

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

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

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

**Usage guidelines**

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

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

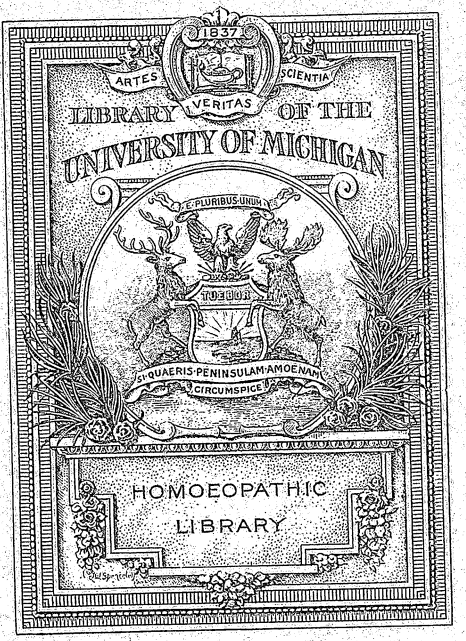
+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

**About Google Book Search**

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

B 3 9015 00244 248 4
University of Michigan - BUHR


1837
ARTES
SCIENTIA
VERITAS
LIBRARY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
E PLURIBUS UNUM
SI QUAERIS PENINSULAM AMOENAM
CIRCUMSPICE
HOMOEOPATHIC
LIBRARY

Google

H610.5
H77
T6

Hosted by Google

Hosted by Google

Hosted by Google

Hosted by Google

THE

# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES:

## Review of British and Foreign

## MEDICAL LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

"RESPICE, ASPICE, PROSPICE."

ST. BERNARD.

Vol. II.—Nos. LIII. to CIV.

LONDON:

PUBLISHED BY HENRY RENSHAW, 356, STRAND;

W. HEADLAND, 15, PRINCES STREET, HANOVER SQAURE;

H. BAILLIERE, 219, REGENT STREET;

EDINBURGH: G. ALLSHORN, 63, HANOVER STREET.

MDCCCLI.

Hosted by Google

LONDON:

THOMAS HARRILD, PRINTER, SILVER STREET,

FALCON SQUARE.




Hosted by Google

# INDEX.


Abuse of cold water, 471
Acute rheumatism, 303
Adulterated coffee, 418
A few cases selected from the case-book of the Exeter Homœopathic Dispensary, 39
A few words to the opponents of homœopathy, 195
Alienations of mind, partial, 610
Alliance, homœopathic and allopathic, 525
Allopathic acknowledgment of infinitesimal power, 111
——— aggressions, 581
——— and homœopathic practice, critical observations on, 209
——— and homœopathic treatment of croup, a comparative view of, 223
——— and homœopathic treatment of evolutionary diseases, observations on, 129, 280
——— and homœopathic treatment of hemorrhages, comparative merits of, 635
——— means, deficiency of, in curing diseases, 689
——— practice in mental diseases, deficiency of, 251
——— toxicology, 169, 329
Allopathy and homœopathy, 441, 455, 472, 531
America, homœopathic progress in, 118
Anatomy and physiology, elementary, 530
Angina membranacea, croup, 293, 351, 369, 393, 450
Animal electricity, 138
——— magnetism, Gregory's letters on, 677
Annual assembly of the Central Homœopathic Society of Germany, at Liegnitz, 48
——— meeting at the Huddersfield Infirmary, 709
——— report of Professor Branting, extract from the last, 59
Answer to the author of homœopathic aggressions, signed "Fairplay," 221
Antidote against snake poison, 376
Antique logic of an ex-committee man of the Huddersfield Infirmary, 191
Apothecaries' Hall, 376
Architectural beauty, 530
Artificial tooth manufactory, 587
Asthma, 470
Attenuation *versus* potency, 84
Ballard, Mr., the tears of, 161
Bazaar, royal fancy, in aid of the Hahnemann Hospital, 553, 569, 584, 627, 638, 659
Belief, 138
Belladonna as a remedy in scarlet fever, 343
Bequest to University College Hospital, 375
Blood-letting, observations on, 11
Brady's, Mr., second letter to the *Medical Times*, which was refused insertion, 718
Branting, Professor, extract from the last annual report of, 59
British Journal of Homœopathy, 316, 502, 731
Calculations of life, 686
California, mountain of magnesia in, 630
——— and West Indies, cholera in, 404
Can the layman ever be a profound medical practitioner without anatomical, physiological, and pathological knowledge? 622
Capture of a sea-cow, 700
Case-book of the Exeter Homœopathic Dispensary, a few cases selected from, 39
Case of chronic rheumatism, 227
——— corneitis, 278
——— croup, 445
——— fungus hæmatodes, 747
——— hæmatemesis, 8
Cases, 262
Cases of cough, 107, 116, 158
——— dropsy, 105
——— gout, etc., 338
——— melancholia, 265, 307, 354
——— paralysis, 359, 423
——— scrofulous affections, illustrative of the inefficiency of cod-liver oil, 476, 533
Central Homœopathic Society of Germany, annual assembly of, at Liegnitz, 48
Changes in the habits of the body and in the characteristics of diseases, 421
Cheltenham, homœopathic congress at, 99
Chester Homœopathic Dispensary, 722, 725
Children's hospital, 736


157372

Hosted by Google

Cholera, course of the, 54
——— in the West Indies and California, 404
——— in the Grand Canary, 740
——— mortality by, 66
Chronic diseases, 617, 633
——— rheumatism, case of, 227
Claims of the Hahnemann Hospital, 479
Clinical lectures at the Hahnemann Hospital, 486, 548
——— observations, 469
——— remarks, 157 188, 198, 214, 233, 243, 259, 272, 302, 314, 337
——— reports, 105, 116, 158
Clinick, medical, 462
Clinique Homœopathique of Vienna, table of patients treated at, 25
Cod-liver oil, cases of scrofulous affections, illustrative of the inefficiency of, 475, 533
Coffee, adulterated, 418
Cold water, the abuse of, 471
Comparative merits of allopathic and homœopathic treatment of diseases, 605
———— merits of allopathic and homœopathic treatment of hemorrhages, 635
———— view of allopathic and homœopathic treatment of croup, 223
Compliment to Hahnemann, 348
Conclusion of Dr. Curie's first clinical lecture at the Hahnemann Hospital, 548
Congress of homœopathic practitioners, 474, 709
——— homœopathic, at Cheltenham, 99
——— homœopathic, at Hamm, 17
——— second homœopathic, 680
Contributions to the Materia Medica, 554
Convulsions, puerperal, 93
Corneitis, case of, 278
Correspondence, 14, 28, 41, 52, 65, 80, 108, 122, 136, 149, 164, 177, 192, 205, 218, 233, 248, 260, 274, 286, 318, 333, 343, 361, 373, 385, 400, 416, 425, 442, 457, 473, 487, 503, 525, 545, 539, 571, 587, 597, 629, 643, 657, 683, 699, 721, 733, 749
Correspondence between W. Warne, Esq., and R. Buchan, Esq., 402
Cough, cases of, 107, 116, 158
Course of the cholera, 54
Critical observations on allopathic and homœopathic practice, 209
Croup, 223, 293, 351, 369, 393, 450, 457, 504
—— case of, 445
—— iodine in, 460
Crystal Palace, homœopathy in the, 685
Curantur *versus* curentur, 642
Cure of diseases, is it permitted to use local means for the, 167
Curie's, Dr., first clinical lecture at the Hahnemann Hospital, conclusion of, 548
Curvature, spinal; its theory, its cure, 51
Cutaneous diseases, mischief of local treatment in, 30
Daily cycles in diseases and in the effects of drugs, 477
Death of Professor Oersted, 531
Deficiency of allopathic practice in mental diseases, 251, 363
———— of allopathic means in curing diseases, 689
Demonstration against homœopathy, 681
Dialogue on homœopathy, 690, 701
Diet and regimen, its object and importance, 18
Diseased seed, sound potatoes from, 108
Diseases, daily cycles in, and in the effects of drugs, 477
——— is it permitted to use local means for the cure of, 167
Dispensary, Greenwich Homœopathic, 630
———— Honiton Homœopathic, 375
———— practice, with clinical comments, 20, 72, 113, 139
Doses, infinitesimal, 46
Dropsy, cases of, 105
Drug diseases, 153
Drugs and their abuses, 101
Duty of every man to exert himself for the propagation of truth, 73
Edinburgh, Royal College of Physicians of, 637
———— Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary, plea for the, 484
———— homœopathy and the Royal College of Physicians of, 651, 671
———— University of, 682
Editorial articles, 7, 23, 34, 50, 63, 79, 91, 104, 118, 132, 146, 159, 172, 189, 201, 217, 230, 243, 257, 271, 284, 299, 313, 328, 339, 358, 372, 383, 396, 411, 424, 440, 453, 468, 479, 497, 512, 540, 552, 566, 582, 593, 608, 626, 636, 650, 664, 680, 695, 706, 728, 743
Election of house-surgeon to the Hahnemann Hospital, 339
Electricity, animal, 138
Elegant extracts, 320, 439
———————— from the Lancet, 693
Elementary anatomy and physiology, 530
English Homœopathic Association, 482
Eruption upon the skin from the use of rhus toxicodendron, 82

Hosted by Google

Erysipelas of head and face, 274
Everest, Rev. T. R., sermon by, 584, 595
Evils of war, 700
Excision of the enlarged tonsil, 530
Exeter Homœopathic Dispensary, first report of the, 52
———— a few cases selected from the case-book of, 39
Exoterics and esoterics, 65
Experience, homœopathic, 193, 218, 235, 248, 287, 443
Extract from Tertullian applied to homœopathy, 26
———— the last annual report of Professor Branting, 59
———— Mr. Harrison's lecture on cheese-making, 250
Fading leaves from life's book, 437, 466, 504, 563, 606, 662
Fancy bazaar in aid of the Hahnemann Hospital, 553, 569, 584, 627, 638, 659
Females, homœopathy as applied to the diseases of, 745
First annual report of the London Homœopathic Hospital, 726
—— report of the Exeter Homœopathic Dispensary, 52
Flora Homœopathica, 658
Forewarned, fore-armed, 173
Fragmentary contributions to Materia Medica and therapeutics, 565
Fungus hæmatodes, case of, 767
Further queries anent the Golden Square Hospital, 192
Golden Square Hospital, queries anent the, 164
———— further queries anent the, 192
Gout, etc., cases of, 338
Grand Canary, cholera in the, 740
Gratitude, professional, 141
Great globule question, 442
Greenwich Homœopathic Dispensary, 530
Gregory's letters on animal magnetism, 677
Guernsey, rise of homœopathy in, 293, 218, 235, 248
———— homœopathic experience in, 528, 573, 615, 749
Gymnastics, medical, 5
Gymnastic exercises as connected with health, 622
Habits of the body, changes in the, and in the characteristics of diseases, 421
Hæmatemesis, case of, 8
Hahnemann, 703
Hahnemann, compliment to, 348
———— the memory of, 586
Hahnemann's statue, 177, 528, 573, 603, 673, 722
Hahnemann Hospital, 127, 373, 384, 416, 432, 456, 473, 487, 491, 515, 538, 574
———— claims of the, 479
———— clinical lectures at the, 486
———— conclusion of Dr. Curie's first clinical lecture at the, 548
———— initiatory clinical lecture at the, 499
———— second clinical lecture at the, 506, 535
———— election of house-surgeon to the, 339
———— fancy bazaar in aid of the funds of, 553, 569, 584, 627, 638, 659
Hahnemann Medical Society, 627
Hahnemannian essays, 269, 282, 298, 310, 332, 335, 350, 366, 391, 419, 461, 489, 503, 547, 561, 589, 603, 631, 645, 673, 687
Hale, Dr., and the University of St. Andrew's, 729
Halifax, suggested establishment of a house of recovery in, 656
Hamm, homœopathic congress at, 17
Harrison's, Mr., lecture on cheese-making, extract from, 250
———— Spinal Institution, 584
Head and face, erysipelas of, 274
Health, gymnastic exercises as connected with, 622
Hemorrhages, comparative merits of allopathic and homœopathic treatment of, 635
Homœopathic aggressions, answer to the author of, signed "Fairplay," 221
———— and allopathic alliance, 525
———— and allopathic treatment of diseases, comparative merits of, 605
———— Association, English, 482
———— congress at Cheltenham, 99
———— Hamm, 17
———— Paris, 6
———— second,
———— experience, 193, 218, 235, 248, 287, 443, 683
———— experience in Guernsey, 528, 573, 615, 749
———— Handbook, and clinical guide for the treatment of diseases, 502
———— Dispensary, Chester, 722, 725
———— hospital of the Sisters of Charity at Vienna, 76, 89
———— Hospital, London, 258, 342, 520

Hosted by Google

Homœopathic intelligence, 630
——— law, as a theory of cure, progress towards the adoption of the, 57, 96, 133, 181
——— law, similia similibus curantur, proved by non-homœopathists, 30
——— Materia Medica, 80
——— Medical College of Pennsylvania, 119
——— practitioners, congress of, 474
——— progress in America, 118
——— practitioners, meeting of, at York, 737
——— system, superiority of the, 237
——— treatment, veterinary, 122
Homœopathists, proposed council of, 306
——— at Huddersfield, 736
——— *versus* the Lancet, 594
Homœopathy, 202, 204
——— a dialogue on, 690, 701
——— a few words to the opponents of, 195
——— allopathy and, 441, 455, 472
——— and the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, 651, 671
——— and the Sunderland guardians, 410
——— and its statistics, 715
——— as applied to the Diseases of Females, 745
——— Briefly Explained, 523, 544
——— British Journal of, 316, 502, 731
——— demonstration against, 681
——— Dr. Scott's lectures on, 377, 407, 433, 447
——— extract from Tertullian applied to, 26
——— in high places, 25
——— in Hungary, 141
——— in Liverpool, 572
——— in Manchester, 525
——— in Newcastle, 546
——— in Paris, 1, 43, 85, 399
——— in the Crystal Palace, 685
——— observations on, 723
——— popular lectures on, 613
——— progress of, 686
——— progress of public opinion in favour of, 142
——— rise of, in Guernsey, 183, 218, 235, 248
——— the Lancet, *versus*, 559, 609
——— the Medical Times and, 175
——— the Medical Times *versus*, 567
——— veterinary, 219
Homœopathy, what are the best means to propagate, 737
Honiton Homœopathic Dispensary, 375
Hooker, Dr. J. D., 531
Hospital and Dispensary, Manchester Homœopathic, 697
——— children's, 736
——— London Homœopathic, first annual report of, 726
——— that beats Bedlam, 616
Huddersfield Infirmary, 180
——— antique logic of an ex-committee man of the, 191
——— annual meeting at, 709
——— the homœopathists at, 736
Hungary, homœopathy in, 141
Hydrophobia, 34
Initiatory clinical lectures at the Hahnemann Hospital, 449
Infinitesimal doses, 46
——— power, allopathic acknowledgment of, 111
Infirmary, Huddersfield, 180
Interesting particulars, 220
Iodine in croup, 460
Is hydropathy sufficient in a homœopathic point of view? 325
Is it permitted to use local means for the cure of diseases? 167
Isle of Wight, season at, 375
King's College Hospital, 432
Laburnum-seeds, poisonous effects of, 206
Lancet, elegant extracts from the, 693
——— the, *versus* homœopathy, 559, 609
——— *versus* the homœopathists, 594
Language, new Negro, 536
Lead, poisoning by, 112
Lemon-peel, poisoning by, 112
Letter from Dr. Strong, 136
——— addressed to Dr. Louis, 647, 661, 675
Life assurance, 531
——— calculations of, 686
Limbs, reproduction of, in the human subject, 644
Literary property, 644
Liverpool, homœopathy in, 572
London Homœopathic Hospital, 258, 342, 520
——— first annual report of, 726
Macleod's, Dr., letter to Dr. Simpson, 746
Maladies so-called local in a physiological point of view, 591

Hosted by Google

Manchester Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary, 697
———— homœopathy in, 525
Materia Medica and therapeutics, fragmentary contributions to, 565
———————— contributions to the, 554
———————— homœopathic, 80
Materials for the doctrine of the physiological effects of water, 184
Mechanics, noval application in, 630
Medical clinick, 462
——— French translations, 644
——— gymnastics, 5
——— reform, our, 65
——— Society, Hahnemann, 627
——— Times and homœopathy, 175
———————— Mr. Brady's second letter to, which was refused insertion, 718
———————— *versus* Homœopathy, 567
Medicine, necessity for the practice of, being changed to a preventive system, 627
Medicine, "orthodox" school of, 28
Meeting of homœopathic practitioners at York, 737
Melancholia, cases of, 265, 307, 354
Memory of Hahnemann, 586
Mental diseases, deficiency of allopathic practice in, 251, 363
Mesmerism, 658
Mind, partial alienations of, 610
Mischief of local treatment in cutaneous diseases, 30
Mortality by cholera, 66
Mountain of magnesia in California, 630
Movements, treatment by, 212, 225, 239, 254, 263, 321
Necessity for the practice of medicine being changed to a preventive system, 627, 639
Neuralgia, two cases of, treated homœopathically, 543
Newcastle, homœopathy in, 546
New Negro language, 530
New Test Act, the, 730
Nitric acid, 485
Novel application in mechanics, 630
Nux vomica and paralysis, 569
Obituary, 686
Observations, clinical, 469
———————— on allopathic and homœopathic treatment of evolutionary diseases, 129, 280
———————— on blood-letting, 11
———————— on homœopathy 723
Oersted, Professor, death of, 531
"Orthodox" school of medicine, 28
Our College of Physicians, 653
Our medical reform, 65
Our poor, 575
Paralysis, cases of, 359, 423
Paris, homœopathy in, 1, 43, 85
——— homœopathic congress in, 6
Partial alienations of mind, 610
Particulars, interesting, 220
Pennsylvania, Homœopathic Medical College of, 119
Phillips, the late Richard, 644
Phosphorus, 532
Physicians, Royal College of, and the last Harveian oration, 230
Physiological effects of water, materials for the doctrine of the, 184
Pilules, 428
Plea for the Edinburgh Homœopathic Dispensary and Hospital, 484
Poisoning by lead, 111
———— by lemon-peel, 112
Poisonous effects of laburnum-seeds, 206
Popular lectures on homœopathy, 613
Potato disease, 109
Potatoes, sound, from diseased seed, 108
Practice, dispensary, with clinical comments, 20, 72, 113, 139
———— of medicine, necessity for the, being changed to a preventive system, 627, 639
Process, Dr. Scoffern's, not poisonous, 126
Professional gratitude, 141
Progress of homœopathy, 686
——— of public opinion in favour of homœopathy, 142
——— of our reformed medicine, 160
——— towards the adoption of the homœopathic law as a theory of cure, 57, 96, 133, 181
Prognosticator, the tempest, 602
Propagation of truth, duty of every man to exert himself for the, 73
Proposed council of homœopathists, 306
Puerperal convulsions, 93
Queries anent the Golden Square Hospital, 164
Questions for Mr. Warne and Mr. Buchan, 385, 731
Reformed medicine, progress of our, 160
Reformers, Scottish retrograde, 643
Regimen and diet; its object and importance, 18
Reproduction of limbs in the human subject, 644
Reviews, 51, 316, 502, 523, 544, 584, 595, 658, 731, 745
Rheumatism, acute, 303

Hosted by Google

Rheumatism, chronic, case of, 227
Retribution, 750
Rhus toxicodendron, eruption upon the skin from the use of, 82
Rise of homœopathy in Guernsey, 193, 218, 235, 248
Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, 637
——————————— and the last Harveian oration, 230
——————— of Surgeons, 376
Scarlet fever, belladonna as a remedy, 343
Scoffern's, Dr., process not poisonous, 126
Scottish retrograde reformers, 643
Scott's, Dr., lectures on homœopathy, 378, 407, 433, 447
Scrofulous affections, cases of, illustrative of the inefficiency of cod-liver oil, 475, 533
Sea-cow, capture of a, 700
Season at the Isle of Wight, 375
Second clinical lecture at the Hahnemann Hospital, 506, 533
——— homœopathic congress, 630
Sermon, by Rev. T. R. Everest, 584, 595
Similia similibus curantur, the homœopathic law proved by non-homœopathists, 30
Simpson, Dr., letter from Dr. Macleod to, 746
Sisters of Charity, homœopathic hospital of, at Vienna, 76, 89.
Small-pox, vaccination the preventive of, 588
Snake poison, antidote against, 376
Sound potatoes from diseased seed, 108
Spinal curvature; its theory, its cure, 51
——— Institution, Harrison's, 584
St. Andrew's, University of, and homœopathy, 655, 667
——————————— and Dr. Hale, 729
Statue, Hahnemann's, 177
Steam and gas without coal, 502
Strong, Dr., letter from, 136
Suggested establishment of a house of recovery in Halifax, 656
Sunderland guardians, homœopathy and the, 410
Superiority of the homœopathic system, 237
Surgeons, Royal College of, 376
Table of patients treated at the Clinique Homœopathique of Vienna, 25
Tears of Mr. Ballard, 161
Tempest prognosticator, 602
Tertullian, extract from, applied to homœopathy, 26
The doctors *versus* us, 672
The New Test Act, 730
——————————— extracts from, 737
The present and the future, 728
To invalids, 474
Tooth manufactory, artificial, 587
Toxicology, allopathic, 169, 329
Translations, medical French, 644
Treatment by movements, 212, 225, 239, 254, 263, 321
Two cases of neuralgia treated homœopathically, 543
University College Hospital, bequest to, 375
——————— of Edinburgh, 682
——————— of St. Andrew's and Dr. Hale, 729
——————————— and homœopathy, 655, 667
Vaccination the preventive of small-pox, 588
Veterinary homœopathic treatment, 122
——————— homœopathy, 219
Vienna, homœopathic hospital of the Sisters of Charity at, 76, 89
War, evils of, 700
Warne, Mr., and Mr. Buchan, questions for, 385
——————————— correspondence between, 403
West Indies and California, cholera in the, 404
What are the best means to propagate homœopathy, 739
What can the government do for homœopathy? 53
York, meeting of homœopathic practitioners at, 737
Zinc, 544

Hosted by Google

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.
Review of British and Foreign Medical Science and Literature.

"RESPICE, ASPICE, PROSPICE."—St. Bernard.

No. 53. Vol. II. | SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1850. | Unstamped 3d. Stamped 4d.

## Communications.

### HOMŒOPATHY IN PARIS.

By John Ozanne, Esq., M.D.

*(Continued from page 757.)*

Having in my preceding papers gone through the tedious preliminary of establishing, upon sure and logical foundations, that allopathic medicine, if judicious, is beneficial to the patient affected with pneumonia—a proposition which the Balfours and the Forbeses cannot effectually assail—I am now able to enter into the study of the homœopathic statistics of the disease under consideration, and to make that use of the materials afforded us by the practice at the *Hôpital Ste. Marguerite*, to which their quality so fully entitles them. It is a part of my plan to prove the truth and accuracy of the extensive statistics of hospitals in Austria, Hungary, Moravia, and Bohemia, by the results of Dr. Tessier at Paris. In this manner we have at our command a large series of facts, which enables us to ascertain with precision the position occupied by the system of Hahnemann in relation to allopathic medicine. We can even express this relation in figures, in such a manner as to carry the conviction of every attentive and unprejudiced reader.

By this mode of proceeding, Homœopathy in Paris is made the key to Homœopathy in Austria, Hungary, Bohemia, and Moravia. It is the link in the chain of evidence which, being in possession of, I was anxious to supply to the inquirer into the merits of Homœopathy.

The time is, I trust, not far distant, when London, in her turn, will be able to show to the inquirer sufficient evidence of the truth of Homœopathy, to prevent the necessity of our appealing to the results of practice of the new science in foreign countries. But, until then, Paris can supply the deficiency.

I have been at some pains to collect in the *Œsterreichische Zeitschrift fur Homœopathic*, and in the *British Journal of Homœopathy*, all the published statistics of pneumonia. These tables, I may remark, are all duly certified by competent persons, bearing, as they do, the signatures of the physicians to the different establishments. I have thus collected facts from the statistics of the following five hospitals:—

1. The Hospital of the Sisters of Charity, of Gumpendorf, at Vienna—physician, Dr. Fleischmann—from the 1st January, 1835, to the 1st January, 1848:—584 admissions; 550 recoveries; 29 deaths; 5 remaining under treatment.

2. The Hospital of the Sisters of Charity, at Linz (Upper Austria)—physician, Dr. Reiss—from the 1st January, 1843, to the 1st January, 1848:—107 admissions; 104 recoveries; 1 death; 2 remaining under treatment.

3. The Hospital of the Sisters of Charity, at Kremsier, a town in Moravia—physician, Dr. Schweitzer—in the years 1846, 1847, and 1848:—47 admissions; 2 previously under treatment; total 49; 41 recoveries; 8 deaths.

4. The Homœopathic Hospital at Nechanitz, in Bohemia—physician, Dr. Feld—in the years 1846, 1847, and 1848:—20 admissions; 18 recoveries; 1 death; 1 remaining under treatment.

5. The Homœopathic Hospital at Gyöngyös, in Hungary—physician, Dr. Hamer—from the 1st of July, 1846, to the 1st of July, 1847:—3 admissions; 3 recoveries.

When summed up, these figures give the following totals:—



Hosted by Google

Admissions, 763; recoveries, 716; deaths, 39; remaining under treatment, 8.

To establish correctly the proportion of deaths to recoveries, we must deduct the 8 cases under treatment. We thus have 39 deaths and 755 recoveries, or 1 in 19.358. Now, as 8 is to 19 as 0.358 is to 1, or very nearly so, we may leave out these 8 cases, and the fraction 0.358 as equivalent, which gives us the proportion of 1 death in 19 cases.

If this figure be divided by 7.26 (Skoda's mortality being 1 in 7.26), we obtain the result 2.617 : 1—the relation in which Skoda's mortality stands to the homœopathic. But as we have already seen, the average age of Skoda's patients being only 25.3, whilst Grisolle's is 33; and as we know that, in allopathic statistics of pneumonia, the age is an item of much importance, and as, moreover, there is some uncertainty and, what is worse, some contradiction in Dr. Balfour's statements of plain facts, I prefer taking the proportion given us by Grisolle; namely, 1 death in 7 cases, which for an allopathic civil hospital must be considered very favourable. We thus obtain the two terms of comparison, 1 death in 19 under the homœopathic system, and 1 death in 7 cases under the allopathic.

These figures stand in the same proportion to each other as 2.714: 1 which may be expressed either by 2.714 homœopathic recoveries to one allopathic, or one death under homœopathy to 2.714 under allopathy.

We have before us the detailed account of forty-one cases which were placed under homœopathic treatment at the *Hôpital Ste. Marguerite*, by Dr. Tessier. On account of the scientific position of Dr. Tessier, and the authenticity of these published cases, I cannot pass them over without a careful analysis of the various circumstances connected with them. I will examine them under the following five different heads.

1. *Intensity of the disease.*—It is always difficult to judge from the description of a case, of its degree of severity; there are certain indications in pneumonia, which, however, enable us to judge that the cases presented all the different degrees of gravity we are accustomed to meet with. Thus, in Dr. Tessier's cases, nearly all reached the stage of hepatization, and several of them were certainly very severe cases. We may derive some additional information upon this point from the

2. *State of the pulse.*—The number of pulsations is recorded in thirty-nine of the forty-one cases. There were

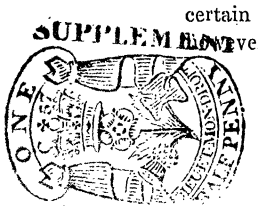
| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| From 80 to 90 | pulsations in | 1 | patient. |
| „ 90 to 100 | „ | 4 | „ |
| „ 100 to 110 | „ | 8 | „ |
| „ 110 to 120 | „ | 13 | „ |
| „ 120 to 130 | „ | 12 | „ |
| 130 | „ | 1 | „ |
| Pulse not recorded in | | 2 | „ |
| | | 41 | |

As the pulse, as a general rule, did not increase after the first day of the treatment, in the patients that recovered, but on the contrary fell considerably, the consideration of the pulse is not without importance as regards the intensity of the disease Grisolle states that he has calculated that one-third of the patients whose pulse beats from 120 to 130 in a minute die. Now, in Dr. Tessier's cases, we have thirteen patients whose pulse beat 120 and above, and one patient whose pulse was noted down as very frequent and very small, but not counted; as this patient died a few hours after his admission, we may fairly conclude that he presented at least 120 pulsations per minute.

