the reasonable expectation of receiving even one half what they could earn in the quiet, pleasant practice they have left.

We know we echo the voice of every whole-souled man in our ranks, when we say, it is unjust that they should be left alone to recover from this severe loss. We who practice Homeopathy, have, each of us, the same interest in the success of this enterprise that those who teach in the school have! They have already sacrificed much. We ought to be willing to sacrifice something! Who will give the first hundred dollars! There are many of us who could give this sum. Others will give fifty, twenty-five, ten, or five. Even the last sum although it would do but little toward replacing the lost articles would evince an interest on the part of the donor, which would do much toward renewing the courage of these few fellow-laborers, who have thus far borne the "heat and burthen," of this great work.

Let all sectional feelings be laid aside, and let us join heart and hand, as brethren in a common cause, to repair this breach in the wall of our great citadel. And let us suggest to those of our fellow-laborers, who may be disposed to sympathise and assist in this misfortune, that what is given should be forwarded very soon, as the purchases cannot be made in a day.

Our friends in Cleveland know not that we are to make this appeal, and if it should strike any of them, as beneath the dignity of their position, to ask for pecuniary aid, they will excuse us on the ground that our interest in the success of their all-important work, has led us to forget all other considerations.

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'NIGHT MARE'—The way to raise this animal, is very simple;—Fifteen minutes before bed-time, cut up one dozen of cold boiled potatoes; add a few slices of cold boiled cabbage, with five or six pickled cucumbers. Eat heartily, and wash down with a pint of Brown Stout. Undress and jump into bed. Lie flat on your back, and in about half an hour or thereabouts, you will dream that the devil is sitting on your chest, with the Bunker Hill Monument in his lap!

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#### DELAY IN OUR PAPER.

We much regret the non-publication of the HOMEOPATHIST. It has been impossible to procure the large paper necessary. We use paper measuring 28 by 44, a size impossible to obtain for the February number. We shall publish an extra number before the first of May to make up the deficiency.