3. *Sex.*—Although the proportion of deaths to recoveries in females was one-fourth, we must not ascribe this high proportion to the sex, for the patient who died was brought to the hospital in a dying condition. The death here is to be attributed to neglect of treatment during the early period of the disease, when it might have been followed by a happy result.

I believe, from my experience, that the *sex* of the patient has very little influence upon the mortality (the puerperal condition being of course excepted), and I have not a doubt that this opinion will be confirmed by future homœopathic statistics.

SUPPLEM
SMALL



Hosted by Google

4. *Age.*—As a proof that the age of the patients has a great influence upon the results of treatment in allopathic practice, I may quote the following from Professor Chomel's article in the *Dictionnaire de Médecine* (vol. xxv. p. 200).

"From the age of puberty to 20 years, it is remarkably benign; out of 59 cases of pneumonia observed in the clinical wards of the *Hotel-Dieu*, during a period of ten years (1832 to 1842), in patients aged from 15 to 20 years, death occurred but in two, and, moreover, these two patients were enfeebled by previous disease. After the 20th year, pneumonia assumes a degree of gravity, which increases as the patients advance in age; in this same period of ten years, during which only one patient in about 30 died amongst those who had not passed their 20th year, the mortality rose, in the average to 1 in 8, in the patients whose ages ranged from 20 to 40 years; it attained the figure of 1 in 5 in the patients aged from 40 to 60 years, and carried off nearly half of those who had passed their 60th year. In the winter 1810—1811, pneumonia was rather frequent in the wards of *La Salpêtrière*, to which hospital I was attached as *élève interne*, this disease was constantly fatal in the women who had reached the age of 70 years. These last facts, though numerous, are not invariably the rule, as we sometimes see patients 75 or 80 years old recover from pneumonia, but the number is small."

The influence of age is also exhibited in a very striking manner in the following table of Leroux, which I take from Grisolle (p. 520). I have added to the table the proportion of deaths to recoveries, which is not in the original:—

| Ages. | No. of Patients. | Deaths. | Proportion of Deaths to Recoveries. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 to 30 | 182 | 17 | 1 in 10.70 |
| 30 to 40 | 58 | 15 | 1 in 3.20 |
| 40 to 50 | 47 | 16 | 1 in 2.93 |
| 50 to 60 | 55 | 23 | 1 in 2.39 |
| 60 to 70 | 16 | 9 | 1 in 1.1 |
| 70 to 75 | 6 | 5 | 1 in 1.20 |
| | 365 | 85 | |

1 death in 4.29 cases.*

* The reader will notice that I do not compare such a table as this with homœopathic results. I take Grisolle's tables, giving 1 death in 7 cases, simply because they are the most favourable to allopathy, exhibiting, as they do, the best allopathic treatment.

The average age of the patients at Ste. Marguerite is 41.34, higher than Grisolle's, which is 38. But an average of ages does not lead to correct results, therefore I have drawn up the following table of M. Tessier's cases:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| There were under 20 years of age | 4 | patients |
| from 20 to 30 | 6 | „ |
| 30 to 40 | 11 | „ |
| 40 to 50 | 8 | „ |
| 50 to 60 | 5 | „ |
| 60 to 70 | 5 | „ |
| 70 to 80 | 2 | „ |
| | 41 | |

If we take Chomel's divisions of ages, and ascertain the mortality belonging to each, we find,—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 4 patients | under 20 years of age, | | 0 | deaths. |
| 17 | „ | from 20 to 30 | 0 | „ |
| 13 | „ | 40 to 60 | 3 | „ |
| 7 | „ | of 60 and above | 0 | „ |

This table shows (particularly if we consider that in the patients above sixty years of age, one was aged seventy, and another seventy-two years) that the age has very little influence upon the results in patients under homœopathic treatment. We see that the only deaths occurred in patients aged between forty and sixty years,—their respective ages being forty-three, fifty-eight, and sixty years—this shows that some other circumstance influenced the result. This circumstance we shall find in the following table, exhibiting the days of the disease in which the treatment was commenced. This table is the same as that to which I drew the reader's attention in my last paper. I report it here only to show the mortality under the two different modes of treatment, and to this effect I have calculated what the mortality would be, for the same number of patients, for each day of the disease. Considering the small share the age and the sex have in the mortality of pneumonia under homœopathic treatment, it occurred to me

Hosted by Google

that the mortality calculated upon Grisolle's table, which is evidently very accurate, might lead to the discovery not only of the true relation existing between the value of homœopathic treatment and the value of the best allopathic treatment, but might also serve as a test of the accuracy of the extensive homœopathic tables published in the *Vienna Journal of Homœopathy*. In this I was not deceived, as the following calculations will prove:—

| Day of the Disease. | No. of Patients. | Deaths. | Allepathic Proportion. | Equivalent calculated upon this proportion. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd & 3rd | 13 | 0 | 1-13th | = 1.000 |
| 4th | 6 | 0 | 1-8th | = 0.750 |
| 5th | 10 | 1 | 1-6th | = 1.666 |
| 6th | 3 | 0 | 1-4th | = 0.750 |
| 7th | 4 | 0 | 1-3rd | = 1.333 |
| 8th | 3 | 1 | 1-2nd | = 1.500 |
| 9th | 1 | 0 | 1-3rd | = 0.330 |
| Unknown (the Patient being in a dying state) | 1 | 1 | — | = 1.000 |
| | 41 | 3 | | 8.329 |

This table shows that when the commencement of the treatment was delayed until the fourth day, which was the case in nineteen patients, it was successful in all; that out of seventeen patients, whose treatment was commenced as late as the fifth, sixth, and seventh day, only one died, and that out of five patients who were admitted on the eighth and ninth day of the disease, only one died.

The calculation I have made, of the probable mortality, if the patients had been under allopathic treatment, according to the scale of Grisolle, exhibits the relative merits of the systems in a very striking manner. In order to obtain this relation in a simple form, we may divide the allopathic mortality 8.329 by the homœopathic 3, which gives the proportion 2.776 to 1; this figure expresses, I believe, the actual relative value of the two systems.

But what is more remarkable, and this is a result which I must confess surprised me a little, but which the above considerations fully explain, is, that if we endeavour to ascertain the exact proportion between Grisolle's statement of the allopathic mortality, under judicious treatment, with the mortality in the five homœopathic hospitals I have mentioned, we find the former is to the latter as 2.714 is to 1; whereas the proportion of Grisolle's mortality to Dr. Tessier's is as 2.776 is to 1.

The very close approximation of these figures is not a little gratifying. As I have said before, I expected a close relation from a careful study of the facts within our reach, but I certainly did not expect so precise a confirmation of my reasoning.

Sufficient has been shown, it seems to me, to justify the following conclusions:—

1. That Dr. Tessier's cases, although by far less numerous than those presented to us by the five homœopathic institutions in other parts of Europe, are, on account of their authenticity, and the details which accompany them, very valuable.

2. That whilst in the large number of cases treated in the above hospitals, there must be every variety of age, sex, early and late commencement of the treatment, so as to enable us to draw a general average of the merits of the homœopathic system;

3. And whilst in Dr. Tessier's cases, this number is not sufficiently large to enable us to divide their total number by the number of deaths, and thus gain a correct idea of the real value of his treatment;

4. Still we may arrive at the same result, by making use of the rules laid down by allopathic writers for the attainment of a true prognosis, provided we carefully analyse our cases, and weigh all the circumstances which may influence the issue of the treatment.

5. That by following the above method we have arrived at the remarkable result, that the relation of the best allopathic treatment to the extensive homœopathic statistics is exactly the same as the relation of the same to carefully analysed homœopathic cases, the proportions being in the first case as 2.714 is to 1, in the latter as 2.776 is to 1.

—

Hosted by Google

## MEDICAL GYMNASTICS;

### OR, MOVEMENTS OF THE BODY REGULATED ON ANATOMICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES, A HOMŒOPATHIC AGENT.

By Dr. Roth.

"Turn giddy and be holp by backward turning."
Romeo and Juliet, *Act i, Sc.* 1.

Movements of the human body have been used from time immemorial, under the name of gymnastics, to develope the healthy, strengthen the weak, and in many cases to cure the invalid. It was, however, a practice not based on anatomical, physiological, and pathological principles; and even now comparatively very few medical men have any right idea of this important medical instrument, which is capable of contributing much to that desirable end, the prevention of disease.

If a person were to tell a patient to go to the chemist's, and obtain from his shelves any medicine the shopman might choose to give him, he would be laughed at: yet a doctor directs in this very way the use of gymnastics, not prescribing the mode nor the kind, though the different movements have very different effects. The consequence is, the patient sometimes suffers from the bad effects of unsuitable exercises.

Ling has the great merit of having first shown what can be done by movements, active or passive, practised in conformity with science, and in reference to the physiological effects of the different kinds of movement. He showed the difference between hap-hazard exercises, mere mechanical efforts, and those regulated movements which are curative in the way of reaction.

The last Gulstonian lecturer, Dr. Chambers, among other accessaries in the treatment of obesity, recommends, in this unreflecting way, "the whole English gymnastics," without mentioning the exercises in detail. Now, as corpulence results from different causes, and exists under different conditions of constitution, the exercises would require to be different in different individuals. But the lecturer, perhaps unconsciously to himself, like most of the old school practitioners, has been influenced by Homœopathy, for in speaking of *Liquor Potassæ* as a remedy for obesity, and the reported cures by that medicine, he says they are not *pure results*, because the medicine was not given *alone*, but that bleedings and various other means were used at the same time.

By the word "movement," in the sense of a medical instrument, we do not understand the mere putting the body into motion, but *every change of position, and the difference of form of any part of the body under the influence of the movement, whether it be mere bodily motion, or be produced by any external mechanical agent, whether it be a living one or not.*

It is a curious, interesting, and important fact, that even this apparently mechanical curing method acts according to the law "like cures like." This seems to have been known to Shakespeare, as is implied in the line that has been quoted.

I. All know that giddiness is produced by rapid turning round of the body, but only those who are able to appreciate the scientific gymnastics, know that certain kinds of morbid giddiness may be cured by a certain turning of the upper part of the trunk, while its lower part and the legs are fixed in a riding position on a chair.

2. The pressure of a tight bandage on a limb produces swelling, *varices*, etc.; the tourniquet applied in a homœopathic dose, that is for a few minutes every day, *cures similar chronic affections*. The inexcusable and unnatural use of different stays or supports, in the so-called orthopædic institutions, and in private practice, for the cure of spinal disease, may be cited as an example of unscientific and injuriously applied gymnastic treatment.

3. Soldiers who wear very tight cravats, suffer from singing in the ears, eruptions of the face, and headaches; *the compression of the jugular veins*, for a very short time daily, *cures these affections*.

4. The hot feet of patients, suffering from slow fever, are relieved of the heat by percussions with some hard object on the soles, which produce in the healthy that sensation

Hosted by Google

of heat. The same percussions are ineffectual to relieve the coldness of cold feet.

5. Friction of the hands relieves the burning of the palms; those in health feel increased heat of the palms from this movement.

The number of facts which prove the homœopathicity of the treatment by movements (medical gymnastics) is very great; but what has been said may suffice for the present; at another time I hope to show the practical elements of this branch of medical science.

## HOMŒOPATHIC CONGRESS IN PARIS.

(Communicated by Dr. ROTH.)

The next and second Homœopathic Congress in Paris is appointed to be held next month (September), from the 5th to the 15th. The following questions will be discussed:—

I. Physiology.

What are the characteristic peculiarities of the vital power? how do they differ from the faculties of the soul, and from the physical and chemical properties of the organs? What influence have the intellectual forces, and what have the physical and chemical processes of the organism on the vital power; and what influence does it, in turn, exert on those intellectual forces, and physical and chemical processes? What conclusions, in relation to pathology, pharmacology, and therapeutics, may be deduced from the theory of the vital power?

II. General Pathology.

Is it possible to prove by facts, and by inductive reasoning, that the principle of absolutely *individualizing* diseases is sufficient for *practice?* or does this principle make impossible, as some allege, the formation of a pathology based exclusively on the ideas developed in Hahnemann's Organon.

III. Special Pathology.

Is it true that seeds of disorder are *transferred* by vaccination, in the lymph? Is it not more probable that, by the kind of fermentation produced in the organization by the vaccine virus, latent disorders already in the system are awakened and developed?

Is *sycosis* a disease, *sui generis?*

IV. Therapeutics.

Of what use is, or can be, *hydro-therapy* (the water cure) to the real physician?

Are there diseases, for the treatment of which the abstraction of blood is *rational,* or of any real use in combination with good homœopathic treatment?

What can we say with exactness about the different dilutions of medicines employed in Homœopathy, their different powers, the duration of their effect, and the doses? Where is the limit at which we arrive in our conclusions on this subject? What is the value of the known facts which decide the preference of certain dilutions, or potencies, to others?

What therapeutical indications can we derive from any *genius epidemicus morborum* reigning for the time?

Are there accessaries which can be recommended as supplementary or ancillary to Homœopathy, and not interfering with the homœopathic treatment?

V. History of Medicine.

How can we prove that, from the earliest ages till the time of Hahnemann, medicine was never based as a science and art, on definite principles and a settled ground for practice?

VI. Generalities.

What are the best means for the propagation of the homœopathic doctrine among the people, and for showing them the faultiness of other medical systems?

The prize for 300 francs, founded by Dr. Des Guidi, will be awarded for the best essay on this subject:—

"The indication of an useful method for determining exactly the characteristic peculiarities of remedies which have been tried on healthy persons: illustrate the method in these four remedies, *Calcarea Carbonica, Lycopodium Clavatum, Silicea,* and *Causticum.*"

Dansi's prize, 500 francs, will be adjudged to the best essay on this subject:

Hosted by Google

"In what *potency* (degree of dynamisation) have the homœopathic remedies most efficacy in acute diseases, and in chronic? What characters of disease decide the superiority of one potency to another? What conclusion can we form on the repetition of the doses?"

[We doubt not that many of our colleagues will visit Paris on this occasion, and contribute their share to the discussions of the subjects we have announced. The practical application of ideas, generally unknown fifty years ago, has brought London and Paris within a day's journey: *Homœopathy* is the great *idea* of a great Man, whose mission it was to proclaim it; it devolves on his disciples to attend to its practical application; it is destined, like the ocean, to girdle the world, or it may be compared to a chain, whose links will embrace the whole family of man. The intercourse and communion of Hahnemann's disciples and followers are necessary for the construction of this many-woven chain, which should unite them in one circle, and bring within their reach whatever can conduce to the development of the noble science Hahnemann bequeathed to them. We suggest that all those homœopathists who meet together in Paris, on this occasion, should in their collective capacity use every exertion to have the unpublished treasures of Hahnemann secured, made safe, and published.—Ed.]

# THE HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3rd, 1850.

At the commencement of our second volume, we again invite the co-operation of our colleagues, and ask for the cordial support of the homœopathic public.

The number of our medical men is daily augmented by new converts. It is, therefore, very important that there should be periodicals for the diffusion of sound doctrine. The *British Journal of Homœopathy* has attained a high rank in homœopathic literature, and most deservedly.

We hope that we have not altogether failed in the objects we had in view, and the promises that we made: but as none can work cheerily, unless their labour is appreciated, we look for a heartier co-operation from our colleagues than we have yet received, and a more extended support from an extended homœopathic public.

In the year that is past, the fact that there is a homœopathic public has been triumphantly established. A hospital has been opened in Manchester, another in London, and a third, the Hahnemann, will be ready for the reception of patients in a few weeks.

We have advocated this last especially, because we believe it is *absolutely necessary*, under present circumstances, to secure for the public good homœopathic practitioners. Many medical men are inquiring into our doctrine and practice; and there is no school of Homœopathy in these kingdoms, and no hospital sufficiently large to afford the necessary clinical experience.

The sufficient endowment, then, of this institution is a matter of great consequence to the homœopathic public; we hope we shall be able to announce this desirable consummation at the commencement of our third volume.

Our colleagues in every part of the realm should labour to obtain the necessary funds. The metropolis is the heart of the nation; and this English metropolis is the heart of the world. It is high time that, in the case of Homœopathy, we should give as well as take: and we should be prepared to give liberally.

Our non-medical adherents should also exert themselves to secure the endowment of the Hahnemann Hospital. In every city and town where there are persons who have been treated homœopathically, collections should be made for this institution.

Union and cohesion are what we want; each in his degree should work in behalf of the Hahnemann Hospital. Europe is at present stirred to the acknowledgment

Hosted by Google

of Homœopathy by the announcement of homœopathic Congresses, two in Germany, one in France, and another in England. These are not idle and vain-glorious demonstrations; they are for the purpose of scientific discussion, and especially for promoting brotherly union. We hope the Congress at Cheltenham will be numerously attended; and we trust that of Paris will endeavour to obtain for the present generation, and for all after-time, the unpublished *provings*, and the revised works of Hahnemann. He meant them for mankind, and it would be an irreparable loss should they be withheld. We hope we shall not be obliged to speak out more plainly; and that our colleagues in Paris will graciously accept our suggestion, and effectively act on it, in whatever way shall seem best to them. If this word in season should incite them to take the first step to obtain the publication of Hahnemann's unpublished manuscripts, and especially of his additional *provings* of new medicines, and of his revised Organon, we shall indeed rejoice.

---

## A CASE OF HÆMATAMESIS.

By Neville Wood, M.D., F.R.C.P., Edin.

The following case of a severe and wasting disorder, cured by a single specific remedy, presents many points of interest to the homœopathic student.

D. B——, a housemaid, aged thirty-four, living at Rydal, Westmoreland. Temperament, lymphatic-bilious.

*History.* When seventeen years old, she had the measles, and since that time she has had very indifferent health. She has been in her present state for three years, but cannot assign any adequate cause for her illness. Her parents are strong and healthy.

All the medical men in the neighbourhood exercised their skill in attempting to relieve her, but without success. Slight salivation produced a temporary improvement, but she soon relapsed into her former condition. During the past year she has been very much worse. Her case, which excited much interest in the vicinity, was, in substance, thus related to me by a lady residing in Westmoreland.

*Present condition*, Aug. 20th, 1846. When she walks quickly, and often on the slightest movement, she vomits a considerable quantity of a substance having the appearance of coffee-grounds, of a sweetish and nauseous taste. She is pale, sallow, and thin, and has dark circles round the eyes. Sometimes she looks alarmingly ill. She feels very weak, and is disinclined to move, though she is not so well when she remains entirely at rest. When she is startled or when she moves quickly, she has violent palpitation of the heart. She frequently suffers from a pain in the right shoulder. Sometimes on stooping, a pain runs down the middle of the back. Whenever she catches cold, she has pain and soreness in the right side. Occasionally her nights are restless; at other times she sleeps too heavily. Appetite variable. For the last two months, during the hot weather, her legs have been much swollen. She has often such violent pricking pain in the legs at night, as to compel her to put her feet in warm water, which relieves the suffering. The bowels are generally confined, sometimes for a week at a time. She is nervous and low-spirited.

*Treatment.* Recommended the homœopathic diet.

Prescribed *China*, one globule of the 6th attenuation, to be dissolved in an ounce of cold water, and a teaspoonful to be taken every morning before breakfast. The remedy to be continued in the same manner for three weeks.

Sept. 16th. Received the following report:—"D. feels decidedly better, and is anxious for more medicine. After the first dose, she was seized with trembling in the knees, and faintness. She has (as ordered) entirely left off allopathic physic. The bowels are becoming more regular. Her spirits also have improved. The palpitation is much less troublesome. Her friends are astonished at the improvement. When you undertook her case, I thought it pos-

Hosted by Google

sible you might render her passage to the grave less painful: but she is now losing so much of her unearthly look, that we begin to hope she may be cured."

Continue the *China* as before.

Sept. 24th. Heard that "D. appears to be going on wonderfully. Her spirits are better than they have been for several months."

Omit the medicine as long as improvement continues.

Oct. 9th. Received a note, saying that "after improving for some time, D. came to a stand. I then gave her one of the powders (*China*, as before); her bowels became better, but the medicine affected her so violently with trembling of the knees, that she left it off for two days. She then resumed it and the trembling returned, but in a much slighter degree. Since finishing the medicine, she has felt stronger, and is anxious for more powders, as, on the whole, she is better than she has been for a very long time past."

*China*, one globule of the 1st attenuation, to be taken dry, at bedtime, occasionally, when required. Eight doses were sent.

Nov. 17th. "D. continues better. She takes a powder occasionally."

Dec. 2nd. "You will be glad to hear of D.'s steady and great improvement. She has never tasted allopathic medicine since you undertook her case, and is quite surprised at the advance she has made. Her recovery is clearly the result of the treatment, and she seems quite a different being. Cold weather always makes her more lively; but she had lost the sensation of lassitude during the warm weather that preceded the present frost."

Dec. 31st. "D. is just losing a severe cold (which is now epidemic in Westmoreland). Since discontinuing the powders she has been more costive, and has occasionally had a pain in the shoulder similar to that which she had before commencing the homœopathic treatment, but without the other distressing symptoms."

To take *China*, four globules of the 12th potency, dry, at bedtime, occasionally. Sent eight doses.

April 2nd, 1847. Heard that my patient is quite well, and amazed at the cure, which she attributes entirely to the homœopathic treatment.

April 27th. "D. is far from well. She again suffers from the vomiting (which had disappeared for so many months); occasional giddiness, prickings in the legs, soreness and swelling of the right side, sensation across the body as if the circulation were stopped; slight costiveness. Her face is pale, but not yellow. Though not so well as at last date, she is very much better than when you took her in hand. She takes the powders at long intervals. Immediately after taking each powder, she experienced a slight faintness, and after this passed off she always felt better."

Prescribed as follows:—*China*, one globule of the 1st dilution, May 1st; one globule of the 6th dilution, May 8th; one globule of the 12th dilution, May 15th; one globule of the 30th dilution, May 22nd; two globules of the 30th dilution, June 12th; two globules of the 30th dilution, June 24th; the medicine to be taken dry, at bedtime.

July 21st. "Ever since I last wrote, D. has been becoming stronger, and has been every way better. She can now walk two or three miles without the occurrence of nausea or vomiting, though the exertion somewhat fatigues her."

Repeat the *China* (two globules of the 24th dilution, dry, at bedtime), once a fortnight.

Sept. 3rd. "Last week D. walked four miles on a hilly road, and on the evening of the same day she threw up a small quantity of brownish matter; but next day she felt quite well. She is getting fatter, and is much stronger, being now able to do needle- and house-work without fatigue. She is almost well in every respect. Since she commenced the homœopathic treatment, the black vomiting has very seldom occurred, and the quantity thrown up at a time has generally been small. For some months past, this distressing symptom has almost entirely disappeared."

Continue to take *China* (one globule of

Hosted by Google

the 30th dilution, dry, at bedtime), occasionally, if required.

During the last three years I have reason to believe that no relapse has occurred. Between the 4th of June and the 3rd of September, 1847, I had repeated opportunities of personally observing the condition of the patient.

*Remarks.* In the preceding case, the presumption is exceedingly strong that the cure was really due to the treatment adopted. The patient had been ill for seventeen years, and had been gradually getting worse for the last three years of the term. During that long period she had consulted all the allopathic practitioners of the neighbourhood, and had also at times remained for several months without any medical treatment; but her health still declined visibly. From the day she commenced the homœopathic treatment, she began to improve, and continued to get better, on the whole, until, at the end of a year, her health had become entirely re-established. There were, indeed, two slight exceptions or interruptions to this happy improvement. The first dose of homœopathic medicine caused trembling of the knees, and faintness; and on resuming the medicine after any considerable interregnum, the same symptoms afterwards occurred on several occasions. It is, however, well known that in sensitive patients a temporary aggravation of some of the symptoms is a frequent effect of well-chosen homœopathic remedies, and especially of the first dose. If (as happened in the above case) the exacerbation be trifling and of short duration, it is far from being an untoward circumstance. On the contrary, such aggravations are in a large proportion of instances happy indications of susceptibility on the part of the patient, and augur favourably for the speedy and permanent cure of the malady. This effect is diametrically opposed to the temporary palliation so often caused by allopathic remedies, and almost invariably followed by increased suffering and an aggravation of the disorder.

The second source of interruption to the cure apparently arose from the medicine having been discontinued for too long a period. This is to be inferred from the absence of new symptoms,—the health of the patient having simply ceased to improve. Thus, arguing *à priori*, it would have been wrong to have changed the remedy, because there was no change of symptoms; and reasoning *à posteriori*, we now know that a change was not required, because the remedy first given, of itself sufficed to remove all morbid action. It was merely necessary to continue the medicine until all symptoms of disorder had disappeared; only lengthening the intervals between the doses with returning health. This appears to be the most certain mode of ensuring a speedy cure, and also of preventing relapses, which are often due to the sudden and premature discontinuance of a remedy.

It is likewise to be observed that the faintness and trembling of the knees, which so often immediately followed the exhibition of the medicine in the preceding case, are *China* symptoms. Further, all the symptoms complained of by D. B. are those which *China* has repeatedly produced in healthy persons, and cured in the sick. Lastly, only one remedy having been administered throughout the treatment, the evidence in favour of the cure having been effected by that remedy will, in conjunction with the other considerations above enumerated, be admitted by our allopathic brethren to be as strong as can be afforded, short of positive proof. Had other medicines been employed, either in mixture or separately, and at different times, the cure *might* have been more speedy, or it *might* have been more tardy: but the evidence of the curative influence of any one of the remedies would have been materially weakened. Hence, the preceding case is presented to the readers of the *Homœopathic Times*, not as a "wonderful cure," but as a strong confirmation of the truth of the homœopathic law, of the efficacy of extremely minute doses, and of the specific powers of *China* homœopathically administered.

Onslow Square, July 23, 1850.

Hosted by Google

## OBSERVATIONS ON BLOOD-LETTING.

(Communicated by Dr. ROSENSTEIN.)

"Neque enim unquam ullus morbus calidus per frigida sanatus fuit, nec frigidus per calida, simile autem suum simile frequenter curavit."

PARACELSUS.

EMINENT physiologists, such as Sir Charles Bell, Wilson Philip, Magendie, Flourens, Panissa, Bellingeri, Marshall Hall, John Müller, Tiedemann, Düges, etc., are of opinion that abnormity of the nervous power is the cause of inflammation. Others still think that too great a sanguification is the cause of inflammation.

Andral wishes to substitute the word *hyperemia* for inflammation.*

Cayol,† however, observes, that severe inflammations show no signs of it after death, which would be the case if the origin of the disease could be traced in the blood. The assertion of an increased hematose condition cannot be substantiated, when we consider that a crisis brought about by nature's own exertion, removes all signs of *plethora, orgasm of the blood,* without the aid of the lancet. What diminished the quantity of the blood so suddenly? Besides, plethoric persons are not the only ones inclined to inflammatory maladies: those of a nervous lymphatic temperament are more subject to it. Abstraction of blood by the lancet, or locally by leeches, blister, etc., subdues the disease only temporarily; in most cases the pains and aches return; the same means are used again and again, until the invalid can bear it no longer, and either succumbs at once, or for a time lingers out a miserable existence. If the cause of the disease were understood, and appropriate means were used, we would not have such unhappy scenes constantly brought before our eyes.

The celebrated Dr. Rau says, "I have often the opportunity of seeing young men dismissed from the hospitals, where they have been bled to exhaustion for some inflammatory affection. They never recover their former energy again."

The old antipathic and the specific methods are nowhere more diametrically opposed than in the treatment of inflammations. The former attacks the disease indirectly by the lancet; the latter proceeds directly to regulate the abnormity of the nervous power; and the homœopathist has the satisfaction to save more lives without exhausting those under treatment.

Dr. Rau observes, "I read some months ago in the daily gazettes, that a notable person had died of inflammation of the lungs, of whom it was said, he would have recovered if more blood could have been taken, but his debility would not allow a further abstraction. They should have said, we obstinate persons, not wishing to profit by another and better method, which teaches to use specific remedies in place of the lancet, could not save our patient. I attended this year forty persons with inflammation of the lungs; I did not lose one. It is certainly very grievous to those who have had such experience, to see others still persist in error."

Dr. Trinks, of Dresden, observes:—"During fifteen years' practice I have never ordered bleeding for inflammatory maladies. Many others I know, who have been repeatedly bled, who would have died under repetition of the treatment, but were rescued by the timely administration of specific remedies.

Dr. Leon Simon says, in a lecture delivered at the Royal Athenæum of Paris, "Among the many cases of inflammatory maladies, which I have treated according to the homœopathic principles, there is one which is too precious to me in several respects to allow me to omit it here. In 1831, my son was attacked with pneumonia, for which he was bled five times, and had several blisters applied to the sides and chest. His life was in danger for more than six weeks, and the pneumonia did not truly yield till *Tartar Emetic* was administered according to the formula of Rasori. Even after the employment of this medicine, his convalescence was most imperfect, as I have elsewhere stated,* and he owed his perfect restoration to the use of specific

* Précis d'Anatomie Pathologique.

† Revue Médicale, 1833, Juillet.

* Leçons de Méd. Hom. Paris, 1825, p. 128.

Hosted by Google

remedies. In 1837, he had another attack, and the disease occupied the inferior lobe of the right lung. The disease yielded completely in three days to one dose of *Aconite*, followed by one of *Bryonia*. On the eighth day from the beginning of the attack, the patient had resumed his studies."

Dr. Wurmb, of Vienna, makes some very judicious remarks on blood-letting:*—"In the allopathic school it is especially in *Pleuritis plastica* that recourse is had to the lancet, and if there is much pain and fever present, and the patient be oppressed with dyspnœa, the first step is to bleed; *and this rude procedure they arrogantly style rational treatment.* We have seen that the process of cure in pleuritis consists in the absorption of the fluid, and organization of the plastic lymph; and all that the physician can do is to assist nature to effect this. He must, therefore, endeavour to arrest the progress of the disease, in order to remove the obstacles that oppose the cure. It is hard to see how bleeding can effect these indications; and experience cannot show the success of that practice. Does blood-letting favour absorption? Experience says, no! On the contrary, morbid secretions commonly take place after much blood-letting, and effusions are particularly frequent in patients in a state of anemia.

"Does blood-letting favour the organization of the effused lymph? This no one will in earnest maintain, although, according to Magendie, there never was an absurdity which physicians did not defend. Perhaps it is supposed that bleeding prevents the effusion taking place, or at least, its recurrence. But if the pleuritis begins with severe febrile symptoms, the effusion takes place with such rapidity, as to anticipate the arrival of the physician; and if this should not be the case, the cautious physician will certainly wait to see in what these febrile symptoms issue, as they may as well terminate in typhus, or some exanthematic fever, in which the withdrawal of blood would not be justifiable, even according to the prevailing principles, and just as little could he prove that pleuritis would have come on had he not prevented it by blood-letting. Besides it is false that blood-letting arrests the advancing disease, and prevents the deposition of fresh plastic lymph. Any one who carefully uses the stethoscope and plessimeter, will soon learn that bleeding has absolutely no influence upon the deposit that occurs in pleurisy. If it were possible in bleeding to withdraw only that part of the blood which fed the disease, then were bleeding an inestimable measure; but while we withdraw only a small portion of that part of the blood which fosters the disease, we withdraw a large quantity of good blood, the *pabulum vitæ*; and hence the inutility of blood-letting. We have before observed that the cure begins after the fever has ceased; perhaps then, blood-letting can mitigate and arrest the fever. But since the fever depends on the exudative process, as blood-letting does not arrest that, it is obvious it cannot arrest the fever either; hence also, the reason why it allays the pain. But some reason must exist for its employment; certainly, but the reason is insufficient. It is that the quantity of the blood in the lungs is lessened, and the dyspnœa relieved. This relief can only be temporary, it does not cure the cause of the dyspnœa, nor justify the waste of the most important fluid of the body. After the inflammatory process has subsided, the intrepid allopath advances straightway with his blister or sinapism. In vain is benefit expected from these measures, although Piorry naively expressed his opinion that the serum of the blister must have a marvellous effect in lessening the effusion; and Andral attributes wonderful benefit to the irritation of the skin. Are these gentlemen in earnest? If so, my own explanation is, that blisters operate in France very differently from what they do in Vienna. At the desk indeed, the necessity and propriety of derivative measures in pleurisy may be beautifully demonstrated; but is not this silently refuted by the sober observations of the

* British Journal of Homœopathy, on the Treatment of Pleuritis, by Dr. Wurmb.

Hosted by Google

sick bed and the dissecting room? And we cannot but pity those who praise or adopt a rude practice sprung from the infancy of science. It were, indeed, well if the so-called derivative applications were of a tithe of the advantages that are so elegantly described in books. Sometimes, by the greater severity of the irritated skins, the pleuritic pain is not so much felt; generally, however, the pains continue despite all derivatives; and when the pain abates, during the application of the would-be derivative measures, this is not in consequence of these, and would have occurred of itself at any rate, without torturing the patient."

Dr. Rau remarks: "If I compare the results of the past and present, I cannot but extol the merits of the homœopathic system. Patients are easier cured; no blood-letting is required, and the convalescence is short."

Excessive blood-letting was lately, at least, the order of the day. Robertson advises to take forty-eight ounces of blood from persons attacked with pneumonia.

Broussais and his disciples apply a terrible numbers of leeches to the pit of the stomach. Dr. Billing relates, "that he was once called to see a medical student before dissolution, who, after hearing the discourse of a popular lecturer on the subject of '*knocking down*' inflammation by depletion, had made his fellow-student bleed him till he sank never to rise."

Dr. Rau says, "posterity will judge severely our present vampirism."

There have been at all times distinguished men, who spoke and wrote warmly against the mischief of excessive bleeding.

Y. Seeds* observes, "that water accumulates in the brain during powerful depletion." He cautions practitioners not to bleed patients till the pupil dilates, and the tongue feels cold, and the victim faints.

Weiglein† compared statistically the results of Brown's treatment with the present, statistics speak more in favour of the former. The mortality was less, and the transition into nervous fever was very rare.

Nehrmann‡ observes, that the blood withdrawn causes the remaining part in the lungs to circulate slower, which produces often a feeling of suffocation.

Kühlbrand§ remarks: "Persons suffering an ague with pleurisy, could not bear bleeding, which would turn it into a nervous fever."

Beddoes‖ used powerful excitants after blood-letting, in order to avoid such fatal results.

Speranza¶ has published some remarkable observations, which show that among patients attacked with pneumonia, treated by Brera, the deaths were in direct proportion to the number of bleedings. In 100 cases treated without blood-letting fourteen only died; in 100 cases in which two or three bleedings were practised, nineteen died; in 100 who were bled from three to nine times, twenty-two died; and in 100 who were bled more than nine times sixty-eight died.

Dr. Leon Simon gives the following account of the bleeding system in the hospitals of Paris:—

M. Andral gives a digest of sixty-five pneumonic patients. Out of this number thirty-six died, twenty-seven were cured, giving the proportion of 1 death out of $1.\frac{29}{36}$.

Out of 123 patients ill with peripneumony treated by M. Chomel, at the hospital of La Charité, there were forty deaths, about one-third of the whole number, an enormous mortality, says M. Bouillaud, nearly the same as that of typhoid fever.

Out of ninety pneumonic patients treated by M. Guéneau de Mussy, thirty-eight died;

* Dissert. de Sanguine emisso. Edin. 1835. I have seen twice patients die under the operations in both cases; but a small quantity of blood was taken.

† Ueber die Behandlung der Entzündung ohne Blatentziehung, in den med. Jahrb. des k. k. Oesterreichischen staaten, xxi. Bd. Wien, 1837.

‡ Titzkrift for Läkare och Pharmacenter Forsta Bd. Stockholm, 1832.

§ Wochenschrift für die gesammte Heilkunde, 1835, No. 27.

‖ Giornale dle Medicina geratica compilato da V. C. Brera, vol. iii. Padua, 1813.

¶ Annal. Universal. di Medicina, vol. vii., Agosto et Settembre.

Hosted by Google

mortality 4-9, or about 42 out of every 100.

Out of sixty-three pneumonic patients received in the hospital Cochin, under the care of M. Bertin, sixteen died; mortality about 1 out of 4.

Pneumonia is not the only acute disease for the cure of which the virtues of bleeding have been heralded. In the epidemics of Influenza, Cholera, Typhus, Erysipelas, Scarlatina, and other affections, bleeding has in like manner been proposed and employed.

## Correspondence.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—The Cholera having again made its appearance, I wish to draw your attention to this fearful, but now (thanks to the *facts* developed by Homœopathy) no longer intractable, epidemic.

In the year 1832, I was one of the medical staff appointed to attend those persons afflicted with this appalling disorder, and then witnessed and tried every allopathic mode of treatment, but am sorry to confess that our *experiments*, all of them, rather hastened than retarded this rapid life-destroying disease, and no wonder, for we, instead of aiding Nature's efforts to throw off the distemper, opposed them, and the patient was killed as his vitality became extinguished between the adverse powers. What a false idea for people to imagine that *physic* ever cured persons of anything; how presumptuous in individuals to attempt to dictate to Nature; as well might they say we could create a man, as imagine we could invent a treatment that should serve better than her own rules of action, which are *laws that we must humbly imitate, not oppose.* Every one can perceive that Nature repairs accidents, the broken bone is united, and a hole in the limb healed up by a power within the living body, not by anything superadded, and so it is with other maladies.

Animated matter would have been imperfect indeed without this ability or dominion.

There is within all vital organisms when attacked with disorder or disease, a tendency to return to health, or that state which may be designated *Nature's intent*, where the system strives to reign in harmony with all her surroundings, and when oppressed by troubles or pains, we should hail them with delight as being the heralds whispering hope that Nature is making her efforts to restore us to convalescence. It has for ages been known that in many diseases, so long as there is *pain*, we have expectation of a recovery, but when that ceases, unaccompanied by the changes with which we know she has effected her healing purpose, death is the result. Now in allopathy we use all our efforts to oppose these pains, and efforts which Nature is employing for our recovery, and thus presumptuously *attempt* (for it amounts but to this) to dictate, instead of humbly imitating her laborious endeavours to remove the load that oppresses. Many have witnessed when they heal up an old ulcer (which the economy of the system had formed) by external applications, such as pressure, that some internal organ becomes attacked, which often kills the patient. If parties employed their reflective and comparative faculties, they would perceive that their mode of treatment may be likened to the damming of a river's mouth, the stream will make an attempt to find some other channel; and if it does not, will undermine and destroy the land: and so it is with bodily complaints, if we arrest Nature's endeavours to throw them off, they will sooner or later be distributed or determined upon some other part. Many persons have observed the results of applying cold in gout, it eases the limb, but by metastasis the malady finds its way to the joint of some other limb, and if it does not, will internally attack some vital organ.

In Homœopathy we begin at the other *end* and modestly assist Nature, having learned by previous experiments and experience to copy her dispositions, and here I would set those ignorant of the subject right as to our views expressed in the motto "*like cures like.*" Some have said

Hosted by Google

that if we met with a person that had been poisoned with arsenic, we should give more of the deleterious drug to cure him, but it is not so; we exhibit a medicine that will produce symptoms *similar* to those Nature is making use of or developing, to throw off the injury set up by the invasive object; and in like manner we employ different medicaments to imitate her symptomatic endeavours to get rid of the effects of other poisons, whether from malaria, or the different malign influences to which we are subject.

But to return from our digression:—Feeling that at the present time, cases are useful to arouse the attention of the public, I transmit the following. I was called on Saturday morning last, the 20th instant, to see Mrs. ——, whom I discovered to be the subject of Cholera. During the night she had been attacked with sickness and bilious colliquative diarrhœa, and I found her labouring under violent pains in the stomach, with great anguish and insatiable thirst; there was also vomiting of watery and greenish slimy matter, still accompanied with purgings, both of which were increased after drinking anything. The lips and tongue were dry, there was continued tossing about, with complaints and lamentations, also great anguish and rapid failure of strength, a small trembling pulse, coldness of the skin and clammy perspiration. I ordered *Arsenic*, 3rd dilution, a quarter of a drop every half-hour; after the exhibition of two doses, which she threw up directly, perhaps from the quantity of fluid, they sent again, and on visiting my patient, I found, in addition to the above symptoms, that the pulse was a mere flutter; the face was hippocratic, the cheeks hollow, nose pointed, eyes dull and very much sunk, tongue and breath cold, the former being covered with a thick white coating; the evacuations had increased, and were mixed with white flocks; violent cramps in the legs, face extremely pale, eyes surrounded with a livid circle, features expressive of deep anguish, excruciating colic round the navel; the hands were blue and the nails black, drawing and cramps in the fingers, the skin was shrivelled; absence of any action in the kidneys. Observing these symptoms I ordered *Veratrum* 3rd dilution, one-fourth of a drop every twenty minutes in small teaspoonfuls of water. On leaving her this time I called on Mr. Wilson, who kindly said he would visit her with me, but we agreed to first wait the action of the medicine I had directed to be given. In the course of two hours we called on the patient together, and found her better: the pulse had rallied, the skin becoming warmer; the eyes were less sunk, and the pallor was disappearing; the voice louder, and articulation more easy and ready. On examining the evacuations, we found they had assumed more positively that character belonging to Cholera, viz. like rice-gruel, with its peculiar accompanying odour; there was still clamminess of the tongue, so that the finger adhered to it; there were also borborygmi. Having consulted together, we agreed to give *Phosphoric Acid*, and ordered the 3rd dilution, one-fourth of a drop every fifteen minutes, which appeared to act like a charm; the patient soon became easy, and towards night obtained two hours' sleep. On visiting her on the following morning (the 21st), I found she had slept at intervals; the pulse was getting full, and the skin rather too warm. This was, no doubt, the reaction (they having given her a little brandy); and as there was pain in the epigastrium, with frequent but ineffectual want to evacuate, and still great debility and coldness internally, rather than externally, I ordered *Nux Vomica*, of the same strength and quantity as the former, to be given every half-hour, and afterwards once in two hours. On the 22nd I found all the bad symptoms abated; she had slept for four hours at a time, the tongue was getting clean, the countenance was cheerful and happy, and she wished to have some beef-tea; her previous beverage being cold milk and water, with now and then a piece of ice put in the mouth, or iced water. I allowed her to have the beef-tea; on the evening of this day she had partaken of a little lamb, which being young meat, was not fit for her; but when I visited her on the 23rd, I found her still progressing towards health, but very weak and sore, especially where the muscles had been affected with cramps.

On the 24th she was out of danger.

On the 25th she was still better, and rather cross—a good sign. I should state that about this period last year, when I was out of town, her husband, a man seventy years of age, and the subject of hernia, became attacked with Cholera, and was treated homœopathically by my pupil, Mr. Cattell, with like success, he having all the extreme symptoms of this dire malady.

Yours, etc.,

23, Duke Street, J. HANDS, M.R.C.S.
Grosvenor Square.

Hosted by Google

# THE HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL,

**For the Treatment of Patients on the Homœopathic Principle.**

**PATRONS.**

HIS EXCELLENCY CHEVALIER BUNSEN, MIN. PLEN. AND ENV. EX. PRUSSIA.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF HAMILTON, K.G., F.R.S., F.S.A.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF WILTON.

**PRESIDENT.**

THE LORD ROBERT GROSVENOR, M.P.

**VICE-PRESIDENTS.**

THE HON. A. H. MORETON | C. P. LESLIE, ESQ., M.P. | J. M. MOLYNEUX, ESQ.
J. H. LANGSTON, ESQ., M.P. | JAS. WILSON, ESQ., M.P. | WILLIAM LEAF, ESQ.
REV. T. R. EVEREST.

**TRUSTEES.**

J. H. LANGSTON, ESQ., M.P. | WILLIAM L. LEAF, ESQ. | CHARLES HUNT, ESQ.

**TREASURER**—WILLIAM LEAF, ESQ., 39, Old Change.

**BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.**

The Hon. AUGUSTUS H. MORETON, 4, Southwick-street, Hyde-park
J. H. LANGSTON, ESQ., M.P., Hyde-park-terrace
C. P. LESLIE, ESQ., M.P., 48, Berkeley-square
MAJOR TYNDALE, 38, Gloucester-ter., Hyde-park
WILLIAM H. ASHURST, ESQ., Old Jewry
F. J. SMITH, ESQ., 74, Old Broad-street
S. SUGDEN, ESQ., Aldermanbury
FREDERIC SANDOZ, ESQ., Canonbury-park
WILLIAM STEPHENSON, ESQ., 13, Parliament-st.
A. P. PHELPS, ESQ., 10, Regent-street
J. M. DOUGLAS, ESQ., Lambeth
WILLIAM WARNE, ESQ., 3, Clarendon-road North, Notting-hill
EDWARD HUNT, ESQ., 34, Great Winchester-street
JOHN MILLER, ESQ., 4, Queen-street-place, City
THOMAS H. JOHNSTON, ESQ., Cecil-street, Strand
JOSEPH GLOVER, ESQ., 3, Harrington-square, Camden-town
W. A. CASE, ESQ., 20, Upper Gower-street
ALLAN TEMPLETON, ESQ., 24, Basing-lane
C. WILKINSON, ESQ., Clapham-park, Surrey
THOMAS JONES, ESQ., Clapham-park, Surrey.

Donations and Subscriptions already advertised, **£3,078 : 11s. : 6d.**

ADDITIONAL.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mrs. Heales | £5 | 0 | 0 | Patrick Dudgeon, Esq. | £10 | 10 | 0 |
| John M'Dowall, Esq. | A 1 | 1 | 0 | Ditto ditto | A 3 | 3 | 0 |
| J. R. Russell, Esq., M.D. | A 2 | 2 | 0 | George Hayward, Esq. | A 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Henry Naish, Esq. | 1 | 0 | 0 | Colonel Blois | A 1 | 1 | 0 |
| John Burton, Esq. | A 1 | 1 | 0 | Miss Brown | A 1 | 1 | 0 |
| R. C. Marsden, Esq. | 5 | 5 | 0 | Alfred Waterhouse, Esq. | A 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Josiah Stone, Esq. | A 1 | 1 | 0 | | | | |

THE Board of Management have the pleasure of announcing to the Subscribers and to the Public, that highly eligible Premises have been engaged for the purposes of the Hospital, at No. 39, BLOOMSBURY SQUARE, which, it is confidently hoped, will be ready for the reception of Patients in the early part of next month.

The objects of the Hospital are—

I. To relieve the poor, who suffer from acute disease, by receiving them into the Hospital.

II. To give relief to out-door patients.

III. To afford facilities to the Medical Student or Inquirer, for obtaining a knowledge of the Homœopathic doctrine and practice; at the bedside of the patient; by clinical lectures; and by lectures, in the Hahnemann School to be attached to the Hospital, on the Homœopathic Therapeutics, and Materia Medica.

Subscriptions and Donations are earnestly solicited on behalf of the Hospital, and will be received by the Treasurer, WILLIAM LEAF, Esq., 39, Old Change, or any Member of the Board, or may be paid into the account of "THE HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL," with Messrs. GLYN & Co., Bankers, Lombard-street; or Messrs. DRUMMOND, Bankers, Charing-cross; advice of such payment being respectfully requested to be sent to the Treasurer for acknowledgment.

*August* 1, 1850. WILLIAM WARNE, HON. SEC.

# THE WATER CURE.

DR. WILSON, of MALVERN, at the request of a large circle of Patients, will continue to visit London the first Tuesday in every month, and may be consulted on August 6th, at Hathaway's Hotel, Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, from 10 to 4, his colleague, DR. STUMMES, superintending the establishment during his absence.

Homœopathic Patients may also consult Dr. W. as to those domestic Water Cure processes that are combined with so much efficacy with Homœopathic treatment.

Hosted by Google

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.
Review of British and Foreign Medical Science and Literature.

"RESPICE, ASPICE, PROSPICE."—St. Bernard.

No. 54. Vol. II. SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1850. [Unstamped 3d. Stamped 4d.

## Communications.

### HOMŒOPATHIC CONGRESS AT HAMM, ON THE 31st JULY, 1850.

The meeting was presided over by Dr. Von Bönninghausen.

Dr. Stenz, of Bonn, delivered a discourse on the *vexata quæstio* of the dose, and stated as the result of his experience, that it was impossible to fix a normal standard for the dose, that should be applicable for all cases of diseases. As a rule having some approximation to the character of a general maxim, he stated, that the lower doses were more suitable for acute, the higher for chronic diseases. But this was not the opinion of all homœopathists. Thus, Rau held an exactly opposite opinion; and even Stapf, whose attachment to the higher dilutions was well known, had experienced the best results in the treatment of chronic skin diseases from the lower triturations of *Graphites* and *Carbo veg.* He held it, however, to be quite a fallacy to assume that acute diseases were always better treated by the lower, and chronic by the higher dilutions; and it was equally wrong to say, that children required either the higher or lower dilutions. For the cure of some cases, it was absolutely necessary to use the more massive doses, for others the higher and highest potencies were required.

Dr. Bönninghausen related the case of a child who was affected with great congestion to the head, and lay in a perfectly comatose state, for which *Bell.* was decidedly indicated. He gave *Bell.* 200, with no result. He then gave 30, no change was effected; *Bell.* 6 failed equally to produce the slightest alteration. He then gave *Bell.* 2,500, and in a few hours amendment set in, and in forty-eight hours the child was perfectly cured. He laid it down as a general rule, that it was better, in repeating a medicine, to go from the lower to the higher, than from the higher to the lower dilutions. He now very rarely administered anything below the 200th potency, even in acute diseases.

Dr. Gauwerky, of Soost, mentioned two cases, one of which bore out Dr. Von Bönninghausen's remark, the other did not. The latter was a case of aphthæ of the mouth in a child. The whole mouth and throat were thickly set with white aphthous spots, and when the white deposit fell off, the parts beneath bled freely. There was much mucus in the throat, that threatened to suffocate the child. *Iod.* he conceived to be indicated. He gave it in the 200th dilution, it did good for a little, but its good effects soon ceased. He gave it in the 30th, then in the 3rd dilution, with the same result; the case grew even worse than before. Still convinced that *Iod.* was the proper remedy, he gave the mother tincture of *Iod.*, four drops for a dose. The disease was thereby cured in such a rapid manner, that it seemed to have been blown away.

The other case was one of fungus hæmatodes in a man. The patient lost much blood every day from the tumour. *Phos.* 30 did nothing, but *Phos.* 200 effected a most rapid cure.

Dr. Bönninghausen mentioned a case of fungus hæmatodes of the cheek, which he cured with a single dose of *Staphysagria* 200.

Dr. Gauwerky detailed a case of ascites in a lady, which, after much allopathic treatment, was rapidly cured by *Lycopodium*, 30.

Dr. Stenz said he had had several cases



Hosted by Google

similar to that one of Dr. Gross, detailed in the *N. Archiv*, where weak labour-pains were instantly made energetic by the use of *Sec. corn.*, 200.

Dr. Gauwerky related the case of a lady affected with pleuro-pneumonia, in which he had vainly tried *Acon.*, *Bry.*, and *Arn.* The breathing became shorter and shorter, the cough more and more troublesome. He gave in the morning a dose of *Rhus;* this was soon followed by a sound sleep of several hours' duration; but in the evening the patient got out of bed, walked out of the house, and threw herself into the well. He asked whether this extraordinary catastrophe might not have been the result of the pathogenetic action of *Rhus.*

Dr. Bönninghausen was of opinion that it ought to be attributed to the *Rhus*, as that medicine had an almost precisely similar symptom in its proving. He attributed this effect to the fact of the *Rhus* having been given in the morning; he often found bad results to ensue from giving medicines in the morning, and he now only gave them in the evening.

Dr. Bönninghausen next read a communication respecting a case of hydrophobia resulting from the bite of a mad dog, which had given rise to a conflict with the medical faculty and the municipal authorities.

Dr. Dudgeon detailed the histories of the two cases of hydrophobia that had been successfully treated in England by homœopathic remedies, which excited a great deal of interest among the assembled physicians.

Dr. Bönninghausen directed attention to the frequency of the occurrence of scrofula after vaccination, which he ascribed to the inoculation of that disease, along with the vaccine matter; and further remarked, that he had found *Thuja* quite specific in the small-pox, which it cured without leaving the slightest mark. He gave it in the 200th dilution, one dose alternately with *Merc.* 200, every second day. He gave it in alternation with *Merc.*, because *Thuja* did not bear repetition well without an intercurrent remedy.

A variety of other interesting matter was brought forward and discussed, but as it was more of a local than a general interest, relating chlefly to the relation of Homœopathy to the state, it need not be detailed. Before the meeting separated, Dr. Bönninghausen expressed the pleasure himself and colleagues experienced at seeing some of their English brethren amongst them, and hoped that at the next assembly of the North-German homœopathists, they would have the pleasure of seeing a larger number of them.

Drs. Davenport and Dudgeon of London were present, and it was announced that next year the meeting would be held at the Hotel at Deutz, opposite Cologne, on the 31st July.

---

## ON DIET AND REGIMEN; ITS OBJECT AND IMPORTANCE.

BY DR. GRIESSELICH.

It is a generally acknowledged fact, that the state of the organism is very essentially influenced by the manner of living while in health; nourishment, clothing, habitation, agitations of mind, passions, etc., do at one time promote and at another time disturb health.

The science of regimen has acquired a large field, and in numerous writings has this subject been discussed; where advice is given, as to what is to be done and what to be avoided, in order to retain health. However, in healthy days no attention is paid to it, and as the health generally moves within certain limits, so are small deviations either not taken notice of—especially as a great many persons do not at all observe themselves—or pass quickly away as light indispositions, when the warning is also quickly forgotten.

Whatever we appropriate to ourselves to satisfy our wants, as for instance, nourishment, can generally be considered as *natural stimulants*, intended to keep the organism at that necessary stage, wherein the so-called vital chemism, formation, and retroformation, can regularly take place. This is the object of the science of health

Hosted by Google

*for the healthy;* he that attains it, is *disease preventing.* Physicians can do a great deal in this respect by imparting proper information.

The physician can, however, *methodically* assist and disturb formation and retroformation by placing the patient in corresponding external influences. This is the object of *the diet for the sick,* which does not confine itself to eating and drinking, or the removal of injurious influences, but includes *the whole regimen* for the sick.

The science of health is very frequently only regarded from its *negative* side, and its *positive* element wholly overlooked; it is, however, full as true, that diseases can only be cured by a corresponding change in the manner of living, as diseases can by the latter be produced, and furthermore, that the effect of the remedy adapted to the individual case can essentially be supported, yet even as surely suppressed or annulled, if the whole be changed by the so-called non-medicinal agents. Father Hippocrates had already cultivated the science of health; he knew and appreciated its whole value, and afterwards only was it that all curative power was placed in the remedies, and the regimen was the more neglected.

It belongs to the doctrine of the diet to discuss this subject; it is sufficient here to refer to the alternative relation between the *dietetics* aud the *medical art* properly so called. The dietetics have acquired another physiognomy by the "organic chemistry" of Liebig, and his theory of the real agents of nourishment and respiration: but here has the mere chemism received evidently a too one-sided power. That coffee was a "nutrition," and beer a "respiration" assisting agent, looks too much like nitrogen favoritism.

Boiker again deprived coffee (and also tea) of its nourishing quality;* he justly points to the main law of dietetics for the preservation of health, "the change of nourishment;" in diseases also, a dietetic uniformity is generally not of durable benefit, and causes great mutation. This is plainly seen by the deprivation and starving cures.

Hahnemann gave this subject his particular attention, so that many of his opponents would only acknowledge the dietetic side in his doctrine, asserting that a homœopathic cure was no more than one effected by the "regimen." a *cure of nature;* inferring—from this false supposition, and also from the superstitious imagination of a medicinal omnipotence in contradistinction to the impotence of mere dietetic influences,—that the dose of a homœopathic remedy = 0.

Hahnemann expressed his opinion, at an early stage, in relation to "diet and regimen." He entreats the physicians to give force to their dietetic directions, and let patients seek other help, if they cannot withstand temptations.

He alludes to many medical errors respecting diet, giving to *habit* and *instinct* their dues, and dissuading from great dietetic alterations in chronic diseases; however, if it be found necessary to make considerable alterations, the physician ought first attentively to observe how far these benefit the patient, before giving any medicine. He further remarks, *that he has cured the most difficult chronic diseases, without any particular change in the diet;* he recommends moderation throughout, and avoidance of some things that would derange the action of the remedies, as acids, where narcotic remedies are employed, salted viands during the use of *Corrosive sublimate,* &c.; believing herewith "to have done enough." He recommends *simplicity* for all, in order not to impair the judgment while considering what is due to the remedy and what to the change of diet.

The instructions in the Organon are rather *prohibitions* than *precepts;** the small dose of the homœopathic remedy ought not "by heterogeneous medicinal influences" to be overthrown, extinguished, or disturbed. Consequently, in chronic diseases all impediments to the effect of the remedies, depending upon the regimen must be removed. Hahnemann forbids, there-

* Hygeia, xxii. 519.

* Fifth edit. § 259.

Hosted by Google

fore, coffee, tea, medicinal beer, cordials, spices, perfumes, medicinal herbs for soups, etc., furthermore, a sedentary life, wool upon the skin, night revelling, unnatural excitement, passionate gambling, etc., etc.

At the same time, however, he advises that the diet should not be made troublesome to the patient by prohibiting "rather indifferent articles." Innocent diversion, active exercise in the fresh air in almost any weather; appropriate, nourishing, non-medical edibles and beverages he considers to be assisting means of cure in chronic diseases.

Hahnemann has otherwise not acknowledged any rules of diet and regimen as suitable for all cases, but, on the contrary, has urged individualization; * he limits the attendance of theatres, forbids totally playing at cards; smoking and snuffing are to be reduced, and by younger people left off; he admits even some coffee, and tea, and wine, when the patient has for years been habituated to them; the limited enjoyment does not impair the cure under such circumstances; spirituous liquors must be avoided, or wine substituted for them. The directions in his work on chronic diseases being equally removed from troublesome pedantry, as from misplaced concession, are worthy to be followed; the "psychical influences are also especially appreciated, which are frequently of much greater importance than the material."

The observations of Hahnemann are principally of an individual character; it seemed to him that the effect of *Sepia* was diminished under the use of vegetable acids, while the effect of *Belladonna* was increased by vinegar, etc.

Hartmann treated Hahnemann's dietetics in a particular essay.†

Notwithstanding the warnings of Hahnemann, his dietetic directions have not unfrequently been put into very narrow limits by some, while others again have paid too little regard to diet; and in this the dietetics, especially for chronic patients, may become either a matter of torment or ridicule, or of frivolous negligence.

* Chronic Diseases, vol. i. p. 190.
† Dietetics for the Sick.

Hahnemann's proposition is also the leading principle here: "investigate what the totality of the individual case requires, and take the dietetic measures accordingly." By this rule only can be ascertained whatever impedes the removal of the disease, what supports the sick, what the convalescent organism is in need of, to arrive at its former normal state.

The whole science of dietetics is to us a highly important *ally*, which can successfully be employed to the most various purposes in diseases, to be taught by the *therapeia especialis*, which must contain *every thing* that enters into the treatment of the diseases in question. It is not so much the point *to remove impediments*, which oppose the effects of the remedies, as it is to *put the organism in the proper relation to the external world*, which, however, does not only consist in paying attention to the *quantitative*, (by deducing from the organism the too much and giving the too little,) but principally in the giving of the *qualitative appropriate*; that which is best adapted and most suitable to the individuality and existing circumstances. And this is the *dietetic simile*, which will be *assimilated* and even becomes a part of the organism, (and after this action has been accomplished, the remainder is expelled from the system as heterogeneous.) Under the influence of life the chemical processes operate; digestion, sanguification, respiration, deserve our notice as vital-chemical actions from the dietetical point of view. The dietetics also are based principally upon the "Homoion."

---

## DISPENSARY PRACTICE, WITH CLINICAL COMMENTS.

By Edward C. Chepmell, M.D. Edin.

*(Continued from Vol. I., page 780.)*

### Case XI.

### Dysentery.

Islington Homœopathic Dispensary, 26th Sept., 1845.

— R——n, aged eleven months, of lymphatic temperament, and of a fair complexion, with light hair and eyes. Her

Hosted by Google

mother is rather delicate; otherwise her family is tolerably healthy.

Symptoms of having caught cold appeared about a fortnight ago, which seemed to yield to *Nux Vom.*, administered by her father. A short, dry, ringing cough, chiefly during sleep, attended with slight febrile symptoms, however, shortly supervened.

Last Saturday (22nd) the cough became rather more urgent and was accompanied by diarrhœa, together with much increase of the fever. On Sunday the alvine dejections were very slimy and green, and occurred much oftener. On the following day they continued very slimy, and were tinged with blood; their frequency increasing. Yesterday the stools became alarmingly frequent, so that the parents resolved upon no longer delaying medical advice.

*Aconitum and Merc. sol.*, of the middle dilutions, had been administered, without much apparent benefit; light arrow-root and beef-tea had, moreover, been given to *support the strength*, and which, as might have been expected, passed through the bowels immediately after they had reached the stomach, *thereby greatly increasing the vital depression.*

Since last night the bowels have acted nearly every ten minutes; half an hour being the longest interval. The dejections are slimy and tinged with blood, scanty or copious according as the intervals of rest are shortened or prolonged, accompanied by very distressing tenesmus and straining, so that the bowel seems almost to protrude. Much thirst, no appetite; abdomen hot; fever, with general heat of skin. The infant cries from pain, and remains with its legs drawn up against the abdomen.

Pulse frequent (its frequency could not be ascertained with accuracy, as the infant persisted in moving its arm), probably about 130, of better strength than would have been supposed from the physical prostration which is manifested.

The cough still continues, but, beyond what is indicated by a few slight wheezing and sibilant râles, the lungs are not materially involved in the vital conflict.

Since her attack she has become very thin, especially within the last two or three days. She has not slept for several nights. In the daytime she remains with her eyes closed, but does not seem to sleep. Nothing seems to attract her attention, and she manifests no pleasure at the sight of her parents.

*Prescription.—Merc. sublimat. corrosiv.* 1 drop, 5th dilution, and *Aconitum*, 1 drop, 3rd dilution, in doses of a sixth part alternately every three hours.

*Diet.* Weak gum and water. To be given half a teaspoonful at a time.

*Clin. Obs.—Merc. corros.* was prescribed on account of the great similarity of its action upon the colon and its mucous membrane with nature's efforts at this stage of dysentery. The diarrhœa which it causes is attended with much heat, especially of a local character, violent cutting pains in the bowels with straining and tenesmus, and also with ardent thirst. The stools are loose, mucous, and sanguineous, with or without admixture of bile; sometimes consisting of pure blood, or mucous shreds only.

Sept. 25th. Has had a good night. The motions have been much less frequent, and she has slept occasionally during the intervals; the general restlessness has also been much less.

To-day the pulse is more regular, and little above the normal frequency. The stools are green and slimy, but with much less admixture of blood, and occurring at much longer intervals (generally from half an hour to two hours); there is, however, still considerable tenesmus.

The abdomen is less hot, and the legs are not so frequently drawn up. Tongue coated and red at the edges and tip; breath very fetid; skin moist and cool: still considerable thirst; alternations of depression with irritability and peevishness of temper. Upon the whole, seems to be in much less pain, and she is no longer constantly crying.

*Prescription. — Chamom.*, 1 drop, 3rd dilution, and *Merc. sub. corros.*, I drop, 5th dilution, in doses of a sixth alternately every three hours.

Hosted by Google

Diet as before.

*Clin. Obs.*—As the stools were beginning to assume the appearance and character of those so frequently observed in infantile diarrhœa (green and slimy), at the period of dentition, the indication for *Chamom.* will be understood. Had the vital depression continued, and the efforts of nature, notwithstanding the exhibition of the *Corrosive Sublimate* and *Acon.*, afforded no relief, *Arsen.* would have been prescribed.

Sept. 26th. Has passed a good night, having slept uninterruptedly for several hours. Evacuations less frequent, green and slimy, without blood; tenesmus slight; fetor of breath diminished; appetite and strength returning; spirits improved.

*Prescription.—Sulph.*, 2 globules, 12th dilution, dry upon the tongue; and after an interval of four hours, *Chamom.*, 1 drop, 3rd dilution, a sixth part every four hours.

Diet as before, with a little milk and water. The milk and water to be discontinued, if it should cause aggravation.

Sept. 28th. Yesterday the dejections were less frequent, having occurred only three or four times in the twenty-four hours. To-day there is a slight return of tenesmus, and a little blood has been passed with the evacuations, which have improved in appearance in other respects. Appetite and strength increasing.

*Prescription.—Merc. corros.*, 1 drop, 5th dilution, a sixth part thrice a day.

*Diet.* Gum-water, milk and water, the milk to be increased if the improvement is maintained. A little thin arrow-root to be allowed when the relaxation ceases.

Sept. 30th. Continues to improve; bowels very slightly relaxed; appetite increasing.

No medicine prescribed.

*Diet.* Thin arrow-root, half a teacupful at a time.

*Clin. Obs.*—It was deemed advisable to give the patient a rest from further medicinal action, and to watch nature's efforts for fresh indications.

Oct. 3rd. The improvement is maintained, and there is no longer any restlessness at night. Appetite and strength daily increasing. Bowels no longer relaxed; motions natural, with the exception of a few streaks of blood.

She has now returned to her ordinary diet.

*Prescription.—Chamom.*, 3 globules, 12th dilution, to be taken dry.

Oct. 8th. She is now quite convalescent, and has, in a great measure, regained flesh and strength. Appetite good; tongue clean; bowels regular. She is again very lively and playful.

*Prescription.—Sulph.*, 3 globules, 30th dilution, to be taken dry.

Some months after, this little girl had rather a severe attack of pneumonia, from which she soon recovered under homœopathic treatment. Previously her health was very good, and since that time, when last heard of (in the course of the following spring), had continued so.

*Clin. Obs.*—Most writers upon morbific poisons are agreed that dysentery owes its origin to some miasmatic poison, *sui generis* (in a measure analogous to the marsh miasm, which engenders intermittent fever), which has invaded a system predisposed to its baneful influence by chronic gastro-enteric derangement,—an opinion which the experience of medical officers attached to armies and fleets seems to confirm. Such being the generally received view, the only legitimate conclusion which can be arrived at by those who hold it, must be that, by means of the inflammatory process to which the colic villous coat and submucous tissues are subjected, the morbific principle is eliminated along with their extraordinary secretions. The success of the ordinary treatment by mercurials, ipecacuanha, and cathartics of various kinds can admit of no other philosophical explanation. It affords one of the many proofs that Homœopathy confirms what is certain, and explains what is doubtful, in the medical practice of all ages.

—

Hosted by Google

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10TH, 1850.

WE have endeavoured, again and again, to rouse the enthusiasm of the professed adherents of Homœopathy, medical and non-medical. That neither we, nor others, have succeeded, is confessed: but after all, fruit may appear abundantly from the seed sown, sooner or later. We must, perforce, bide our time. A distinguished lay advocate of Homœopathy tried some years ago to stimulate a distinguished professional homœopathist to use his best endeavours to bring the subject of Homœopathy energetically and demonstratively before the public; but the medical said to the non-medical, "You are mistaken, my good sir, in this matter; Homœopathy cannot be forced like cucumbers." Years have passed; hyacinthine curls have become fewer on the imperial brow; youth has been changed into middle age, and middle age into age since then—and the *cucumber has still to be forced:* in other words, the homœopathic public has to be encouraged, incited, provoked to deal justly to themselves, and to the Cause they profess to uphold.

In this war of the true Medical Reform, as in unholy wars, money is the sinews. Without funds for public purposes, talent is of no avail, and the amaranthine crown of Genius, though it cannot wither, cannot bloom in this inclement sky; its very existence is unknown. We glory in the Medical Reform we advocate; and we have need to have strong faith in its indestructible reality, or we should indeed be discouraged, and be fain to abandon our aspirations and our hopes, our aims and our endeavours. All great Reforms have been achieved by united action on the part of true Reformers.

We have reason to believe that many of those who have taken up Homœopathy on conviction, are yet ignorant of its scope and tendency; of its fulness and comprehensiveness; and if this be the case even with professional adherents, how great must be the ignorance of those who are opposed to it.

We doubt not that most of the old-school practitioners really believe that professional homœopathists merely minister to the quackish element of the public mind, ever on the look-out for novelty, ever seeking some *El Dorado*, and never finding it.

We are assured that the best and only answer to such an unhappy delusion would be the establishment of a securely-endowed large Homœopathic Hospital, such as we would desire to have in the Hahnemann and its clinical School.

A Homœopathic Hospital, worthy the name, established in London, would not only meet all the requirements of the case, but would be of immense service to the not over well-informed of our own body, and the altogether ignorant of the old school. In carrying out this great undertaking, we require the energetic assistance of men well qualified for the responsible duties which will be connected with their appointment. We would be disposed to solicit the valuable assistance of a few well-tried and distinguished non-resident disciples of Hahnemann, who might be induced to reside in this metropolis and take a part in a noble institution, properly endowed, but who would have nothing to do with an ephemeral affair.

Our urgent advocacy of the Hahnemann Hospital and School has for its objects the highest aims—permanent endurance and security in results. With ample means and sufficient energy on the part of all who have Homœopathy at heart, we believe the Hahnemann Hospital will become a noble institution.

It is certain that most of our opponents honestly believe that we are either fools or knaves: fools on the one hand for receiving a fatuity for a fact, a nonentity for a reality —as they assert; or knaves, if not believing in the truth of the homœopathic doctrine and practice, we profess to believe it for the sake of filthy lucre.

Hosted by Google

Though this is indisputable, it is no less so that the bulk of our professional body has shown a criminal indifference to the success of this Hahnemann Hospital and School, projected for the very purpose of meeting all the difficulties of the case. They know they are accused of quackery and dishonesty, and yet will take no pains and use no means to secure the success of an undertaking, which will at once improve the value of the homœopathic practice, relieve the sufferings of the poor, and enlighten the ignorance of our antagonists.

We understand that there is at present no prospect of the amalgamation of the two metropolitan hospitals; we believe that the fault lies not with those who manage the affairs of the Hahnemann Hospital.

With respect to our opponents, who think that those among us, who are not fools, are knaves, and practise what we know to be valueless, we can only say—"Go to Vienna or Paris, and see the practice of Fleischmann or Tessier. We had hoped to invite you to a *large* hospital in London, where you might have seen acute diseases of every variety treated on a large scale; but this, as yet, through lukewarmness and apathy, we are denied; our professional colleagues are indifferent; they do not mind being called quacks, impostors, and rascals; they seem even pleased with the soft impeachment: and the homœopathic public of the British empire, taking the cue from their professional advisers, have subscribed for the endowment of the Hahnemann just twice the sum Jenny Lind obtained for the Brompton Hospital by one concert. We are told that the amount already subscribed is very large for the time, and circumstances of individuals. We are of a very different opinion. We think the wealthy of our land, who are professed homœopathists, ought ere this to have subscribed £30,000, instead of little more than £3,000; but we cannot help it. Another year we may, perhaps, be able to invite you to see some real practice on a large scale, and to prove to you that we really have faith in the homœopathic law and therapeutics."

The public journals inform us that £5000, £4000, £3000, etc. etc., have been collected in this or that town—for what? to raise a monument to the memory of a Man who needs no monument—Sir Robert Peel. What is the value of this stone or marble to him, to his family, or to his country?

A statesman, like Peel, has his name engraved on the page of history: no one disdained such folly more heartily than he did. But here is a medical reform, confessedly of the most vital importance to the living and those that are to live, generation after generation, and the whole sum raised for the Hahnemann Hospital and School is only twice as much as the Swedish Nightingale obtained for a hospital by one concert—and as much as a third-rate town collects for a pile of stone or a bit of marble in honour of a great man—whose honour needs not the tribute.

"We are doing very well in a small way" is not the sort of answer the promoters of the Hahnemann Hospital should make to inquirers. They require the lofty sentiments, and should be empowered to use the lofty language of Luther. When we consider the indifference and lukewarmness of those who should be advocates, in season and out of season, of our righteous Cause, we cannot say otherwise than—

"It is not, and it cannot come to good."

Life must be breathed into the dry bones—the skeleton must be clothed with thews, and sinews, and muscles — the nervous force of a generous enthusiasm must be applied to the organism—or this must be added to the untold millions of noble conceptions which lie undeveloped, infructuous, profitless.

"Sunt delicta tamen quibus ignovisse velimus"—

There are some faults we should be glad to forgive—this apparent indifference to the Cause we profess is one of them—if it be followed by a noble alacrity.

Hosted by Google

## TABLE OF PATIENTS

*Treated at the Clinique Homœopathique of Vienna during the First Quarter of* 1850.

| DISEASES. | No. | Cured. | Ameliorated. | Not Cured. | Dead. | Remaining. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apoplexy | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Angina | 11 | 11 | — | — | — | — |
| Cardialgia | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| Catarrh, acute | 19 | 17 | — | — | — | 2 |
| — chronic | 5 | — | 4 | — | — | 1 |
| — intestinal | 11 | 9 | — | — | — | 2 |
| — laryngeal | 4 | 4 | — | — | — | — |
| — ventricular | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Cephalalgia | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Chlorosis | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| Conjunctivitis | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Delirium of drunkards | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Dysmenorrhea | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| Endometritis | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Enteritis chron. | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Exudatio pleuritica | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Hæmoptoe | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Herpes zoster | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Hydrops univ. | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Hypertrophia hepatis | 3 | — | 2 | — | — | 1 |
| Icterus | 3 | 3 | — | — | — | — |
| Impetigo | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Intermittens | 27 | 13 | — | — | — | 14 |
| Irritatio spinalis | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Metrorrhagia | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| Nephritis | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Ophthalmia ulcerosa | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| — scrophulosa | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Parotitis | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Peritonitis | 4 | 3 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Pleuritis | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| Pneumonia | 4 | 3 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Phlegmon | 3 | 2 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Rheumat. acut. | 9 | 9 | — | — | — | — |
| — chronic | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Sarcoma ventriculi | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Tænia | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Tuberculosis | 6 | — | 2 | — | 2 | 2 |
| Typhus | 25 | 18 | — | — | 1 | 6 |
| Urticaria | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Variola | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Vitium cordis | 2 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| Total | 170 | 115 | 12 | — | 4 | 39 |
| Brought in Dying | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | — |

## HOMŒOPATHY IN HIGH PLACES.

We request the attention of our readers to the quotation we give from the *Medical Times* of the 27th July, and then to our remarks:—

"It being reported in Halifax and the neighbourhood, by the homœopathists, that Dr. Holland, Physician Extraordinary to the Queen, is treating homœopathically the Royal children, it would be interesting to the profession generally to know if such a report is correct, and to ascertain the facts from Dr. Holland himself, as, if the report be unfounded, he cannot object to a public refutation of it; and, if correct, Dr. Holland must be a conscientious disciple of Hahnemann, and cannot therefore object to an avowal of his opinions.

"[We publish the above paragraph, in order more effectually to give the most unqualified and indignant contradiction to the very scandalous report. Dr. Holland is an eminent and distinguished physician, and one whose views have been too well known and respected by the profession, for the last thirty years, to allow the breath of suspicion to tarnish, even for a moment, his bright professional conduct. Moreover, Dr. Holland has never yet visited the Royal children. Such an infamous report, therefore, must have originated with wicked and designing men, and been propagated for purposes of deception, and to support as great a fallacy as was ever yet conceived.

"Sir James Clark is the Physician in Ordinary to the Queen and to her family; and we most unequivocally assert, that, as long as he holds his high and distinguished position, none but good and sound practice will find access to the Palace.—Ed. *Med. Times*.]"

This is sheer fatuity. Dr. Holland, one of the physicians extraordinary to the Queen, is not a homœopathist; he does not attend the Royal children. We have never heard that any medical man has at any time prescribed homœopathic remedies for them. We give the total of what we know concerning the Palace in relation to Homœopathy.

Dr. Dunsford attended for a short time, some years ago, the late Queen Adelaide. She desisted from the treatment at the desire of the good king, William IV.

Several of the branches of the Royal Family, and some of the personages attached to the late and to the present Court, have been treated homœopathically.

We have heard, and we believe it to be true, that the Royal Stud has only homœopathic treatment.

Hosted by Google

But while we disavow the report of the Royal children having been ever treated homœopathically by any medical man, we are quite prepared to avow our firm conviction that their Royal parents would laugh to scorn the medical opposition to our better way of healing, if they should be induced by circumstances to think it would be conducive to their own health, or that of their children.

Sir James Clark, whom we hold in all respect, was born on the other side of the Tweed. He can tell how the wind blows, as well as the Editor of the *Medical Times*. He knows that to be "good and sound practice" whereby patients are healed; and his object is to heal. He would not join in the mere outcry of a faction.

At all events these Royalties, by nature as well as by birth and position, whose children he is in the habit of treating, come of a sturdy breed: and the gracious Lady who sways the sceptre, and her Royal Consort, have that sense, of which it is said that a grain is worth a pound of any other kind of sense,—common sense.

They know that their frames and those of their children are made and constituted like those of peasants; subject to the same accidents and infirmities; to the same laws of growth, health, disease, and decay. Their object is, of course, if any ailment derange or perturb any one of these frames, to have the disturbance rectified as speedily and as safely as may be.

They know that their Maker and ours takes His "princes from the dunghill;" and they are not likely to think that a law of healing, which is good for subjects is unsuitable for princes, and their families. None would hold the balderdash of our contemporary in more sovereign contempt than they would.

Augustus Cæsar was, for a time, treated homœopathically, as we learn on the authority of Suetonius. His clay was certainly as dignified as that of any existing potentate. The present Queen of Prussia has been treated homœopathically, and we suppose her clay also is of the "finer porcelain," as it has been courteously expressed.

We are not at all anxious that Homœopathy should "have access to the Palace," before the time. We wish a deep-rooted conviction of the essential truth of our doctrine and of the excellence of the practice to precede its adoption.

The Royal descendants of the Saxon princes who adopted, defended and adhered to the Reform of Luther in religious doctrine, and in matters ecclesiastical, are not likely to shrink from the responsibility, when the time comes, of adopting defending and adhering to the reform of Hahnemann, who, as a Reformer in medicine, may be compared with Luther as the Protestant Reformer.

The Royal personages whom our contemporary coolly assumes to be bound to receive the dogmatic and prescriptive rules of a particular school of medicine, will be found to have a right good will of their own to whatever their judgment approves, in medicine as well as in other matters.

The assertions of the Editor of the *Medical Times*, that Homœopathy may not be classed as "good and sound practice," and that it is "arrant humbug," will not pass for arguments.

Let him meet us fairly on the question, in its historical, physiological and therapeutical aspects. If he would only learn that hard words and abuse cannot put down the doctrine of Hahnemann, he would, perhaps, endeavour to show cause why Homœopathy should not find access to the homes of Englishmen—his insinuation that it cannot find access to the Palace is a mere vulgarism.

The sanctuary of human life is no less august in the chamber of the mechanic than in the halls of Royalty. It is not a question whether Homœopathy should or should not find access to palaces, but whether it is or is not a true doctrine and sound practice.

---

THE

## EXTRACT FROM TERTULLIAN APPLIED TO HOMŒOPATHY.

*(Mutatis Mutandis.)*

If ye, Fellows of the Royal Colleges of

Hosted by Google

Physicians and Surgeons, and Dynastic Apothecaries, sitting on your vaunted seats of judgment, and occupying by a sort of prescriptive claim the most elevated position in the medical state, are yet unable openly to inquire and closely to examine what is the real truth respecting the Medical Reform, known by the name of Homœopathy; if in this case your Authority in matters medical is either afraid or ashamed to inquire; or if, as has more than once occurred, the great severity with which ye have persecuted this sect, prevents your listening to an impartial defence,—the truth may still be permitted to reach your ears by a written apology.

If any condemn any truth unheard, in addition to the odium attached to injustice, they deservedly incur the suspicion that they wilfully refuse to hear, knowing that, if they would hear, they could not condemn, but must embrace that truth.

This, then, is the first reason we allege to prove how unjust is the hatred borne towards the name of homœopathist; an injustice, which is at once aggravated and proved to exist by the very cause which appears to be its only excuse, namely, ignorance. For what can be more unjust than that men should hate that of which they are ignorant? How do they know, or can they know, without close inquiry, whether it deserves hatred? If they be ignorant whether it deserves hatred or not, may not the subject be really of such a nature as not to deserve hatred? Hence we homœopathists establish the unreasonableness of our adversaries, by proving that they are in ignorance while they hate, and that while they are thus in ignorance, their hatred is unjust.

We are in a condition to prove that none ever honestly and patiently inquired into our doctrine and practice, who did not adopt them. Our enemies exclaim that we prosper through a "fashionable bias" in our favour; and they lament it as a great calamity that these realms are likely to be overrun with us; they lament with exceeding lamentation that homœopathists are found in the country, in the cities, in the islands; that persons of each sex, and of all ages, and station and dignity, have been led away from poly-pharmacy to this way of healing. Yet not even this fact is sufficient to rouse their minds to imagine that there is some latent good in Homœopathy. They permit not themselves to suspect that they may be in the wrong, and we may be in the right, nor will they investigate the truth more clearly. They will not even allow their curiosity to be excited; they vaunt and plume themselves on the very ignorance of which they should be ashamed.

Anacharsis permitted none but those versed in the science to judge of music: with how much greater justice may we accuse these men — even the so-called dynasts of medicine and surgery and apothecaryship —of folly, who presume in their utter ignorance to form a judgment respecting those who have diligently inquired, and learned the truth. They prefer ignorance of Homœopathy, because they hate it; and they hate it, because they fear it; and they fear it on selfish and personal grounds.

But, it is said, the numbers who are under this homœopathic treatment afford no proof that it is true, for that many who advocate it, and some who practise it professionally, may not be worthy, and honest, and reliable persons. But how does this vitiate the truth of the thing itself?

Mighty potentates! Galenists! chloroformists! drug-marshals! mortar-rubbers! as ye are mighty, learn to be humble; as ye are mortal, learn that ye are fallible. Fellows of the Royal Society, remember how Charles II. tricked you with a small fish, and be modest. Persecute with wrath, and prosecute with vindictiveness, and ye make the persecuted stronger. Look ye! may ye not be wrong, and may we not be right? Perpend the matter sagely: this truth is not at the bottom of a well; it is one that comes home to the bosom and business of men. It will meet you at every turn; in the palace, in the lordly hall, in the tradesman's back parlour, in city, and town and hamlet; it will challenge you with "comparative statistics;" it will de-

Hosted by Google

feat you in the "stricken field;" ye cannot hide it, for it is immortal; ye cannot quench it, for its fiery seeds are unquenchable; ye cannot laugh it to scorn, because it is a truth received. Remove the spots from the leopard, wash the Ethiop white, make ropes of sand, and silk purses from the ears of sows, and then try to overrule, trample down, and expunge the natural law of healing.

We call on you, in good fellowship and with much admiration for the endowments and science of some of you, to inquire and learn the truth. This English people will not be browbeaten, and laughed out of receiving a truth, merely because *ye* condemn it unheard. Buckle-to your armour; collect your forces of history and science; come into the field: argue and refute, if ye can: think not that ye can stand on a wall, and extinguish Homœopathy, as Gulliver did the fire in Lilliput.

## Correspondence.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—I am heartily glad to be able to express a confident hope, that we may shortly have the wise and cautious Dr. Elliotson enrolled in our number.

It is now a matter of history with what calm and patient study he watched the phenomena of mesmerism for years, before he was convinced of their truth; but as soon as he was convinced, he shrunk not from the responsibility he incurred by a public acknowledgment of his convictions, and he openly avowed and practised what brought on him the contempt and sneers of his *confrères*. The learned Doctor has long been sceptical on the subject of the powers of his medicines, and frequently raises his voice against the system of *drugging;* and constantly acknowledges not only the utter uselessness of his remedies for Asiatic Cholera in 1832-3, but declares his conviction that had no treatment, beyond attention to cleanliness and comfort, been pursued, he would have saved many, who fell victims to his system of medicine. He is in search of a law, a guide to the appropriate medicine, and such he will find in Homœopathy—if indeed he has not already perceived it.

It was long before he felt sure of mesmerism; even then he held out against clairvoyance; later still, he discredited any application of this power to the election of remedies. (Human Physiology, p. 662, and Zoist, vii. 250.)

His love of truth has now led him on the way, at least, to Homœopathy, and we need not fear the trial. His open avowal will, I feel sure, follow his conviction. He will deal as honourably and justly with the doctrines of Hahnemann as with those of Mesmer. With regard to the truth of Homœopathy, I venture to apply to him a passage of his own Harveian Oration:—"It is the imperative, the solemn duty of the profession, anxiously and dispassionately, to determine the point by experiment, each man for himself. In the name, therefore, of the love of truth, in the name of the dignity of our profession, in the name of the good of all mankind, I implore (him) carefully to investigate this important subject." Yours, etc., M.R.C.S.

## Miscellaneous.

"ORTHODOX" SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.—After homœopathy, hydropathy, and other fantasies of a like kind, with which modern invention has endowed the science of medicine, one would have thought that the system-monger, had arrived at a stand-still. But, in this age of progress, every thing and every body are in movement. His Holiness himself has come out as the author of a new system, and announces the establishment, under his especial patronage, of an *orthodox* school of medicine. In former times, as you know, the priests cured bodies as well as souls. Perhaps the Pope intends returning to this good old fashion. As to finding a sufficient number of "orthodox" professors, even in Italy, to complete his new college, I fear that he is reckoning without his host. The object of the orthodox academy, we are told, is to combat the sensual doctrines of the last and present centuries, and it will be exclusively composed of men distinguished for the fervency of their Catholic faith. Henceforward, the "pathies" will give place to the "doxies."—*Medical Times.*

Hosted by Google

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.
Review of British and Foreign Medical Science and Literature.

"RESPICE, ASPICE, PROSPICE."—St. Bernard.

No. 55. Vol. II. ] SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1850. [Unstamped 3d. Stamped 4d.

## Communications.

### THE HOMŒOPATHIC LAW, SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR,

PROVED BY NON-HOMŒOPATHISTS.

(Communicated by Dr. Roth.)

1. The use of strychnine produces tetanic affections in the muscular system, which induces us to think that we could employ here the axiom *similia similibus curantur*, as we see *certain vomituritions cured by emetics, and an (intermittent) fever caused and cured by Cinchona.—Dict. de Matière Médicale, par M. Merat, Paris*, 1846, *art. Strychnine.*

2. *The property of nitre to increase the secretion of the kidneys is known from time immemorial*, but Dr. Young, of Chester, employed it against a lingering fever, which was accompanied by an *incontinence of urine* in a lady, in doses of 10 grains every three hours, and was extremely astonished that *this disease of the urinal organs ceased* after a week. He used the same remedy in the same disease of others, with the same success.—*American Journal of Medical Sciences.*

Dr. J. Delcour employed *Nitre* in 13 cases of enuresis in infants, which treatment was *followed immediately by the best success in* 11 *cases.—Journal de Médecine de Bruxelles.*

3. T. Guislain, in his *Traité sur les Phrénopathies*, Bruxelles, 1835, p. 49, says: "The *Sulphate of Quinine* given in large doses, at the epoch in which the intermittent type (of the cerebral disease) is not sensible, *changes not only the continual type into an intermittent, but what is yet more remarkable, changes the reacting movement into a real intermittent fever, characterised by its peculiar periods of cold and warm, and cutaneous perspiration.*" He observes, then, that this fever, under the continued use of the same remedy, is alleviated, and that it is not that fever which occurs during the transition of the mental diseases in an incurable state, and which announces the destruction of the brain, in whatever form of structural or organic lesion.

4. Dr. E. Auber (*Journal Hippocratique*, March, 1840, p. 431) says: "M. Piorry *denies*, formally, *that the Sulphate of Quinine produces an intermittent fever in healthy persons.* Although this may seem very remarkable, we can assure him that we have seen not a few instances of this effect, and we are happy to quote the authority of M. Goedorf, one of our most distinguished military physicians, in confirmation of our assertions (because it results from the experiments which this gentleman has made on himself), *that the Sulphate of Quinine produces an intermittent fever in a healthy person.*"

5. M. Andral presented to the Academy of Sciences, at Paris, in the name of Dr. L. Fleury, a pamphlet entitled *Etudes Hydriatiques*, the subject of which is *the treatment of the intermittent fever by cold-water douches.* This pamphlet contains the following conclusions:—

*a.* In the treatment of the recent simple intermittents, with a greater or less engorgement of the spleen, the cold douche can be successfully substituted for *Sulphate of Quinine.*

*b.* In the treatment of a moderated intermittent, which had returned many times, after vain administrations of *Sulphate of Quinine*, and which is accompanied by a considerable chronic engorgement of the spleen or of the liver, by which the so-called marsh cachexia is produced, the

Hosted by Google

cold douches are preferable to the *Sulphate of Quinine*. These douches cure the fever more quickly and certainly, diminish the volume of the swollen abdominal organs, and cause the disappearance of the cachectic symptoms, without those bad consequences to the nerves and digestive organs, which follow the abuse of *Quinine* in large doses.

*c.* The curative effect of the cold douches is complete, because they not only cure but also prevent the return of the disease.

If we compare with the above the lately published curative method of Dr. Selade, of Brussels, for epilepsy, we can see that it is founded on the *faculty of cold water to produce a state like an intermittent.* Dr. Selade, on thinking of the disappearance of epilepsy after an intermittent fever, hit on the happy idea of producing artificially such a fever for the cure of epilepsy. The cold stage is effected by a very cold bath of one, one and a half, or even two hours; afterwards, the patient is brought into a very warm room, and is put into a sufficiently warm bed, and well covered; hereby a great warmth (second stage of fever) shows itself on the whole body, which is then followed by an abundant perspiration. The same means produce on the following days the same effects, and after having continued this process with some perseverance, the paroxysms of this artificially-produced intermittent *continue for some days with the same periodicity, though no further means are employed to cause their return.—Roth, Gazette Homœopathique de Paris.*

---

## THE MISCHIEF OF LOCAL TREATMENT IN CUTANEOUS DISEASES.

By Dr. Rosenstein.

Modern as well as ancient medical authors have pointed out the danger of suppressing skin diseases by local means, which are nevertheless daily employed.

Dr. Constantine Hering observes: "It is not difficult, and requires not much science to effect an apparent cure of the *itch*, by the local application of irritating ointments, but every suppressed eruption produces another disease, which appears sometimes immediately, or after a few weeks, sometimes after many years; the later, the more difficult it is to effect a cure."

Dr. Ticknor, an eminent physician in the United States, observes: "Most of the remedies that are empirically employed in eruptive diseases, are such as remove rather than cure, repel rather than eradicate. Such a result is most easily obtained, and from the similarity of structure of the internal mucous membrane to that of the skin, eruptive diseases have almost as great an affinity for the one as the other.

"What mother has not seen children suddenly die from an affection of the lungs or of the brain, caused by the sudden suppression of some seemingly trifling cutaneous eruption?

"Anatomy teaches us that the skin and lining membrane of the digestive and respiratory organs are similar in structure; and physiology teaches us that they are also analogous in function. We learn from the observations of our predecessors, for ages past, as well as from the facts we daily witness, that a disease commencing in a part of any tissue is easily propagated throughout its whole extent, and therefore an irritation commencing in the mucous membrane of the stomach or bowels, lungs, or any other of the internal organs may, as it often does, by this facility of transmission, show itself upon the skin. Again, affections that primarily make their appearance upon the skin, are by the same law transferred to internal organs; and, by a rapid and sudden retrocession, in a short time prove fatal.

Any physician of ordinary practice must have seen many cases of obstinate and severe disease consequent on repelled eruptions, and whoever has experienced it knows full well how to appreciate the difficulty of recalling these affections to their original seat. Indeed, there is no hazard in saying that the danger and obstinacy of a disease consequent on a retrocession of a cutaneous affection, is increased manyfold."

Hosted by Google

Dr. Ticknor relates the following cases:*

"An interesting child, eighteen months old, had an eruption on the face. The mother thought the child's appearance was spoiled; she procured an ointment, by the application of which she removed the disfigurement, but the child was soon after seized with convulsions, which proved fatal in a few hours.

"A lady had, during several successive winters, been afflicted with a herpetic affection, which always appeared on the hands at the commencement of cold weather. It was accompanied by itching, burning, and smarting sensations. A succession of remedies had been tried in vain; at last one was applied at night, which by next morning had wrought a wonderful cure. Her joy, however, was but short-lived; in less than twenty-four hours she was attacked with violent pains in the head, and pain in the side with chills, the precursor of a raging fever. For a few days this patient seemed in imminent danger of dying from inflammation of the brain: the disease then suddenly left the head and attacked the lungs. There now occurred an obstinate and troublesome cough, which was sometimes almost incessant. This state continued for two or three days, when the disease at once vanished from the lungs, and seized on the bowels; and, after threatening to terminate the existence of the patient, sought another domicile in the glands of the neck. After a suppuration of the glands, the patient began to recover; and in just two months after the application of the remedy to the hands, and after having encountered alarming risks to her life, she was in a condition to leave her room.

"A gentleman, somewhat advanced in life, had been for many years troubled with an eruption on one of his lower limbs. He applied external remedies, and all went on well for a time. But soon after, numbness and a pricking sensation were experienced in one of his feet, then a weakness and loss of control over the foot when walking, and subsequently voluntary motion was lost; one-half of the body became paralysed, and the unfortunate man died on the fifth day of apoplexy."

Hildanus* attributes the suppression of the catamenia with a diseased state of the mind of a woman, to a sudden disappearance of an itch to which she had been subject in her childhood.

Hoffmann appeals to the evidences of many ancient authors, in proof that asthma, gout, blindness, mania, and consumption have followed the suppression of eruptive disorders.

Autenreith details many striking cases of the evil effects resulting from suddenly suppressing scabies. The repeated occurrence of these cases has led him to conclude that the psoric virus frequently gives rise to epilepsy, phthisis, paralysis, etc.

Broussais considers scabies and dartre as frequently the cause of dropsies. Schmidtmann twice observed ascites and general dropsy follow a suppressed itch.

Professor Albers, in Bonn, says that organic diseases of the heart occur very often in his neighbourhood, in most cases after repelled itch. Olini describes a case of sudden death by suffocation, in consequence of healing old ulcers by the application of an irritating ointment.

I was once consulted in the Netherlands for a similar case. I advised not to treat the ulcer by local applications; another practioner was less scrupulous. The man died suddenly, a few days after the seeming cure was performed.

Well-marked cases, in which obstinate diseases have arisen from suddenly repelled scabies, have repeatedly been observed by various homœopathic writers.

Rau says he treated two cases of dysphagia, produced through ill-treatment of an itch, which were entirely cured by means of antipsoric remedies.

Dr. Puffert observes, if we should mistrust our own observations during sixteen years of the fatal effects to the human

* A Popular Treatise of Medical Philosophy, by Caleb Ticknor, M.D. New York, 1840.

* Observat. et Curat. Medica-chirurg. Francofurt. 1682. Observ. 21.

Hosted by Google

system, in consequence of mismanagement of eruptive maladies, we cannot discredit the evidence of so many other eminent medical men, that many lingering maladies and untimely deaths are due to that cause. He gives us these cases:—

"I am at present attending an officer, fifty years old, who suffered for many years from a herpetic affection of the right hand, with the following symptoms: dryness of the throat, nausea, and an occasional difficulty of swallowing, with a sensation as if the throat were too narrow, but nothing abnormal was found on inspection. I observed, however, in the throat and tonsils groups of aphthous excoriations, which Andral called *diphtheritis*, and Richter *angina herpetica*. When the eruption and itching increased on the hand all the other symptoms were much mitigated. I succeeded in curing this patient within three months with *Sulphur*, *Graphites*, *Petroleum*, and *Mercurius vivus*.

"A gouty patient, sixty-four years old, suffered during forty years from a herpetic affection, which disappeared suddenly. He did not live many days after.

"A lady, twenty-five years old, of a lymphatic temperament, had the itch five years ago. Several remedies were tried without effect; at last she succeeded in removing it by a lead ointment. She soon began to suffer from disturbance of the heart, and dropsical effusion in the belly ensued. She died no long time after these symptoms set in."

The modern school, says Schönlein, sees no danger in the sudden suppression of skin diseases; but if we consult experience, we observe many chronic maladies which must be traced to an ill-treatment of cutaneous affections.

He says of scabies papulosa, "if it be repelled, asthma and other secondary diseases set in, which are always difficult to cure, as the attempt to restore the eruption to the skin rarely succeeds."

Of crusta serpiginosa, the psoric character of which was first demonstrated by Autenreith, Schönlein remarks, "if it be repelled, secondary diseases arise, which almost always affect the nervous system, such as hydrocephalus acutus, eclampsia, and psoric epilepsy."

Of scabies vesicularis, he says, "if it be repelled, either itch-vertigo, itch-rheumatism, itch-amaurosis, itch-paralysis, itch-neuralgia, itch-epilepsy, chlorosis psorica, mania, inflammations of the joints, especially of the knee and hip-joints, or phthisis, pulmonalis scabiosa, or phthisis ventriculi seabiosa, will be developed."

We learn that after the existence of internal chronic eruptions had been insisted on by J. P. Franks, the reality of internal psoric eruptions was asserted by Autenreith, who says, "that the commencement of secondary chronic diseases is characterised by the development of pustules in internal organs, which pustules may be recognised by the eye, provided the patient die early enough of this or some other disease. If they be of a lymphatic and greyish appearance, and are seated upon the peritoneum, they are apt to cause dropsy. If they select the intestines, and develope themselves in groups on the mucous surface, ulcers ensue, and cause incurable diarrhœa. When seated in the chest, they not unfrequently excite psoric phthisis; the lumps which are expectorated are the product of the breaking-down of psoric pustules seated in the trachea. These pustules may be found at times in great numbers in the lungs, and are easily to be distinguished from tubercles. At times the *choroid* is attacked by these pustules, and a species of glaucoma ensues; and if we look into the eye in all directions, we may be able to distinguish a pustule, as through a magnifying-glass. Such pustules may develope themselves upon the nerves of the extremities, and give rise to epilepsy. The psoric ulcers which nature excites in order to cure the internal psoric diseases, generally commence with several pustules, which finally inflame. They have this characteristic sign, that fresh psoric pustules continually develope themselves about their circumference. Nature may also cure such internal diseases by redeveloping

Hosted by Google

primitive psora on the skin. Jahr adds, that in this representation, the presence of psoric eruptions on the peritoneum, the intestinal mucous membrane, the tracheal and pulmonary mucous membrane, on the choroidea and the nervous sheaths, is conjectured. This great physician has also detected them on the surface of the liver, spleen, mesentery, pericardium, external surface of the intestines, and on the membranes of the brain, in the shape of small pustules, resembling barley-grains.

Autenreith mentions, that he possesses a *choroid* taken from a subject labouring under repelled itch, which is covered with white, hard pustules of the size of a common pin's head. He also states, that a watery, at times frothy, colourless expectoration, in which are found only single and small lumps of thick yellow pus, which do not dissolve in the watery fluid, may be looked upon as characteristic of psoric phthisis.

Puchett says: "The serous and mucous membranes are especially exposed to itch-metastasis; and in post-mortem examinations, vesicles which resemble the itch-vesicles have been found on these membranes."

Hippocrates recognised a psoric and leprous affection of the urinary bladder. Alibert regards the affection of the bladder alluded to by Hippocrates either as a porriginous or herpetic disease; and says that the urine quickly putrefies in children, when porrigo is suddenly repressed; while, he adds, under such circumstances, the observation made by Hippocrates is correct, for we find brawny-like fragments in the urine, which are of an albuminous nature, and quite similar to the flakes which fall off from the scalp in porrigo.

The eminent Dr. Hartmann (not the homœopathist) says: "In inveterate itch the peculiar diseased metamorphosis does not confine itself to the skin merely, but attacks, although in a less degree, the internal membranes, especially the mucous. But now, if from any cause it be prevented from secreting on the skin, in common parlance, if it be dried up or repelled, then an opposite relation takes place; for the previously scarcely perceptible affection of the internal organs rapidly increases to such an extent, that vesicles, pustules, ulcerations, and purulent or other secretions, are formed."

The learned Rau relates the following interesting cases:—

"A pupil of a musician used mercurial ointment which removed the itch, from which he suffered; a few days after, he was attacked with convulsions. I succeeded in bringing the itch back again by warm mustard fomentations. I cured the itch afterwards in a few weeks.

"A young lady used many lotions to cure the itch; she succeeded at last with a solution of zinc. A few days after she was attacked with acute inflammation of the eyes. I was after some time consulted. On examination I found she suffered from chronic inflammation of the retina. She improved soon under the alternate use of *Sulphur* and *Belladonna*, and was restored entirely in six weeks. *Phosphorus* and *Sepia* were also used."

The following case, says our author, is interesting to me in many respects:—"A lady, forty-eight ears of age, nursed some years ago her child, suffering from scabies; she scarcely took any notice of a few pustules on her own body, which dried up of themselves. She suffered a short time afterwards from difficulty of swallowing. The throat seemed, as it were, too narrow. Her medical man advised her to let an issue be applied. She would not submit to it. I prescribed two doses of *Sulphur* in the interval of three days, then a few doses of *Graphites*, which restored her entirely, without any return of the eruption."

These instances of the dangers of suppressing cutaneous diseases by local applications could be easily multiplied from the writings of allopathic as well as of homœopathic practitioners. It will be allowed that enough has been said to show the madness, and even the crime, of suppressing skin affections. It is contrary to all the precepts of sound art, and to all experience

Hosted by Google

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17TH, 1850.

## THE HOMŒOPATHIC ASSOCIATION AND THE DEPUTY-CORONER OF MIDDLESEX.

MOST of our readers may remember the case of Mr. Pearce, who was arraigned before a coroner and his jury for doing his brother to death by withholding nutriment from him. On the coroner's warrant he was committed to Newgate, put in a felon's cell, deprived of the opportunity of seeing his wife and family, compelled, though in very ill-health at the time, to lie on a mat and a horse-cloth; and but for the exertions of a very benevolent physician, who attended him in prison, to obtain his liberation on bail, he would probably have perished. At his subsequent trial there was no case for a jury, and the Judge directed him to be acquitted.

He had treated his brother skilfully, and, up to the time of his attendance being discontinued, with apparent success: other medical but allopathic attendants took the case, and after a few days the patient died. It was proved that the patient had not been denied such sustenance as he could take. Mr. Pearce, in short, was every way innocent, and an innocent man was treated as a felon.

This formed the ground of petition to the Commons' House of Parliament. We say nothing of the wisdom of the measure; for we think that unity of action was wanting here, as in too many other instances, on the part of the homœopathists; for the real charge against Mr. Pearce was that he had treated his patient homœopathically. At whose instigation he was arraigned does not appear. A gross injustice and a cruel injury were perpetrated, and the Editor of the *Lancet* says that the document setting forth the injustice and injury was received by the House with contempt and laughter.

Mr. Wakley, who, like Hecate and Phœbus of old, has a triple function, is a Member of Parliament, Coroner of Middlesex, and Editor of the *Lancet*. In each of these capacities he has distinguished himself as an assailant of Homœopathy. We acknowledge his talents, but would be thankful for argument instead of abuse.

On one occasion he took an opportunity in the House to praise the phrenological development of the late Sir Robert Peel,—and justly; we presume, therefore, that he is a phrenologist. Had he called on Mr. Pearce and judged him by this standard, he would not call him a "noodle or a knave," though he is a homœopathist.

We refer our readers to the report of the *Daily News*, which we annex. We can afford to quote the attacks of our adversaries, and we have a purpose in doing so, to convince the professional and non-professional adherents of Homœopathy of the absolute necessity of having a large endowed hospital, for treating acute diseases on the homœopathic principle.

The Senator has spoken of the homœopathists as audacious quacks, noodles, or knaves. The Coroner has had opportunities of pronouncing his judgment on Homœopathy; the Editor of the *Lancet* has again and again poured forth a tide of vituperation and abuse. This three-forked Jupiter Tonans, from his three seats of authority, has thundered forth his objurgations; but the Titan-Reformer of medicine, the great Hahnemann, has not been crushed by this thunderer. The Prometheus of healing lives evermore in his intellectual offspring; the hurtling storm cannot now reach him; Lutetia, older than the Cæsars, has his bones, and the health-giving spirit of his Medical Reform is being interfused through the living masses of mankind.

The last number of the *Lancet* is rich in the variety and force of its attacks on that perverse Homœopathy, that will not succumb.

"That Hydropathy, Homœopathy, and Mesmerism, those offsprings of deceit and humbug, should have found, not only be-

Hosted by Google

lievers but enthusiastic supporters in the nineteenth century, will ever be a cause of wonder and regret to the sensible and unbiassed portion of the community. The blind and arrogant vanity of the fosterers of these systems, where madness is balanced by dishonesty, is the mainspring of the zeal they display with so much pride; and though the fallacies which they profess were clearly proved to them to be untenable, and fraught with incalculable mischief, Pride, vigorously backed by Ignorance, would still hold out, and fasten upon the wild notions which were imbibed by the love of singularity."

We might retort that Pride, vigorously backed by Ignorance, prevents our medical opponents from making fair and honest experiments with the homœopathic remedies, given on the homœopathic principle. Sir Robert Walpole and Sir Isaac Newton would have thought the ideas of the electric telegraph, of compassing earth and sea by steam, and of the tubular bridge, had they been suddenly propounded to them, wild notions—but they are now realities. The cure by a subtle reaction is no doubt a wild notion to those who are accustomed to the "heroic practice;" but it is a reality. The Editor of the *Lancet* devotes a long leader to Homœopathy and its representative, Lord Robert Grosvenor, wherein he introduces, *more suo*, much abuse of the homœopathists. We give the article, *in extenso*.

"It must be confessed that Homœopathy, and its representative, Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR, cut rather a sorry figure in the House of Commons, on Friday last. The petition was of course intended as a bit of malevolence against Mr. H. MEMBURY WAKLEY, for the conscientious discharge of his duties, and as a parliamentary puff of Homœopathy. Both objects failed most signally, amidst the laughter and contempt of the House.

"If the matter had been pursued further, the absurdity and criminality of the petition could have been fully exposed. If for one man to write the names of many other persons besides his own in a petition be a forgery, there were scores of forgeries in this trumpery petition. Great numbers of the names were so far not *bonâ fide*, that they were certainly not the autographs of the persons bearing them. This we ascertained by a most careful examination of the petition. To give an air of respectability, false addresses, or what is tantamount to false addresses, were given in great profusion. We were struck with high-sounding streets and squares as the habitats of the writers; but on a closer examination we found that housemaids and cooks gave their own names, but appended the addresses of their masters and mistresses. We are at a loss to say which appeared the most ridiculous, the concoctors of this precious document, or the nobleman who presented it to the House. We are certainly of opinion, that if Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR should go on in suffering himself to be the dupe of the homœopathic knaves who now seem to enjoy his confidence, the electors of Middlesex will soon arrive at the conclusion that their representative possesses but an infinitesimal dose of common sense. What can we think of the political judgment of a gentleman, in whose private judgment the best form of medical treatment is that in which an infinitesimal dose of some substance causing the disease is administered as its remedy. For instance, if a man were dying of strangulation, the cord should be drawn only a very little tighter; if another were dying of drowning, he should be kept an infinitesimal space of time longer under water; if a third were dying of drunkenness, he should have a few drops more brandy as a restorative. We might expose this mixed system of knavery and idiocy to any extent; the practitioners supplying the knaves, and the patients the idiots. Only within a few weeks it has come to our knowledge, that a homœopathic death has taken place. A lady, who had gone the round from mesmerism to hydropathy, had an attack of pericarditis. The symptoms were plain and unmistakable. The subject of it had been thoroughly convinced of the truth of homœopathy, and placed implicit confidence in her homœopathic attendant. His effrontery, however, quailed before a disease so earnest and energetic as pericarditis, and he requested that some regular physician should be called in to treat the malady. A physician was summoned, who ordered depletory measures. But, although the homœopath himself ran from his flag, the poor lady refused to do so. She refused all remedies and medicines, and died most miserably after a day or two, leaving her family to deplore an infatuation but little removed from insanity.

Hosted by Google

"It will be seen that, in the case of PEARCE, the act of sending him to the Old Bailey was the deed of the jury, and not of the deputy-coroner. It would, perhaps, have been better if the jury, in place of doing this, had pronounced an opinion, as in the case of Mr. CORDWELL, who died after ten days of starvation. The present exposure is one more help to the destruction of the lowest and most knavish form of quackery ever foisted upon public credulity. Some day a death, or a self-evident knavery, will bring the whole imposture down with a run. On the occasion of the inquest upon Mr. CORDWELL, it was saved by a trick which would have been repudiated in some communities of thieves. He had treated CORDWELL, a poor, tuberculous subject, by magnificent doses of *sulphur, mercurius, nitric acid, carbo-vegetabilis, hepar sulphuris, calcarea, phosphorus, dulcamara, lachesis, belladonna, ignatia, aconite, pulsatilla, bryonia*, etc., to the extreme end, we should think, of the homœopathic pharmacopœia; but nevertheless, the man, who was so inflammatory that toast-water was withheld lest it should over-stimulate him, (!) would endure only ten days of starvation. But, like wild animals, whose savage instincts lead them to destroy one of their own herd as soon as he is sick or wounded, the homœopaths turned on Dr. CURIE, and did their utmost to destroy him. The homœopathic quacks of London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Brighton, Cheltenham, and other places, sent a solemn declaration to the newspapers, to destroy Dr. CURIE'S character as a homœopathic practitioner. The result has been, that Dr. CURIE has been little heard of, lately, among the fashionable noodles upon whom the homœopathists fatten.

"We cannot notice this subject without rejoicing that there is some probability, in consequence of the exposures in the case of PEARCE, at the Old Bailey, that a public prosecutor will be appointed. We could not refer to the matter before, but we now beg to call on Mr. HORRY, the barrister, who was counsel for the prosecution, to say who were the real prosecutors in this case? Who employed him? And who gave him his fee?"

We are not of opinion that Homœopathy and its representative, Lord Robert Grosvenor cut rather a sorry figure in the House of Commons; nor are we aware that the petition failed, amidst the laughter and contempt of the House.

The Editor of the *Lancet* asserts that there were scores of forgeries. The promoters of the petition must know whether this be so, or not. We neither saw it, nor heard of it, before we read the report in the papers.

We are of opinion that the electors of Middlesex will not elect their coroner in preference to Lord Robert Grosvenor. Even supposing the noble lord had formed a wrong judgment on a medical question, we cannot see how that would impeach his "political judgment." Hobbes was an unbeliever in the spiritual world, yet believed in ghosts, and is notwithstanding accounted a very able metaphysician. A late prime minister believed that he saw at a friend's house in Ireland the spectre of "the radiant boy;" yet his political judgment is accounted to have been good. It is just possible, and we fully believe, that the Editor of the *Lancet* is no authority on a medical doctrine, and yet those that elected him as their representative in parliament seem to have had, throughout, a good opinion of his "political judgment."

We suggest that it is not courteous in the Editor of the *Lancet* to apply the expression "homœopathic knaves" to medical men, whose "moral arch" is probably as good as his own, and some of whom have at least as good an intellectual development. As he has faith in phrenology, and that is a test he might understand, we recommend him to let some phrenologist compare his head with theirs. The "test of heads" would be a good title for a leader in the *Lancet*.

This writer, like Dr. Inglis, confounds similarity and identity. A course of Cudworth, Locke, Butler, Berkeley, and Whately, might be of use to them both.

We know nothing of the case of pericarditis to which he alludes, but the Editor of the *Lancet* must know that if any medical man deserted his patient, it was the fault of the man, not of his method of practice. He must know, besides, that people die of pericarditis even when "regular physicians are called in to treat the malady." In this very number of his paper (No. VI., vol. ii., 1850,) there is a

Hosted by Google

letter signed "John Jackson, medical student," charging one Dr. Jones with "having deserted his post last September, in dread of cholera." We presume this Dr. Jones is not a homœopathist.

On the subject of the inquest on Mr. Cordwell we have little to say. It is not a question of therapeutics, but of diet. The medical men who signed the protest differed from Dr. Curie on the dietetic treatment of that case; but that protest seemed, and was in fact, ungenerous under the circumstances of the case. We have to inform the Editor of the *Lancet* that the physician he has named is in full practice, whether the noodles he fattens on be fashionable or unfashionable.

But we must observe—

"fas est et ab hoste doceri."

We should take counsel and warning from this redoubtable foe—

Vaclus in arma viros, armis circumdatus ipse,
Suscitat, æratasque acies in prœlia cogit,
Dissipat Hahnemannos, sævitque tricuspide telo.

There should be no more divisions nor jealousies. We should exhibit unity of purpose and of action. None of our body should be like Panurge in the storm, whimpering and blaming others when he should be aiding to work the ship. We are in great want of a Pantagruel.

We recommend our colleagues to petition, *unanimously*, both Houses of Parliament for a Charter for a British Homœopathic College.

We suppose the homœopathic public cannot fail to see the absolute necessity for a large endowed hospital, with a school attached to it. Till we can show statistics of acute diseases treated successfully on a large scale, in a public institution, we must remain at disadvantage when attacked by such assailants as the writers in the weekly medical journals.

## "THE HOMŒOPATHIC ASSOCIATION AND MR. WAKLEY, JUN.

"Lord R. GROSVENOR rose, in accordance with a notice given on a former day, to present a petition from the members of the English Homœopathic Association and others, complaining of the conduct of the deputy-coroner for Middlesex, in the case of an inquest upon the body of the late Richard David Pearce. The circumstances of the case to which the petition referred were so notorious that it would not be necessary for him to detain the House by repeating them, he would, therefore, confine himself to the complaint of the petitioners. They stated that the hon. member for Finsbury, who was the coroner for Middlesex, had appointed a deputy-coroner in the person of his son, who on the occasion of an inquest on a Mr. D. R. Pearce, evinced so little knowledge of the duties of his office, that under his direction a verdict of manslaughter was found against a brother of the deceased, an accomplished and amiable gentleman, who was in consequence incarcerated in the felon's cell at Newgate for two days.

"Mr. WAKLEY rose to order. The noble lord had said he would not read the petition, but he was now stating the circumstances, and stating them incorrectly. (Hear.)

"The SPEAKER informed the noble lord that he must confine himself strictly to the statements contained in the petition.

"Lord R. GROSVENOR.—The petitioners stated that this Mr. Pearce was committed to Newgate, and there confined for two days, and that when the case came before the grand jury, Mr. Justice Maule stated his opinion in this way, 'how any person can say this man has been guilty of manslaughter I cannot imagine." The petitioners concluded by praying that a law might be passed to prevent coroners from appointing their own deputies, but making the appointment dependent on election by the freeholders of the county, in the same way as the office of coroner. Perhaps he might be allowed to state that, as the petition complained of the conduct of the son of an hon. member of that house (Mr. Wakley), he had thought it his duty, not only to give notice to that hon. gentleman of his intention to present it, but to place it in his hands, in order that he might, if he could, take exception to it.

"Upon the motion of Mr. WYLD, the petition was read at length by the clerk at the table.

"It was then ordered to lie on the table.

"Mr. WAKLEY expressed a hope that if he was not exactly in order, he would be permitted, through the kind indulgence of the house, to address them on the subject of this petition. (Loud cries of 'Hear, Hear,' and 'Go on.') He would only occupy their attention for a few minutes. The petition contained allegations of a very trumpery character, and he was really

Hosted by Google

surprised that the noble lord (R. Grosvenor), though he was the president of the Homœopathic Association, and ought to have informed the House of that fact, should have presented it. The affair to which it alluded took place last October; Pearce was tried at the end of October. Now, if the deputy-coroner had been guilty of any illegality at the inquest, why had not an attempt been made to quash the inquisition? (Hear, hear.) Surely that House was not the place to complain of it. He contended that the deputy-coroner had been guilty of no illegality upon the occasion, and that not a single person whose name appeared in the petition would dare to state that he was at the inquest or that he had read a syllable of the evidence. That House was considered a better plaee for advertising the quackery of the Homœopathic Institution than the courts of law. He hoped, however, that hon. members would set their faces against this impudent proceeding. He called it 'impudent,' for he believed that a more audacious set of quacks—(loud laughter)—did not exist, and could not be found on the surface of the globe than were to be found in the Homœopathic Institution. It consisted partly of noodles and partly of knaves. (Great laughter.) The noodles formed the majority, and the knaves used them as tools; and if they could contrive to get into their hands some amiable noble lord, and to stick him up as president, they advertised their association over the world, and then, as it often unfortunately happened in such cases, too many dupes were found to become the victims of their abominable designs. (Laughter and applause.) Now in this case, they had had the audacity to come to that house and to make a charge against a public officer, who had simply discharged his duty and discharged it properly. It was, perhaps, quite right that they should have a dread of coroners—(a laugh)—and they had a natural dread of them; and now their object was, not only to advertise their association by means of this petition at the cheapest possible rate, but to terrify coroners from the faithful discharge of their duties to the public. He knew not how far the House would allow them to succeed in their first object, but he know that they would not succeed in their second. (Hear, hear.) Having read their petition, he sent for the policeman employed in the case, and he desired him to go to the jurymen who sat upon the occasion and to obtain their opinion as to the conduct of the deputy-coroner; and he now held in his hand the answer he had received from the jurymen touching the allegations contained in this trumpery document. They stated, that having been twelve of the jurymen who acted on the inquest on the body of Pearce, they willingly testified that the deputy-coroner had performed his duty in a most patient, able, and impartial manner—that he more than once stated to them that he did not consider there was evidence in the case to sustain a charge of manslaughter—and that, afterwards, when called into the inner room to explain a point of law, and when informed that ten of the jury were for a verdict of manslaughter and two against it, he several times expressed a strong opinion that such a verdict ought not to be returned, because there was not sufficient evidence to support it. (Hear.) It was, therefore, unnecessary, after this statement of the jurymen, to say another word on the subject of the accusation. (Hear, hear.) But now the right hon. baronet the Secretary for the Home Department and the noble lord at the head of the government should know what transpired at the Old Bailey after coroners and magistrates had discharged their duty and sent persons to trial, in consequence of there not being a public prosecutor in this country. (Hear, hear.) He would instance the case of Pearce, and from that the cases in respect of others might be judged. He would not go into the case of Pearce further than to say that he thought the prisoner had been most properly acquitted at the Old Bailey; and far be it from him to fasten any guilt upon the man. But in what manner were these public prosecutions conducted? It was positively a disgrace to the legislature that they should be conducted in the manner they were at present. He had received a statement from the constable on the subject. The coroner was obliged, when a verdict of manslaughter was returned, to bind over the constable to prosecute. The constable in the case of Pearce attended to the indictment at the Old Bailey; and upon being asked by the clerk whether he had employed any solicitor to prosecute, he replied in the negative. He was then told to get his witnesses together; and while he was in the passage waiting for them to be called, a very shabbily-dressed person accosted him, and said, 'I know something of this case, and somebody may as well have a fee out of it as an attorney.' The constable directed him to the widow, and he having applied to her, was told that she would not employ him as an attorney, but she related to him the facts of the case. The next day he entered the court

Hosted by Google

with what he called a brief, and, upon reading it, the constable told him that it contained an incorrect statement of the facts; for, in fact, he had drawn it up without ever having seen the depositions or knowing anything of the evidence given at the inquest. Subsequently, when the parties were in attendance before the clerk, the same shabbily-dressed person represented that he had been employed in the case; and when the trial took place he acted as solicitor, and counsel appeared for the prosecution. After the examination of two witnesses, the judge said there was no case, and the prisoner was very properly acquitted. Then the shabbily-dressed person went into the office for his expenses, when Mr. Clarke, the very respectable clerk of arraigns, said to him, 'You know you have no claim: don't let me catch you here again; you have acted in this way before; I know who employed you.' He then wanted the constable to lend him a half-crown, saying that he would try and raise half-a-crown each from the witnesses; but the constable, fearing very naturally that he would never see his half-crown again, refused to lend it; and in the end, after all his trouble, the constable only received 17*s.* 6*d.* for his expenses. Now this was a disgraceful state of things. (Hear, hear.) He trusted the right hon. the Secretary for the Home Department would take it maturely into consideration during the recess; and then, out of this trumpery petition, the public would be the gainers by having a public prosecutor employed. (Hear, hear.)

"Lord R. GROSVENOR hoped that, after the terms in which the association of which he was president had been spoken of, he would be indulged for a few minutes while he vindicated that body and himself. (Hear.) He quite admitted that it was very inconvenient, generally speaking, that that House should be made the arena for attacks upon men in the performance of their public duties; but sometimes it became necessary to bring forward complaints of the kind. He thought the circumstances of the present case were sufficiently grave to warrant his interference. The grand jury had ignored the bill, and the trial took place on the coroner's inquisition. The consequence of that was, that a man who had been suffering from a recent severe attack of cholera, and who was labouring under all the anxiety of mind incident to his position, was committed to a felon's cell in Newgate, where he had no opportunity of seeing his wife and family, and where he was compelled to sleep on a mat and a horse-cloth. He was kept there for seven days, until a judge in chambers could be seen, in order that a change in his condition could be effected. He was eventually removed, with the view of making room for the Mannings in his cell. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the association which the hon. member for Finsbury had stigmatised as being composed of knaves and dupes, he (Lord R. Grosvenor) could only say that that association was composed of gentlemen of high attainments, excellent medical education, and extensive practice, and, therefore, they could afford to pass by such attacks as had now been made upon them. He trusted the House would consider him justified in bringing so serious a case forward. (Hear.)

"Mr. ROEBUCK objected to the practice of bringing before that House judicial matters which had been fairly tried at the Old Bailey. He thought that instead of one man calling another a humbug and a quack, the House would be far better employed if they refused to countenance these personal squabbles.

"Mr. HUME expressed an anxious desire that a public prosecutor should be appointed, and said that the appointment of Mr. Wakley's son to the deputy-coronership of Middlesex had been confirmed by the Lord Chancellor."

## A FEW CASES SELECTED FROM THE CASE-BOOK OF THE EXETER HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY.

(Communicated by Dr. GUINNESS.)

I. SAMUEL SHADDOCK, aged forty-six, admitted on the 13th of April, 1849, for general anasarca, had been ill and unable to work from the 1st of September, 1848, a period of nearly eight months, during which time he had been under the usual medical treatment; his face was deadly pale and swollen; he was suffering much from debility, scarce able to walk; scrotum *greatly* distended, also the legs and thighs; urine very scanty, with much pain in the small of the back; appetite pretty good.

I ordered him *Tinct. Digit.* 3, in water, three times daily. On the 17th (four days after), he has been passing water very freely since, has also had large watery stools, the fluid had disappeared from the scrotum, and he was much improved in every respect. Repeat *Digit.* every five hours.

Hosted by Google

24th. Stools of a natural colour, improving; has some tenesmus. *Nux V.* 12, night and morning; omit *Digit.*

27th. Slight return of the anasarca. Repeat *Digit.*

May 1st. Better. Repeat *Digit.*

I need not follow on the case; it is sufficient to add, that *Digit.* at higher dilutions was continued to July,—a period of two months and a fortnight, at which time he was able to go to his work, and has continued well ever since, with the exception of an attack of cholera. He is now at work and quite well.

II. Mrs. A. Messifield, aged forty-nine, florid complexion; the vertigo is so great that she staggered into the Dispensary, and had to be supported; had been in the allopathic dispensary for a considerable time; from 200 to 300 leeches had been applied to the head, was bled three times, blistered frequently, purged, salivated; she only got temporary relief, and now is as bad as ever. Complains of vertigo, heat of head, much flushings, at times shooting pains through the head, dimness of sight; pulse 84, tongue furred, acidity and burning pain in the stomach; constipation.

July 24th. During the past sixteen days she has taken at different times, *Acon.* 3; *Bellad.* 6 and 12; *Nux* 12.

The report is, giddiness less, improving in every respect. *Bryon.* 3, afterwards 12.

During the following five weeks she got *Bellad., Op., Sulph.*

Sept. 30th. She was then very much better, and was ordered *Sulph.* 30, every second morning; *Bellad.* occasionally. She remained under treatment until April, and then felt so well that she discontinued attending.

On the 11th of June she returned, stating that she had no vertigo, but heat of head and sinking. She remained quite well until the hot weather of July. On the 26th of this month (July, 1850), she again complained of slight giddiness, with sleepiness. She is now taking *Bellad.* 12, and *Nux* 12, and is much better.

This is an interesting case, as during a period of many months, whilst under the most active antiphlogistic treatment, she merely derived temporary benefit, and was, when she applied to our Dispensary for relief, worse than ever.

III. Will. Rookes, admitted April 23, 1850, aged seven, has for a long time suffered from involuntary emissions of urine, more by day than by night; it escaped from him whilst laughing, or during exertion at play; has ascarides, itching at anus, loss of appetite. He remained under treatment until 26th July, 1850. During the three months he was ordered first *Cina* 3, then *Cina* 6, afterwards *Canth.* 6, which improved his state much. He then got *Sulphur* 12, after that he was ordered *Nux* 12. After taking it ten days, the report was, that "he was very much better." The *Nux* 12 was continued every night. On the 5th of July, "he scarcely ever wets himself;" and on the 26th July was discharged cured.

IV. Thomas Foreacres, aged thirty-nine, had been seventeen months in the allopathic dispensary; not finding relief, applied here on the 27th April, 1849. Has been passing blood with the urine for more than three years, much pain in the bladder and perineum, and when passing his water, complains of much shooting and pricking pain in perineum, also numbness of thigh; he has furred tongue, and tenderness at the pit of stomach.

Ordered *Canth.* 12. This relieved the shooting pain. He then got *Merc.* 5, followed by *Sulph.* 6; some days after he passed less blood, and one day none at all. 8th. *Pulsat.* 12, three times daily; felt better, less blood and pain. After this he was ordered *Sulph.* 30. On the 15th June his urine was quite clear, and he was much better. Afterwards he got *Pulsat.* 12, until 31st August, when he stated that he was "getting quite well." I saw him again on the 6th of November, when he stated that he was quite well.

—

Hosted by Google

## Correspondence.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—I know not if, without egotism, I may refer to some of the early numbers of the *Times* in which I ventured to break a lance in friendly tournay with Dr. G. C. Holland on the question of the universal applicability of the homœopathic law. I am not sufficiently vain to suppose myself victor. I rather incline to believe that, as in most controversies, the conviction of the several disputants is left intact—that of the spectators only being affected. But it appears to me not discourteous to suggest, that it is precisely the want of appreciation of the real character and bearing of that law that has subjected Dr. H. to the criticism which he has incurred from both parties.

For anything I know or believe to the contrary, he may be a most successful practitioner, and certainly he would not be less esteemed by me for any degree of catholicity in his views and practice; but I think I am not singular in feeling a want of clearness in the impression left by his statements—arising, on the one hand, from his failing to regard this law as the one only law of healing, however multifarious and apparently inexplicable may be its modes of operation, and on the other, from failing to regard the adoption of this law as the single badge of the school with which he has become associated—the single exoteric doctrine or formula by which it is legitimately to be recognised by those who are without.

For example, to discover that a much smaller quantity of *Opium* than is usually administered will produce tranquillity and sleep, is not to adduce an argument in favour of Homœopathy; it is merely to show that Allœopathy is too liberal in its doses, but it rather implies (in the case supposed) that the medicine selected on allopathic principles is correct, which would go to support Allœopathy. His observation is no doubt true, and if the question concern the dose, it is relevant, but as concerning the principle, it is defective. Such a mode of investigation may indeed conduct an inquirer to Homœopathy, by removing one of the principal obstacles, but I think in no more direct manner.

Perhaps this want of distinctness in his own statements may in some degree excuse, in reference to his own individual case, the entire irrelevance of the remarks in the *Lancet*, though nothing can palliate their insolence. For *Tar-water* and *Cod-liver Oil* are as available to the homœopathist as to any other, and may by him be used in any quantity that he may judge right, without deviating from his position; but he will use these articles as well as others, in virtue of their being believed to involve the homœopathic principle, whether elicited or not. It can only, therefore, be on the ground of identifying small doses with Homœopathy, that the employment of large doses can be supposed to constitute a man "an allopathist," and can supply a reason for vituperation which shall not at once be felt to be groundless by a mind of the most ordinary penetration.

I cannot help feeling that, in proportion as a school assumes a prominent position, it is called upon continually to narrow and define its characteristic features—what may be called the *exoteric* doctrines—the aspect it presents externally.

By so doing alone can the honest and intelligent opponent know truly with what he has to contend, and what he is called upon to embrace; it is only when in the school that he comes within reach of the *esoteric* doctrines, or those which are involved in and are dependent on, or modified by the *exoteric*, but which are the fair subjects of debate only to those *within*. To secure the approbation, to retain the good feeling, and even to acquire the partizanship of the honest and intelligent, the cultivated and the conscientious in other schools are objects well worthy of self-denial and effort; but the accession of the ignorant and evil-tongued, who can estimate the force of argument only by vulgarity and insolence of language, is to be urgently and contemptuously deprecated.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

July, 1850. G. M. SCOTT.

Hosted by Google

# HEALTH OF TOWNS, ETC.

# PURE WATER.

THE recent discoveries at Claremont, Sheffield, Isle of Wight, etc., showing that the use of lead for pipes and linings for cisterns has been productive of the most serious consequences, by imparting *poisonous properties to the water*, have drawn attention to the value of Gutta Percha in lieu of lead, for these purposes.

When it is borne in mind that Gutta Percha is acid-proof, perfectly impervious to moisture, totally unaffected by alkalies or grease, and that it can be readily joined into any form, by simply heating the edges and pressing them firmly together, it will be at once apparent that it is a peculiarly valuable substance for the conveyance and reception of cold water for Domestic Purposes.

THE GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY have, at considerable cost, erected new machinery for the purpose of manufacturing Sheeting, suitable for the Lining of Tanks, Cisterns, Troughs, etc., and are prepared to supply the same in lengths of 80 feet, from 24 to 36 inches wide, and of any thickness to order.

*From Dr. MURRAY, of Hull.*

"It is impossible to conceive of anything more injurious or destructive to the health of the community than the use of *leaden pipes* for the conveyance of water. The poisonous salts of lead thereby communicated are most insidious and subtile. *I hail with gratitude the substitution of Gutta Percha Tubing. I have had the leaden pipe of my own house removed, and supplied by one of Gutta Percha.* Nothing can be better. I have also recommended it to others, who have adopted the expedient."

*Extract of a Letter from JOHN TAYLOR GORDON, Esq., M.D., (heretofore Physician to His late Majesty, and H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, but now retired.)*

"As the supply of *pure water* is so essential to health, and leaden pipes and cisterns are so objectionable, I cannot too highly recommend the Gutta Percha for TUBING and LINING."

*From the WEEKLY CHRONICLE,—Sept. 9, 1849.*

PURE WATER.—Every day we have evidence of the importance of pure water to health; even those who drink least of it, what with tea, coffee, etc., take a large quantity,—and yet there is scarce any such thing in any house in London as pure water. It almost all comes through iron pipes into leaden pipes and leaden cisterns, and when taken for use, has more or less lead along with it. Now it occurs to us as being worth mention, that this, which in however small quantities, is injurious to health, may be avoided by having house cisterns lined with Gutta Percha, and service-pipes made of the same material. The lining, however thin, will be sufficient to prevent any action of the water on the lead, and we believe the result would soon be discovered in improved health.

*Extract of a Letter from SIR RAYMOND JARVIS, of Ventnor, Isle of Wight, who has had Gutta Percha Tubing fitted to the Pumps for supplying his house with water.*

"I see no reason whatever, why this Tubing should not supersede all metallic substances for the conveyance of water, *to the great benefit of the community.*"

*From the PATENT JOURNAL.*

POISONED WATER.—It is not generally known to the public that the carbonic acid, or fixed air in water *decomposes* lead pipes, and thereby imparts poisonous properties to the water. Within the past few months, SIR RAYMOND JARVIS, of Ventnor, had occasion to repair the pumps which supplied his mansion, when to his amazement, it was found that the large leaden feeding-pipe was almost entirely eaten away by the acid of the water, and the interior covered with a white and *poisonous crust.* Sir Raymond has had the whole replaced by Gutta Percha Tubing, which, from its extraordinary alkali and acid-proof qualities, will preserve the water perfectly pure. It seems remarkable that at the moment when our sanitary movements have commenced with so much vigour, Gutta Percha should have come to our aid, not only as a means of preserving the feet from damp and wet, but also as a medium of supplying us with the best of liquids—water, untainted by the deleterious properties which we have endured by the use of leaden pipes.

Every information can be had on application to

**THE GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, PATENTEES,**
18, WHARF ROAD, CITY ROAD, LONDON.

LONDON: Printed by THOMAS HARRILD, of Albany Cottage, Sydenham, in the County of Kent, at his Printing Office, 1, and 1½, Dudley Court, in the Parish of St. Olave, Silver Street, in the City of London; and Published by HENRY RENSHAW, at the Office, 356, Strand, in the County of Middlesex.—*Saturday, August 17th,* 1850.

Hosted by Google

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.
Review of British and Foreign Medical Science and Literature.

"RESPICE, ASPICE, PROSPICE."—St. Bernard.

No. 56. Vol. II. | SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1850. | Unstamped 3d. Stamped 4d.

## Communications.

### HOMŒOPATHY IN PARIS.

By John Ozanne, Esq., M.D.

*(Continued from page 4.)*

Hitherto in considering the results of practice in the hands of the Parisian school of Homœopathy, I have only had in view to ascertain the position occupied by the new system in relation to the old.

I now intend to make use of the same results for the solution of other questions, which are of the highest importance to all homœopathic practitioners. Of these, the two following are by far the most important, and will deserve the greatest share of our attention. The first is—how far have we advanced by means of the doctrines of Hahnemann, towards the perfection of the healing art? The second—upon what evidence does the curative power of *infinitesimal doses* rest?

I do not by any means pretend to give to either of these questions, answers so satisfactory as to preclude the necessity of further researches. But I do hope that the statements which I am about to make, will be of some service in advancing them towards a true and satisfactory solution. At all events, their tendency will be to direct the attention of some of my homœopathic colleagues towards a field of investigation which will, probably, in the course of some years, furnish us with results which we do not now think of; and which will greatly advance the cause which we are now advocating.

In attempting the solution of the first of the questions proposed, we shall have to consider homœopathy, not in its relation to allopathy, but in its *absolute* worth as a system of therapeutics. We must, therefore, for the present, banish from our minds all ideas of *relative value*, the more especially as the facts brought forward in my last paper, prove that homœopathy stands to allopathy in a ratio of superiority sufficiently high (as 2·776 is to 1) to allow us to test its efficiency, not by comparing it with an imperfect system, but by viewing it as it stands, as yet only in its infancy, in relation to disease.

The present paper will be devoted to the solution of the first of the questions proposed. It will, at the same time, assist us in the solution of the next question, namely, that which relates to the *curative* power of *infinitesimals*—for our Parisian brethren have more faith in the power of infinitesimals in the treatment of acute disease, than we on this side of the Channel are in general possessed of; I may, therefore, at once state that the following propositions, whilst they show to what extent Homœopathy is useful in the treatment of acute disease, at the same time prove the power of infinitesimals, all the medicine administered being in infinitesimal doses.

#### I. Pneumonia.

I have already analysed a series of forty-one cases of this disease, and compared the results of homœopathic treatment with those obtained under allopathic treatment. In doing so I did not take into consideration a report of the results of the homœopathic treatment at the *Hôpital Ste. Marguerite*, during the three first months of the present year (which I now have before me), because no detailed account of the cases being given, I could not subject them to the same mode of analysis as the others. But as, on the other hand, great pains have been taken to ascertain, with precision, in each of these cases, on what day the dis-



Hosted by Google

ease commenced (with rigors, pain in the side, bloody sputa, etc.), and the day on which the general symptoms and the auscultatory phenomena having disappeared, the patient could be looked upon as perfectly recovered; these facts are of much value, indicating, as they do, the duration of the disease, under the treatment adopted. I therefore intend to take them conjointly with the first series, and set forth the results in the form of a few propositions, which it will belong to subsequent experience either to confirm or to rectify.

In the first three months of the present year, twenty-two pneumonic patients were admitted into Dr. Tessier's wards. Two of them were in a dying state, and died, the first twenty-eight hours, the second twenty hours, after admission. In neither of these cases was it possible to ascertain the day on which the disease began, the patients not being in a condition to give any explanations respecting themselves. In a third patient, whose treatment was commenced on the third day of the disease, a partial recovery took place on the twelfth day, but he subsequently died of tubercular disease of the lungs, a post-mortem dissection revealing the existence of numerous tubercles in one of his lungs, and the presence of a cavity in a state of suppuration. Of the nineteen other patients two remained under treatment, one of them being an old man, whose treatment was commenced on the eighth day of the disease, and who at the end of two months still presented chronic induration of the lung, with effusion into the cavity of the pleura, which had resisted every remedial measure employed.

We thus have seventeen patients remaining. Their cases will afford us the materials for some interesting deductions. We may found upon them these three propositions:—

1st. If we except the two patients brought into the hospital in a dying state, and the tuberculous patient,* *all* those whose treatment was commenced before the eighth day of the disease recovered.

* The patient still under treatment cannot, of course, be taken into account at present.

2nd. The average duration of treatment was four days and a half.

3rd. One old man, whose treatment was commenced on the eighth day, remained, at the end of two months, affected with induration of the lung and limited pleuritic effusion.

If we put together the double series, first, of forty-one cases analysed in my last paper, and secondly, of twenty-two cases of which an abstract account has just been given, we have the large series of sixty-three cases, upon which to found a series of propositions, which we may look upon with some confidence, as expressive of the power of Homœopathy—I might add, of *infinitesimals*, in the treatment of a serious acute inflammatory disease.

1st. If the homœopathic treatment of patients affected with acute inflammation of the lungs be commenced before the fifth or sixth day* of the disease, it is followed by a perfect recovery in *all* the cases.

N.B. That this is not to be understood of patients affected with extensive tubercular disease of the lungs, complicating pneumonia, need scarcely be mentioned.

2nd. That the above proposition is applicable to patients of all ages and of both sexes (no infants and no women in the puerperal state being admitted into the *Hôpital Ste. Marguerite*, or only very rarely, this proposition must not be extended to them; in this respect they are on a par with the cases of Louis, Andral, Chomel, Bouillaud, etc.)

3rd. That when the treatment was not commenced before the eighth day of the disease, it was followed, in *all the patients, excepting two*, who did not present unequivocal signs of suppuration in the lung, when admitted into the hospital, by a rapid recovery.

4th. That these two exceptions consisted (first) of an old man whose treatment was commenced on the eighth day of the disease, and who remained affected with induration of the lung, and (secondly) of a man admitted on the fifth or sixth

* I leave for the present this point undetermined, for the reasons which will be found lower down.

Hosted by Google

day, whose antecedents were so peculiar that they are worth transcribing in the following note.*

That the antecedents of this man must have been the cause of his death, there can be no doubt, especially if we consider that there were old people admitted at a later period of the disease than himself, who recovered in a comparatively short period of time.

5th. That if we except the above two patients and the tuberculous patient, all those brought into the hospital, whatever might be their age or sex, before suppuration of the lung was manifest, recovered rapidly.

These five propositions are exceedingly valuable, for they establish upon undeniable evidence the fact that all patients affected with pneumonia whose treatment is not delayed until suppuration of the lung has set in (or who are not placed in the peculiar situation of the patient whose antecedents are given above), recover rapidly under homœopathic treatment, provided it be commenced before the expiration of the first seven days of the disease.

To the above propositions I will now append an additional one, to the effect that —

6th. Since in all the cases in which the treatment of *acute pneumonia*, even in old people, was commenced so late as the eighth day of the disease (when suppuration was not already manifest), recovered rapidly, it may reasonably be inferred that the old man, whose case is the only exception to this proposition, was affected from the first with pneumonia of a *chronic character*.

Whether this be the case or not, it does not in the least influence the validity of the first five propositions.

## II. Pleuritis.

There were no deaths; the report, therefore, is chiefly taken up with the examination of the duration of the treatment, or rather of the time required for the complete absorption of the effusion. There were five cases of effusion, which occurred *during* the febrile period of the disease; in these the treatment was commenced on the second, third, sixth, seventh, and ninth days, respectively; one case was still under treatment—the absorption was complete on the nineteenth and twenty-fourth days, incomplete in the two others, on the twelfth and thirty-second days of the disease. There were three cases in which the effusion took place *after* the febrile period; in two the absorption was completed on the twelfth and twenty-fourth days of the treatment. In the third it was advanced by two-thirds on the fourth day. The remedies used were *Mercurius solubilis* and *Cantharis*; I believe that those homœopathists who have much experience of the action of

* "Roman, Aimé-Antoine, aged forty-three, a painter, was admitted on the 22nd of March. Although of a delicate and nervous constitution, he was always in the enjoyment of good health. But since the Revolution of February, being without work and without other resources, he suffered from want in every shape, sometimes even from want of food; in order to support himself he was obliged to work at the Champ-de-Mars, where, suffering more from mental grief, in consequence of the state to which he was reduced, than from the bodily fatigue, to which he had not previously been accustomed, he felt his strength decline day by day. On Friday, the 17th, after being exposed to the rain during the whole of the day, he was seized with pains in the back and limbs. The next day he awoke with fever, pain in the side, and cough without expectoration. In this state he remained without treatment from the Saturday to the Wednesday following, on which day he was taken to the hospital."

In the analysis in my last paper, the patient was entered as being under treatment on the fifth day. If, however, we look upon the disease as commencing in the evening or night of Friday, he was first placed under homœopathic treatment only in the evening of the sixth day. I used the first figure in my analysis, simply because I would rather err by keeping *within* the truth than by *exceeding its limits*. Dr. Tessier, who saw the patient for the first time on the following morning (the morning of the seventh day, if we adopt the latter figure), was so struck with the man's appearance, that he stated it as "his conviction that this man would inevitably die, whatever treatment might be adopted." And the state of an artist, not accustomed to hard work, obliged for his support to enlist among the thousands at work upon the embankments of the Champ-de-Mars, comprising the very scum of Parisian society, and toil hard for a miserable daily pittance, the broken-down spirit of one, associated with such a set of people as these labourers were, who had been accustomed to a very different mode of life, and whose feelings were perhaps too keenly alive to this change in his situation, may be better imagined than described.

Hosted by Google

*Arsenicum* and *Tinct. Sulphuris* in such cases, will look upon the resolution of the pleuritic effusion at St. Marguerite as decidedly *slow*.

### III. Typhoid Fever.

There were during the three months eleven cases of typhoid fever. Of these—

1st. All recovered excepting three, whose treatment was commenced, in one, on the eighteenth day of the disease, who died on the twenty-second; in another, on the twenty-first, who died on the twenty-ninth day; and in the third, on the twenty-first day, who died on the twenty-eighth day of the disease. This last death is remarkable, as it did not occur in consequence of the fever, but was the result of apoplexy of the lung. The report says, on the subject of this disease, that "it is remarkable that in these eleven cases, the mortality only affects those patients whose treatment was commenced in the third stage of the disease. It is because, in typhoid fever, as well as in pneumonia, this ultimate stage presents a fearful degree of gravity. It comprises organic lesions so advanced, that it is not surprising that most of our remedial measures are ineffectual against it."

### IV. Erysipelas of the Face.

In a paper published in the sixth vol. of the *British Journal of Homœopathy*, I expressed an opinion, that under homœopathic treatment, erysipelas is brought to its resolution in the space of at most five days; in many cases in a shorter period. In Dr. Tessier's cases, which amount in the report alluded to to eight, the treatment occupied periods varying from one day at least to four days at most, the average duration of the treatment before resolution took place being only two and a half days.

### V. Rheumatic Arthritis

Occurred in nine cases; they are divided as follows:—

One chronic case recovered at the end of a treatment of eight days, three severe acute cases, which were convalescent at the end of four, nine, and ten days' treatment.

In these three cases there was complication with endocarditis of a serious character. In two of these patients there remained, after the convalescence, friction-sounds in the heart.

Five slighter cases, which recovered at the end of four, three, four, twelve, and three days' treatment respectively.

---

## INFINITESIMAL DOSES.

By Dr. Rosenstein.

Since Hahnemann proved by experiment that the intrinsic powers of remedies should be developed in order to their medicinal application and real curative effects, much has been written and spoken on the alleged absurdity of atomic doses. But the progress of Homœopathy is great notwithstanding, if we take into consideration the means used everywhere to stifle or crush it. "*Truth is the daughter of Time;*" and in time Homœopathy will be established over the whole world.

We have not the least doubt that posterity will ridicule as much the pill, the bolus, and the mixture, as our adversaries now sneer at the homœopathic doses.

Allopathists should listen to the honest advice of many medical men of their own school to correct their own defects, instead of attacking the homœopathists.

Some years ago I read the following in an allopathic journal: "That which is commonly called a most innocent medicine, may be the source of the utmost harm. Thus *Magnesia* has been productive of fatal consequences. Masses unchanged have been found after death closely collected together, or patches of the powder adhering with the utmost pertinacity to the intestines. Some very curious instances of this kind are upon record; and some of the cases have been, from the apparently suspicious circumstances, made subject of legal investigation; for even deaths have been attributed to poisoning by arsenic; when *post-mortem* examinations have shown that *Magnesia*, taken medicinally, not ar-

Hosted by Google

senic given as a poison, was the destroying power."

*Castor Oil*, one of the favourite popular remedies, often occasions not only excruciating torment, but severe purging, leaving behind a surface so irritable, that months have elapsed before it has been restored to a healthy state.

The *Neutral Salts*, *Epsom*, and *Glauber's Salts*, for example, are not to be trifled with. Diarrhœa, dysentery, and sometimes dropsy, supervene upon their injudicious use.

*Gamboge*, which is now in fashion as a purgative, is of all others the most pernicious; its influence is principally exerted upon the muscular fibre, and hence the peristaltic action of the bowel is increased; and as there are many suffering from constipation, they find temporary relief from pills, in which *Gamboge* forms a principal ingredient, but it is a most energetic engine of mischief. It has been known to produce introsusceptio; such is its stimulating power upon the muscular fibre of the bowel. And in not a few of the instances which have come before the public of deaths, from the violent action of drastic pills, this drug has been decidedly the chief ingredient.

*Croton Oil*, *Elaterium*, *Scammony*, and other violent drastic purgatives, are also used in quantities subversive of health, productive of disease, and shortening life.

Even *Senna* will disorder the smaller intestines for a great length of time. Indeed, a catalogue of the most serious evils occasioned by the indiscriminate and foolish use of purgatives might be easily drawn up; but such is the headstrong tendency of some to use them, that it is most difficult to persuade them to desist from their folly. Of all the nations of the earth, the English seem to be most addicted to this evil habit of over-stimulating their bowels with purgatives.

Many eminent medical men, who have grown grey in their profession, such as Drs. Rau, Des Guidi, Peschier, Chargé, etc., agree that a remedy should have its intrinsic medicinal properties developed, before it is used in medical practice.

Dr. Chargé says,* "The homœopathist with his little does the most."

In fact, all arguments against the small doses are useless. The reality of their action is a fact. Some say it is incomprehensible; but do we understand now what we are forced to admit by experience? Experience is the only infallible touchstone, and if the small doses prescribed by homœopathists possess curative virtues, I am satisfied with the experience. The author relates the following interesting cases in his excellent work.

"1. A child, three years old, had the following symptoms:—

"General debility, the tongue whitish, covered with mucus, loss of appetite, pulse accelerated; skin dry; sleepless and restless in the night; ten to twelve evacuations daily, much griped.

"I prescribed two globules *Chamomilla*, 12th dilution, to be taken at six o'clock in the evening.

"The child slept the whole night, and had a healthy evacuation the next morning. I saw it four days after, it was perfectly well.

"2. A labourer had suffered for many months from an acute pain in the left side of his chest, which extended to the back. The pain increased on taking a long breath, or walking and turning in bed.

"I prescribed, according to allopathic principles, warm fomentations, leeches, etc.

"He called upon me a month later, and told me that the fomentations, the leeches, and the blister did him no service; that he still was the same, and that he was unable to do any kind of work.

"I prescribed this time *Bryonia*, 3 globules of the 6th dilution.

"I saw him a few days after, the pains had ceased, and did not return.

"3. A woman, forty-five years old, was attacked during the prevalence of cholera, with severe cramps, and diarrhœa, of a *choleric* nature. I ordered 3 globules of *Copper*, of the 24th dilution. I saw her again two hours after, she had slept a little; the cramps had not entirely left her

* Etudes Médicales, par A. Chargé. Paris.

Hosted by Google

I repeated the same remedy, which restored her entirely. In forty-eight hours she left her room and resumed her occupations, to the great astonishment of her neighbours, and particularly of her former medical man.

"*Phosphoric Acid*, of the 30th dilution, answered my purpose well in curing most cases of *cholerine*.

"4. A girl, seven years old, had been afflicted for some time with a tetter. She had been treated with the usual allopathic means without effect. A solution of *Lead* had also been used to suppress the eruption.

"I prescribed the alternate use, once a week, of 3 globules of *Dulcamara*, 24, and 3 globules of *Sulphur*, 30. The child was cured of her complaint in six weeks."

This excellent practitioner observes: "I could cite many other cases more complicated, and more acute, but to what purpose? Every homœopathist can do the same."

---

## ANNUAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CENTRAL HOMŒOPATHIC SOCIETY OF GERMANY AT LIEGNITZ,

### On the 9th and 10th August, 1850.

The Assembly met on the evening of the 9th of August, at the Gasthof zum Rautenkranz, to arrange the order in which the proceedings of the following day should be carried on.

The chief meeting took place on the morning of the 10th (the anniversary of Hahnemann's acquisition of his degree of M.D.); Dr. Schmieder, of Liegnitz, presided.

Dr. Schmieder opened the proceedings with a short address, in which he feelingly alluded to the loss by death of one of their most able and industrious members, Dr. Moritz Müller, of Leipzig.

A communication was read from Dr. Bamberg, of Berlin, on typhus fever and its homœopathic treatment; the chief novelty in which appeared to be the recommendation of the employment of the Æthiops mineral in the treatment of that disease; but as the essay was not accompanied by any cases or statistics, we are unable to say what were the results obtained by the author from its use.

Dr. Schmieder then called on Mr. Hering and Dr. Dudgeon, of London, to give an account of the state and progress of Homœopathy in England, which they did as succinctly as possible.

Dr. Caspar, of Vienna, was next requested to give an account of the state of Homœopathy in Austria. Dr. Caspar stated that the progress of Homœopathy in the Austrian States was most satisfactory. In Vienna there were upwards of sixty practitioners; in Prague seventeen. In Hungary great progress had been made; in some towns, more especially Presburg, the number of homœopaths quite equalled that of allopaths. The doctrines and practice of the new physiatric or do-nothing school, who were absolute sceptics in the virtues of drugs, tended considerably to advance the progress of Homœopathy among the rising body of medical men, who would not be content to look on idly at the progress of disease without making an effort to discover curative agents for it, and their search inevitably led them to Homœopathy. In Upper Austria an enormous mass of country surgeons had been converted to Homœopathy, chiefly through the instrumentality of Drs. Marenzeller and Wurmb. These men found it necessary to give their patients, in order to persuade them that they were doing something, powders of an ounce or more in weight, and globules as large as peas. In Prague the question of the establishment of a lectureship on Homœopathy had been brought before the medical faculty, and they had agreed unanimously, with but one exception, that such a chair should be founded, which was done accordingly; and the well-known homœopathist, Dr. Altschal, received the appointment, and last session delivered a course of lectures on Homœopathy to upwards of sixty students. Such freedom from animosity on the part of an allopathic faculty of medicine to-

Hosted by Google

wards homœopathists was perhaps quite unique in the history of medical corporations.

In Vienna the foundation of a professorship of Homœopathy had been proposed long ago, and the ordonnance for its establishment wanted but the signature of the Emperor, when the disturbances of 1848 broke out, and put a stop to it. This year, application was again made for the establishment of a professorship; the question was referred to the medical faculty of Vienna, who, unlike their colleagues in Prague, all voted against it, with the exception of one member. Previous to this, Drs. Fleischmann and Wurmb had been appointed private teachers of Homœopathy. In 1849 an arrangement was made with an establishment of Sisters of Charity in the Leopoldstadt, a suburb of Vienna, whereby they intrusted to the care of Dr. Wurmb the half of their hospital, consisting of forty beds; the other half, containing a similar number of beds, being under the care of an allopathic physician, Dr. Leitner. This was opened on the 9th of January of the present year. This hospital is now much visited by young physicians and surgeons, whom Dr. Wurmb is always most happy to see, and to whom he gives instruction at the bedside of the patient, making his diagnoses most carefully, and giving his reasons for the choice of the remedies. Since the opening of the hospital, 354 cases had been admitted, of whom 14 had died. This mortality was inconsiderable, considering that they hardly ever admitted any but acute cases. Of these fatal cases one had died of dysentery, and another of delirium tremens, within four hours of their admission. One death took place from general dropsy that had existed for two years. One occurred from acute rheumatism in a most extraordinary manner. The patient, a woman, was convalescent from a severe attack, and had ate a hearty dinner at twelve o'clock, and died quite suddenly at two p.m. No morbid appearances of any sort were found at the *post-mortem* examination. Four deaths occurred from tuberculosis. Thirty-nine cases of typhus had been admitted, of whom four had died. In cynanche tonsillaris, the average duration of treatment was three days.

They had had sixty-eight cases of intermittent fever, many of which came from Hungary. Forty-five of these were thoroughly cured; and of these, seventeen never had a fit after the first dose of the medicine. Of all those cured, only three came back with relapses. *Nux vomica* was found to be the most serviceable remedy; a drop of the 30th dilution was given in water every two hours, during the interval of the attacks. *Veratrum* was also very useful; the chief indications for its use were slow pulse, cold sweat, and diminished secretion of urine. *Arsenicum* was also of great utility.

In typhus the best remedy was *Veratrum;* they likewise derived much benefit from the use of *Rhus* and *Acid. Phos.*, the latter especially, when there was a tendency to sopor.

All the remedies for all cases were prescribed in the 30th dilution, prepared according to the decimal scale, a drop for a dose. The sisters prepared and dispensed the medicines.

On the breaking-out of the cholera, which had occurred shortly before he left Vienna, the government had commanded the hospital to be used for the reception of cholera patients. Up to that time they had received seventy-three patients, of whom twenty had died; their chief remedies were *Veratrum*, *Secale*, and *Cuprum*. He (Dr. Caspar) was Dr. Wurmb's assistant in the charge of the hospital.

A lengthened discussion here ensued on the pathognomonic signs of cholera, and several gentlemen detailed their experience on the subject of its homœopathic treatment.

Dr. Schmieder read a letter he had received from Dr. Rummel, of Magdeburg, on the subject of Hahnemann's statue, which was in a state of great forwardness, and would soon be completed. The place of its erection that had been fixed on was the town of Cœthen, where Hahnemann

Hosted by Google

had been received after his expulsion from Saxony, and where he had practised for so many years. The inauguration of the statue was to take place on the 10th August, 1851, at Cœthen, and the meeting of the central society would be held there, either the day before or the day after, under the presidency of Dr. Melicher, of Berlin. The statue, a drawing of which Dr. Schmieder had in his possession, is being executed in marble at Rome. It represents the great Founder of Homœopathy dressed in a loose toga, and seated. He holds in one hand a pencil, and in the other a roll of paper, on which he has just written "similia similibus curantur." On the whole, the design of the statue is simple, and the effect pleasing.

A communication followed from Mr. Platte, of Griesberg, on the homœopathic treatment of some diseases of horses, chiefly by means of high dilutions of homœopathic remedies.

A good deal of interesting conversation now ensued, and indeed the chief interest of this meeting, as well as of that at Hamm, consisted not so much in the public business that was conducted, as in the interchange of ideas among physicians assembled from all parts of Germany and elsewhere. Twenty-two gentlemen were present at the meeting of the 10th, but many more would have attended, had it not been that the prevalence of the cholera in a very severe form, in many of the towns of Germany, kept many at home who would otherwise have attended.

At three o'clock, about thirty gentlemen, members of the society and their friends, sat down to a sumptuous repast in a house of entertainment, pleasantly situated outside the town. The genial Dr. Schmieder presided at the table, and an excellent band performed some of the choicest morceaux of music during dinner. After dinner an elegant composition in honour of the day, written, we believe, by the talented and amiable Dr. Schmieder, was sung, and many toasts were given and responded to, among which we may mention, "The Memory of Hahnemann," "The Progress of Homœopathy," "Their English Visitors," etc., etc. Each toast was drunk standing, and accompanied by a flourish of trumpets and the usual clashing of glasses, which produced a very lively effect.

We were unable to procure the names of all the medical men present at this Assembly, but the following are some of them:—Dr. Hoffmann, of Frankfort-on-the-Maine; Dr. Elb, of Dresden; Dr. Patzack, of Breslau; Dr. Jantzen, of Konigsberg; Dr. Wipprecht, of Breslau; Dr. Lider, of Lauban; Dr. Davidson, of Posen; Dr. Neumann, of Froschen; Dr. Hartlaub, of Zittau; Dr. Schmieder, of Leignitz; Dr. Caspar, of Vienna; Dr. Tulff, of Breslau; Mr. Hering, of London; Dr. Davenport, of London; Dr. Dudgeon, of London.

# THE HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24TH, 1850.

We presume, from the advertisment that candidates for the medical offices should make their application on or before the 28th instant, that the Hahnemann Hospital will be soon opened for the reception of patients. The situation is excellent, and the building is exceedingly well adapted for such an institution: we trust the hope will be realized, that as soon as it is opened, funds will flow rapidly into the treasury.

Those who are interested in our medical reform, cannot fail to watch this experiment with an anxious desire for its success; we shall be glad to see that anxious desire converted into earnest endeavour to promote and secure that success.

We neither expect nor wish that this or any succeeding Government should do any thing for Homœopathy. We agree with Dr. Scott, that our medical doctrine should not be regarded as sectarianism in medicine: but we homœopathists constitute, notwithstanding, a medical sect, at present; when our way of healing has the pre-

Hosted by Google

ponderance, it will lose the sectarian character. We should like a chartered college, to give us the *status* we deserve: this merely as a temporary thing.

The animosity of our opponents is bitter, the short-comings of our "following," in relation to public works, are sufficiently manifest. If the apparent indifference, and the unbecoming apathy of which we complain, were changed to active energy, we should care nothing for the opposition of the cross-grained, the virulence of the coarse and vulgar, and the hostility of those who maintain, from habit and prejudice, the views which they received in their medical training. We are proud of the medical profession of Great Britain, and we are willing to make full allowance for those who differ with us in opinion, from misconception and ignorance on their part of what we are, and of our doctrine and practice. The indifference of our friends is more painful and trying, than the opposition and dislike of our un-friends.

But Rome was not built in a day: all substantial truth has had to encounter opposition and abuse. It is our duty to do our best in the circumstances in which we are placed. The struggle of life is a serious thing, and so is the struggle in behalf of any truth like Homœopathy. Our hearts sometimes fail us,—our hopes falter, our very desires languish, but we are instructed even by the poor heathen to jump over the trials and difficulties of the struggle, and to contemplate the end—*respice finem*—and that we do. If not now, hereafter we shall be appreciated and known for what we aim to be, and trust we are.

## Review.

### SPINAL CURVATURE; ITS THEORY; ITS CURE.

By George N. Epps, Esq.,
Surgeon to Harrison's Spinal Institution.

This is a most interesting book concerning a truly important subject, which appertains to the physical comfort and well-being of a large proportion of human beings. The author has justly in his preface observed, that "the great object in publishing a book should be to demonstrate, through its medium, something tending to the good of the human family." That he has succeeded in his object a careful perusal of his pages amply verifies. We have read the work with much interest and not a little instruction, for until we had read it we were not aware that the philosophic Dr. Harrison had conferred so great a boon on the deformed of our race.

The author, before he proceeds to detail the principles and methods of treatment adopted by Dr. Harrison for the cure of spinal curvature, gives a succinct and intelligible anatomical description of the spinal column, its ligaments, muscles, etc., whereby the reader is made familiar with the very root of the mischief he is about to inquire into, so that the application of the principles of treatment at once becomes evident. The author next takes a brief survey of the various methods which have been proposed for the treatment of these tedious, and too often incurable disfigurements; and we think he very clearly establishes why want of success has so often attended numerous plans of treatment proposed prior to that of Dr. Harrison. The physiological part of the work, pointing out the serious consequences so often flowing from spinal deformity, or what Dr. Harrison called "Subluxation of the Vertebræ," will be read with much interest. Many diseases of important organs occurring in subjects not suspected to be labouring under spinal "subluxation," have been shown to depend upon such, and with the amelioration and cure of the spinal mischief serious and important diseases have been relieved and cured.

A careful examination of the explanatory plates, which accompany the author's text, will throw full light upon the connection existing between several serious affections and spinal "subluxation." The cases detailed are indeed most gratifying, and some of them, particularly the extraordinary case of Sarah Hawkes, reflect the greatest

Hosted by Google

credit on Dr. Harrison, the propounder of a method of treatment which seems to have been most successful in its results.

We conscientiously recommend this work to the serious attention of all interested in the subject of which it treats. Mr. G. Epps is entitled to great commendation, not only for the pains-taking manner in which he has evidently executed his task, but for the interesting cases he has related, —most cheering, as examples of successful treatment, to those afflicted with spinal curvature. And when we know him to be a homœopathic practitioner, as well as surgeon to the Harrison Spinal Institution, we look forward with confident hope that the next edition of his work will bear welcome evidences of the benefit which must accrue from the adoption of well-regulated homœopathic treatment, in conjunction with what would appear an admirable adaptation of mechanical appliances. It is an acknowledged fact that in most, if not all the subjects in whom spinal curvature arises, there exists a predisposing cause or constitutional dyscrasia, requiring for its thorough eradication a well-directed homœopathic antipsoric treatment. No doubt the exciting causes, so correctly set forth by Mr. Epps, play a most important part, and these he has apparently met by most efficient means, which he will no doubt find materially enhanced by constitutional remedies selected from the resources of the homœopathic therapeutics. We feel confident that under a course of homœopathic constitutional treatment, in conjunction with mechanical and hygienic means, the duration of treatment imposed by Dr. Harrison will be considerably curtailed, with increased security in results.

## Correspondence.

### FIRST REPORT OF THE EXETER HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY.

*From Jan.* 1, 1849, *to June* 24, 1850.

Your committee have the pleasure to lay before you their first report of this institution, embracing a period of eighteen months.

At the close of the first year, it was not found practicable to present you with a sufficiently accurate and concise account of its working, owing to the unavoidable irregularities attendant upon the want of such rules as experience alone could show to be best calculated to secure a correct return of the necessary data.

These remarks apply to the reporting themselves cured or otherwise, by the patients, on ceasing to attend at the Dispensary. Your committee have, however, the satisfaction of being able to state that, during the last six months, greater regularity has been enforced in this particular; and they beg to impress upon the notice of subscribers the desirableness of their requiring those on whom they bestow their recommendation papers, strictly to observe the rules printed thereon, especially that relating to the subject here referred to. Such a requirement on the part of the subscribers, to whom the patients must necessarily feel themselves to be more directly indebted, would tend greatly to facilitate an accurate representation of the amount of benefit conferred by the Dispensary.

As far as it has gone, and considering the difficulties the institution has had to contend with, arising mainly out of the fact that most of the cases treated have been *chronic*, many of them of many years standing, etc., etc., your committee cannot but regard the present report as highly satisfactory and encouraging.

The total number of patients from the opening of the Dispensary in January, 1849, has been 330.

Since January, 1850, the number treated has been . . . 165

Of these there have been—

| | |
|---|---|
| Entirely cured . . | 36 |
| Benefited so as to be able to follow their occupations . | 43 |
| Not reported . . | 21 |
| Not benefited . . | 4 |
| Died . . . | 1 |
| On the books, about 40 of them benefited . . | 60 |
| Total . . | 165 |

Hosted by Google

## WHAT CAN THE GOVERNMENT DO FOR HOMŒOPATHY?

SIMPLY, nothing. — It cannot prove its truth; it cannot enforce its practice; it cannot employ public money in its support; it cannot sanction it by charter—why not? Why can the Government not support Homœopathy as well as Allœopathy? It can do so *equally*, but it cannot, or may not support *either*.

The Government can only take means for the support of medical education *generally;* but it can take no cognizance of disputes within the school—it can delegate its own power to men supposed to be learned and competent in virtue of their having passed the necessary ordeal, but it cannot assume to itself the right of supporting one method or another in the distinctive capacity of either. No school or college is now chartered or supported by Government as *allœopathic;* of the methods adopted, the Government can take no cognizance, without stultifying its own act in having appointed men learned in medicine for this special object—it cannot step in and say, "We have appointed your examiners, and chartered you by our authority as competent for this end, but you are still to pass and reject, not according to your own judgment, but according to what shall be prescribed from time to time by act of parliament." This would be to introduce into medicine the anomalies of the episcopal *congé d'élire;* while, if we have two chartered colleges, the undesignated and the homœopathic, what is this but to establish, instead of one church, two sects? To wish for a separate charter, then, is to wish to be regarded as a sect —it is to wish to be recognised as something different from that body which has been recognised as bearing authority and carrying with it all the weight of legislative sanction and approved learning for three centuries, and which, by existing unimpaired through all varieties of medical theory, and through every stage of scientific progress, has shown itself to be capable of being adapted to all circumstances, and open to every fresh irradiation of truth. I say *capable*, because I am well aware that the College of Physicians, as every corporate body, is naturally slow to admit innovation, and looks with jealousy, frequently exaggerated, on every doctrine or practice until sanctioned by the experience of those who are content to test it on their own responsibility. Nor do I feel that they are greatly to be blamed for so doing, in as much as their office requires them to repel the false, to check the fickle, and to strip every meretricious allurement from the novel, as much as to give a firm support and authoritative sanction to that which is proved to be true. From "our friends in Parliament," and from "homœopathists in high places," therefore, we have nothing to expect, simply because they have nothing to give, except as individuals —and were they to offer their aid in any other capacity, I, for one, am clearly of opinion that it should be declined. All such aid must be accepted only on certain reciprocal conditions expressed or implied, and these must be of a restrictive or sectarian character, or the specialty of the case would be lost; and to enter into any such stipulation would be to consent to be hampered at every turn. Such support must be given, either in virtue of recognising Homœopathy as the true method of practice, and therefore it must imply the withdrawal of support from any that oppose it, or it must be regarded as support given to a separate and distinct and limited branch of medicine, which is not to be acknowledged. For the support or recognition of a homœopathic hospital or college is not to be regarded as analogous to the support of an eye infirmary, or fever hospital, or dispensary for consumptive diseases.

Homœopathy is not a *branch* of medicine, it is *everything* or it is *nothing*—it is the whole theory of medicine, or it is no part of the theory. In as much, therefore, as the *modus operandi* of medicines cannot be settled by act of parliament, no hospital or college distinctively and expressly homœopathic can with propriety receive the sanction of a royal charter, or any form of assistance from Government.

G. M. SCOTT.

Hosted by Google

## Miscellaneous.

### THE COURSE OF THE CHOLERA.

(From the Report of the Board of Health.)

FROM the time that cholera first appeared in its epidemic form, in 1817, in Hindostan, down to the period of its last great irruption into Western Asia and Europe, the disease had never been absent from some part or other of the Indian peninsula. In the period included in the Parliamentary returns from 1825 to 1844, it caused annually nearly one-eighth of the whole mortality of the European soldiers, and nearly one-fifth of all the deaths among native soldiers.

At the beginning of the hot season of 1845 it broke out with great violence in Cabul; it devasted whole districts in Affghanistan and the Punjab, and committed frightful ravages at Ferozepore and Loodianah, in Northern India. It attacked Umballa in July, 1845, where nearly all the first cases proved fatal, and in the course of the autumn it appeared at Kurnaul, Cawnpore, and other towns.

Some time in the month of November, 1845, small-pox having been extremely prevalent and mortal in the autumn of that year, both in the western and southern parts of the island of Ceylon, this destructive disease was succeeded by an outbreak of cholera at Taffrea, where it raged with such violence, that out of 4,111 persons who were its first victims, 3,655 perished. This outbreak was there attributed not to any imported infection, but to some endemic influence supposed to have been called forth by the irregular recurrence of the rains in the late season, which, instead of appearing at the accustomed time and continuing for the ordinary period, were much later than usual, and interrupted and partial in their duration. No expectation was entertained of any material mitigation of the disease until the recurrence of the next monsoon, which usually commences to blow from the south-west about the middle of May; accordingly it continued to ravage various parts of the island, especially the districts which had recently been the special seats of small-pox.*

In the early part of 1846, it prevailed extensively and severely in various towns and villages in the southern parts of the Madras presidency, particularly at Madura and Bellary.

Then advancing in a north-west direction in its progress to Bombay, "an awful visitation" is stated to have taken place at Sholapoor and its vicinity, the disease first appearing in the camp of the 33d Regiment Native Infantry, when on their march to Jaulnah. Spreading thence to the south Mahratta country, it almost depopulated several villages in its course: and on no occasion, at least for many years past, had it proved so fatal to the native population.

It subsequently appeared at Poonah, Bombay, and Ahmedabad.

Still steadily maintaining a north-west course it arrived coastwise at Scinde, where it first broke out at the sea-coast, and gradually it extended upwards to Hydrabad and Sehwan.

In the month of June an attack of extraordinary severity took place at Kurrachee, at the mouth of the Indus, where the disease is stated to have cut off a tenth part of the population, including 725 European and native soldiers in sixteen days. It is important to remark, that upwards of six months before this violent outbreak, namely, in the month of November, 1845, several sporadic cases of the disease, which proved fatal with great rapidity, occurred to the town.

While the pestilence was raging at Kurrachee, it broke out in Persia, and appeared as early as the month of May with great severity at Aden, at the mouth of the Red Sea, after a violent and unusual fall of rain.

Its progress through Persia was so rapid and fatal as to produce the utmost consternation among the inhabitants of the principal towns of that country. By the month of July it reached Teheran, where, out of a population of 60,000, it destroyed 12,000 persons, 300 deaths occurring daily, for several days in succession. In this town and neighbourhood it attacked with the utmost violence the rich as well as the poor, several members of the royal family having been among the first to perish by it.

From Teheran it proceeded by a north-west course to Tabreez, becoming more deadly as it advanced, for, out of a population of 30,000, 6,677 persons perished, the greater part within the space of twenty days; from 450 to 500 deaths being reported daily while the pestilence continued at its height.

From Tabreez it turned off in a south-east direction towards Ispahan, which it reached in

* In many of the towns and villages attacked by cholera in its progress through the Madras presidency it was preceded and accompanied by small-pox.

Hosted by Google

September, where it committed great havoc among the higher as well as the lower classes. Then, proceeding westward, it reached Bagdad at the latter end of the month, spreading such consternation among the inhabitants that in a few days the town was deserted, the shops were closed, public offices were unattended, and all business was suspended. In this town, and a narrow circle round it, its victims are computed to have exceeded 30,000 souls.

From Bagdad, instead of pursuing its westward course, it again turned directly back in a south-east direction, taking the road through Cashan to Sheerez. From this retrograde course a hope was at first entertained that it would not extend its ravages to Europe, since instead of proceeding, as in 1831, in a direct line from India to Europe, through Russia and Turkey, it appeared to be retracing its steps towards the region in which it took its origin.

In a short time, however, all ground for this expectation vanished, for in October it entered Asiatic Turkey, breaking out at Mossul, and reaching as far northward as Diarbekir. At the same time penetrating into Syria, it spread to Damascus, in a few days reached Aleppo, and in the following month (December) it extended its ravages over the whole of the upper Tigris and the lower Euphrates; thence advancing into Arabia, it reached Mecca early in January, 1847, where it proved so destructive to the Moslem pilgrims, that from 2,000 to 3,000 of them are reported to have perished by it "in the one night" of their pilgrimage from Mecca to Mount Arafat.

While the pestilence was thus ravaging Arabia and the south-eastern portions of the Turkish empire, it was making steady progress through the southern portion of Georgia, having during the autumn extended its course as far as the province of Derbend, on the Caspian Sea, and to the Russian frontier.

The further progress of the scourge appears to have been stopped by the approach of winter, but early in the following spring it broke out with fresh virulence, proceeding now in two opposite directions; first retracing its steps through Trebizonde, Erzeroum, and Bagdad, to Persia, over almost the whole of which country, as well as the greater part of Asia Minor, it again exerted a most deadly influence, and at the same time advancing north-eastward, it ravaged the Russian provinces bordering on the Caspian Sea; spread throughout the eastern Caucasus, and in the month of June reached, in succession, Tiflis, Keylear, and Astrachan. Thence, crossing the Don, it broke out, about the 18th of August, in the port of Taganrog, among the shipping, though it had not yet reached Mariapol; nor did it appear to be advancing along the shores of the Azoph, but rather by the tributaries of the Don, far into the interior of the country, it being reported to have already invaded Lugan and other places of the government of Ekaterinoslav. In the mean time such a panic spread through the country that the current business of the season was suspended; the crops in many districts, though long ripe for the sickle, were left standing for want of reapers; and the carriers engaged in bringing goods from Nijni-Novogorod abandoned their charge on the way, refusing to proceed southward of the government of Harkoff.

After entering European Russia it advanced rapidly on Moscow, where it appeared on the 18th of September, 1847, being exactly the same date as that on which it struck the city in 1831.

The disease, on its first appearance at Moscow, did not present a very formidable aspect, nor extend widely over the city; it confined its attacks chiefly to one particular district. near the river. Here, however, it assumed a severe character, for nearly one-half of the cases that first occurred terminated fatally.

Its progress north and west was not rapid: it did not for many weeks extend much beyond the province of Moscow, and at the approach of winter the number of cases in that metropolis became so small, that hopes were entertained that it was altogether subsiding. A very significant fact, however, is stated by Dr. Adair Crawford—namely, that occasional cases continued to occur throughout the winter, affording too much ground for the apprehension that the malady was only suspended by the cold and dry state of the winter atmosphere, and that it would again break out in spring.

The disease accordingly assumed increased activity about the month of May, extending itself over the whole city, and attacking all classes. The progress of the disease throughout the country became also much more rapid than during the previous year, for it spread almost simultaneously over all the provinces in the empire, north, east, and west, and reached St. Petersburgh in the beginning of June, 1848.

While the pestilence was thus extending throughout the Russian empire, it broke out, at the end of June, at Constantinople, committing great ravages in that city, and in several other

Hosted by Google

towns along the Bosphorus, and attacking the upper as well as the lower classes. Appearing at the same time at Odessa, and extending westward along the Danube, none of the persons first attacked in these districts recovered. The outbreak of the disease was here attended by intense heats and enormous numbers of caterpillars and locusts, which destroyed all before them.

About the middle of July it broke out in Egypt, spreading rapidly over the greater part of the country, 300 attacks occurring daily at Cairo, and from 250 to 300 deaths at Alexandria. At a village in the Delta, where the pilgrims were assembled, 195,000 in number, 3,000 perished. The ravages of the disease in this country were frightful, upwards of 30,000 persons having perished by it.

From June to July the pestilence extended its destructive course over nearly the whole of the Russian empire, and at St. Petersburgh the people ascribed the appaling number of deaths that occurred in every part of the city to a poisoning of the water, and several riots took place. In Moldavia and Wallachia its prevalence and mortality were so great that it was found necessary to close the courts of law. At Bucharest business was universally suspended; a general panic struck the inhabitants; all who could leave the city fled to the mountains.

It has been seen that the disease was nine months in travelling from Moscow to St. Petersburgh; yet, having reached the latter city, as has been stated, in the beginning of June, it extended in the following month to Finland and Sweden in its northern, and Riga in its western course. In the same month it penetrated into Prussia and reached its capital; but it does not appear to have manifested itself in Poland until August. In September it spread to Hamburgh and Holland. At the same time several mild cases had also occurred at Paris.

In the beginning of October it crossed the German Ocean, and broke out in Edinburgh, spreading in the course of a few days to the neighbouring towns of Newhaven, Portobello, Loanhead, and numerous other localities. In the beginning of November it attacked Glasgow, and subsequently a large number of manufacturing towns and villages in Lanarkshire, Ayrshire, Dumfriesshire, and other counties in the south and west of Scotland. From this period the disease may be considered as having established itself in Great Britain, isolated cases, indeed, as will be seen immediately, having occurred at a still earlier period in London and its vicinity.

It thus appears that the first great epidemic outbreak, proceeding from Cabul and the north-western provinces of Hindostan, as from a centre, swept over Affghanistan, Persia, and the south-eastern portion of Asiatic Turkey, until it was arrested by the winter of 1846 in its progress towards Europe. It had up to this date become localized in the north-eastern parts of Asia Minor, whence in the spring of 1847 it again commenced its career, spreading in all directions: striking on the one hand the cities of Asia Minor, Persia, Arabia, and Egypt, and on the other Georgia, Circassia, and the southern provinces of the Russian empire. The northern branch of this great outbreak continued its progress until nearly the whole of the governments of European Russia were affected: after which one portion of it advanced into Finland and Sweden, where it apparently terminated its destructive course: while another branch, after sweeping round the north-eastern shores of the Black Sea, and nearly decimating the cities and towns of the lower Danube, advanced through Austria into Germany and Hanover, and at the same time attacked the capital of the Turkish empire. Some idea of the geographical extent of the pestilence may be formed by the circumstance that it ravaged Constantinople, Berlin, St. Petersburgh, and Cairo in the same month. Hamburgh was attacked on the 7th of September; and within three weeks afterwards the epidemic reached the shores of Britain, where, as has been stated, it first appeared at Edinburgh in the beginning of October, 1848.

---

CHOLERA IN GERMANY.—This scourge is prevalent in various towns in Germany, and has been making fearful ravages in Brunswick since the month of June. According to official reports, as many as 800 persons have died. A few cases have occurred in London, eight deaths during last week are reported. There seems to be no reason to apprehend its return as an epidemic, at present.

LONDON: Printed by THOMAS HARRILD, of Albany Cottage, Sydenham, in the County of Kent, at his Printing Office, 1, and 1½, Dudley Court, in the Parish of St. Olave, Silver Street, in the City of London; and Published by HENRY RENSHAW, at the Office, 356, Strand, in the County of Middlesex.—*Saturday, August 24th*, 1850.

Hosted by Google

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.
Review of British and Foreign Medical Science and Literature.

"RESPICE, ASPICE, PROSPICE."—St. Bernard.

No. 57. Vol. II. ] SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1850. [Unstamped 3d. Stamped 4d.

## Communications.

### PROGRESS TOWARDS THE ADOPTION OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC LAW AS A THEORY OF CURE.

Sir,—The Editor of the *Medical Times*, in a late number, accorded to a correspondent permission "to state his reasons for the opinion he professes, viz., that *similia similibus curantur*." It is of very great consequence that materials for forming a judgment on this subject should be placed before the more candid and inquiring of the other school. It cannot be too distinctly affirmed to such, that Homœopathy is a law, or principle, of cure, illustrations of which abound in the ordinary practice of medicine. In discoursing of the homœopathic system, it is commonly the practice to dwell upon the efficacy of "infinitesimal" doses, and to exemplify *this* by an appeal to analogies drawn from certain physical phenomena, as the effects of imponderable agencies, such as electricity and magnetism, the operation of epidemics and miasmata, and the efficacy of certain mineral waters, instead of illustrating the operation of the homœopathic law itself. All this analogy is very well in its place; but in dealing with medical practitioners this method of seeking to commend Homœopathy is worse than useless; for allopathic practitioners will never accept the minute dose of Homœopathy until they have first received the law on which it is administered. It would not be desirable for their patients' sakes that they should. To be useful to them, on the *contraria contrariis* principle, the larger the doses they give the better. How, indeed, can it be expected that practitioners, accustomed to see the effects of medicines exaggerated as the dose is increased, should receive it as a truth that the curative efficacy of medicines depends in no degree upon the quantity administered? It is idle to talk to such persons of the reasonableness of infinitesimal doses. Until the homœopathic law is discerned and accepted, at the least, as a rationale of cure, the infinitesimal dose will appear the most irrational, and altogether ridiculous absurdity conceivable. To one who sees the law, the dose will not long be a stumbling-block. To one who cannot see the law, no amount of ingenious analogies will reconcile the dose.

In all this I speak my own experience. I had heard of Homœopathy long before my attention was directed to the subject, but I knew it only as a system of expectant medicine—a practice with infinitesimal doses. I little thought that the infinitesimal dose formed no necessary part of the system. I believed that it was the *sine quâ non* of the whole; and as this still seems to be the all-absorbing conception of Homœopathy among medical men, judging from their notices of the subject, perhaps the narrative of my own progressive enlightenment may not be deemed altogether impertinent or unprofitable.

My attention was first directed to the subject, some years ago, by reading in the medical journals, nearly about the same time, the following cases, which I now reproduce here as they were noted at the time.

A curious case of protracted sneezing of great severity, which resisted every kind of treatment employed for several months, is related (*British and Foreign Medical Review*, vol. iii., p. 245). At length it was cured completely by three pinches of snuff, given at intervals of a few hours.

A case of mercurial salivation is recorded



Hosted by Google

(*British and Foreign Medical Review*, vol. vi., p. 511), which was rapidly cured by *Iodine*. Now, in a review of Dr. Cogswell's work on *Iodine* (*British and Foregn Medical Review*, vol. ix., p. 166), it is stated that salivation has been seen to follow the continued application of a minute quantity of *Iodine*, in the form of ointment, to ulcers in the leg. And, again, in a very strong recommendation of the *Iodide of Potassium* as a remedy in hydrocephalus (*Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine*, vol. vi., p. 37), it is stated that the only physiological effect of the drug, in one of the successful cases, was salivation.

A remarkable case of diabetes insipidus is detailed (*British and Foreign Medical Review*, vol. vii., p. 254), which was treated successfully by diuretics. All other means had failed. The diuretics employed were ten grains of *Nitrate of Potass*, in an ounce of water, three times a day; besides, a solution of *Bitartrate of Potass* for ordinary drink, and one drachm of *Spir. Ether. Nit.* at bedtime.

The principle of the cure in all these cases seemed to be the same. Certain medicines were curative in certain diseases, in which it could not have been supposed beforehand that they should be otherwise than most prejudicial, from their having pre-eminently the quality to develope in the healthy body the very symptoms which they were given to cure. And here I may remark, that such doses of medicine as those above mentioned would be effectual in but a small minority of similar cases. The amount of the dose, and still more the frequency of its repetition, are two main causes why instances of homœopathic cure are not more frequently discerned in the ordinary practice. For it is manifest that if of a perfectly homœopathic remedy a large dose be administered, there will necessarily follow an increase or aggration of all the symptoms of the disease in consequence. And if this dose be repeated before the reaction (amelioration) consequent upon the first dose has begun, or before it is completed, the effect will be merely to heighten and protract that aggravation. *Quinine* we know to be specific and homœopathic in certain forms of intermittent fever, and Dr. Holmes states (*Braithwaite's Retrospect*, vol. xv., p. 8) that "the practice of giving *Quinine* in divided doses, small and frequently repeated, is much less effectual than giving one large dose, say one drachm. In the congestive form with intense headache, dread of light and sound, weakness and cadaverous appearance, a dose of two scruples or a drachm of *Sulphate of Quinine aggravates for a time every symptom*, but in a few hours the patient is free from disease." Probably neither Dr. Holmes's plan nor the usual practice, which he condemns, is the best. For if the ordinary practice, by frequent repetition of the dose of *Quinine*, interferes with the salutary reaction which would follow upon the administration of a single dose, left to act undisturbed, the plan of Dr. Holmes, while avoiding this, yet, by the administration of so large a dose, necessitates the occurrence of a violent aggravation of the symptoms before reaction can begin.

While on this subject, I may remark, that another obstacle to the discernment of homœopathic cures, as such, in the ordinary practice, is the fact that the physiological action of medicines is so imperfectly known by allopathists, that the homœopathic relation between the remedy and the disease cured by it, fails of being recognised in a multitude of cases. And there is still another obstacle. In the ordinary practice medicines are administered for particular diseases as such. Now, even in cases of the same pathological lesion, the symptoms often vary very considerably: so much so, that no one remedy will prove curative in every case of the same affection. It is thus, doubtless, that remedies which formerly enjoyed extraordinary repute have gradually passed into almost complete desuetude. They have been used indiscriminately for a time in all forms of some affection, to one variety only of which they were appropriate, and as a necessary consequence, they have generally been found to fail. Not to multiply illustrations of this fact, which might be drawn in abun-

Hosted by Google

dance from our Materia Medica, I will merely say that I have no doubt that the controversy which even yet divides the profession as to the efficacy of *Mercury* in inflammation, particularly inflammations of the serous membranes, and in a certain other class of diseases, is explicable on this principle. The indiscriminate employment of the remedy has secured its wholesale condemnation.

Most frequently, however, all or several of the obstacles that have been mentioned to the discernment of the homœopathicity of cure are combined in the same case. The remedy, whose physiological effects are but imperfectly known, is given for some disease, say, for example, epilepsy, to many forms of which it is ill adapted; and in so large a dose as to prove worse than useless; the dose being repeated so frequently as to fail of benefit, if it do not render the disease hopelessly incurable.

Seeing, then, how many are the obstacles to the recognition of the homœopathic law by the practitioner of allopathy, it seems to me specially important that as many as possible well-marked undeniable cases of homœopathic cure, in the ordinary practice of medicine, should be published, in order to awaken attention to the subject.

I believe that the most likely means to promote the adoption of Homœopathy by the profession at the present time, would be the publication of a full compilation of instances of homœopathic cure from modern allopathic writers. W. R. B.

Glasgow, August 20th, 1850.

*(To be continued.)*

---

## EXTRACT
FROM THE
## LAST ANNUAL REPORT
OF
## PROFESSOR BRANTING,
*Of the Treatment of Patients at the Central Institution of Stockholm.*

(Communicated by Professor GEORGII.)

As several articles have appeared in the homœopathic periodicals on the subject of Ling's method of treating diseases by movements, active or passive, I hope that the valuable observations of Professor Branting may contribute to the adoption of this method, as a homœopathic agent in fact, in this country. Professor Branting has done more than any one else for the development and perfection of this instrument of healing; and he has been engaged many years in making researches on the physiological and pathogenetic effects of Ling's active and passive movements. In his therapeutical application of this mechanical agency, he is a real homœopathist, which accounts for the favourable results he has obtained.

Dr. Roth has given in the *Homœopathic Times* some examples of the homœopathicity of certain movements: many more might be added from the observations of Ling and Branting, during the last thirty years at Stockholm.

I shall be glad to furnish a separate paper, from Professor Branting's Report, on the progress of Ling's method in different countries.

---

It has been long ago observed that, during the cure by movements, persons with a weak low voice, but without any affection of the chest, have had their vocal organs improved in strength and power. This is owing to the increased capacity of the air-tubes from the influence of the movements. But the direct influences on the voice itself have not been sufficiently remarked; for example, a voice of a high register gains one or another high note; a deep voice, on the other hand, gains one or another low note.

This has, no doubt, occurred to the voices of many persons, in whose cases the *kinesiatric* manipulations have been employed for some time. It is possible, consequently, to develope the vocal organs without directly exercising the voice in singing, which exercise often fails to effect that development, because the partial irritation of the *vocal chords*, the *larynx*, and the *velum palati*, during the practice of singing, does not alone suffice to develope all the organs on which the voice is dependent. In fact, the partial action, by

Hosted by Google

the exercise of singing only, whether by dilatation or contraction of a part of the vocal organism, would be a hindrance to the development of the whole, that is, of the voice.

A middle-aged gentleman had lost for some time, in consequence of two apoplectic fits, his previous sonorous voice. During the treatment by movements, he recovered his voice, and with an increased register of notes.

A young officer, in the civil service, used the gymnastic cure for a disease of the liver, from which he had suffered twelve years, with gnawing and lancinating pains. He had, besides, a profuse expectoration, difficult breathing, congestion of the brain, and a deep hypochondriacal affection. He himself observed, three weeks after the commencement of the cure, when his disease already was in a great measure removed, that, without any practice in singing, he had gained three higher notes to his previous scale.

There is also an artist at present on our stage, who has obtained considerable benefit from the direct influence of the gymnastics on his vocal organs.

It is generally the internal medicine which retains for itself the prerogative of restoring health and diverting diseases, as by magic, by the application of effective and appropriate remedies. The mechanical treatment, the object of which is the renovation and the reformation of new textures, and the development of the organism to a harmonious unity, requires in most instances a considerable time to bring the vital powers into harmony, and to give them a more continued action. There are, however, cases in which even the cure by movements gives quick results. So, for instance, in several cases, which have been considered to be pneumonia or pleuritis, the fever and a violent pain in the chest (described by the patients as "if knives were run through the chest") having already continued for some days, a movement having been employed, consisting of a kind of kneading of the large pectoral muscle combined with a rotation of the arm, the distressing symptoms have generally disappeared within a couple of hours. As blood-letting often is employed in those cases, and especially as the true character of the disease is often very difficult to determine, except one has a very exact and practised ear, I would recommend that, in all cases where acute rheumatic affection of the intercostal muscles might be mistaken for pneumonia or pleuritis, this movement should be first employed, as the weakening effects of blood-letting in many instances predispose to real inflammation of the lungs. That the effect of blood-letting, or the antiphlogistic treatment, is contrary to the effect of the movement, may be readily conceived from considering that the circulation of the blood from the ventricles of the heart through the arteries and in the capillary vessels, takes place by shocks, and with a pressure which, according to Poiseuille, is in a direct analogy to the weight of the body; that the blood in the arteries is increased at each contraction of the heart; that the elastic walls of the arteries are dilated as long as the pressure continues; and that the elasticity and strength of the arteries are in just proportion to the pressure of the blood. If the quantity of the blood, as for instance in blood-letting, is diminished, the activity in the capillary vessels is also diminished. The diminished power with which the capillaries of the body resist the pressure of the atmosphere must be also acknowledged as a consequence of the diminution of the mass of the blood.

The diseases of the higher organs of the senses often defy every attempt of the art. A more complicated case, in which there was a speedy beneficial effect of the movements-cure, is worth mentioning. An elderly gentleman had, from being exposed to the draught of an open window during the night, got the most violent noises and humming in the ears, so much so that he often was unable to distinguish even the strongest sound. He suffered, besides, from excessive giddiness, and sometimes lost his consciousness. When several remedies, as well as bleeding and cupping, had failed,

Hosted by Google

his physician advised him to try the movements-cure. After a week's treatment, the distressing symptoms were so much alleviated that the patient was able to resume his employments, and he has been perfectly well since the month of June last year.

One of the physicians of Stockholm, who had suffered for some years from humming in the ears, applied to the Institution for relief, and was completely cured. The complaint was in this case principally symptomatic. A young lady, from Finland, has also been cured for the same ailment, after a few months' application of the therapeutic movements. Another case deserves also to be mentioned. The patient suffered from the most violent humming in the ears, complicated with deafness, a burning sensation of the scalp, glimmering before the eyes, and a frequent sensation of suffocation; these symptoms ensued on a fever which he had had whilst at Bahia, where he went in his capacity of mate of a merchantman. He had been obliged for two years to give up his occupation. He was, however, so much benefited by the movements-cure that he resumed his former employment. His hearing, however, though considerably ameliorated, was not quite cured.

It is a fact that since the name of spinal irritation became fashionable, when the physiology of the nervous system was still less known than at present, this denomination has been employed for a great variety of diseases, the diagnosis of which has not been fully characterised. The nature and origin of this disease has not been sufficiently considered. To admit of a so-called dynamic disorder, a specific alteration of the nerve-tubes or the vesicular matter, independent of vascular irritation, as congestion or inflammation, would be the same as to adopt an effect without a cause. Consequently, we may well ask: is the denomination, spinal irritation, a just one; or is there a disease of the spinal chord, in which the nervous matter, singly, is affected? I have made these observations, because I have seen a great many cases, pretended to be spinal affections, cured within a few weeks by the application of the mechanical agency.

Amongst these I mention, first, a girl, ten years old, who had for some time suffered from acute pain in the spine, with great feebleness: there was some deviation of the spine, and she suffered from a violent pain in the hip. Being unable to support the body, she was always in a stooping position. On examining the spine, two of the vertebræ were found to be more prominent. I take the liberty of extracting the following words from the statement the father of the child gave at the end of the cure:—"There was a considerable change for the better after the movements-cure had been employed for some time; the pain had discontinued, and the vertebræ resumed gradually their normal position. The beneficial change in my daughter's health excited the attention of several physicians; and our family physician, on examining the patient three months after the end of the cure, declared that she was perfectly restored."

An analogous case, but more developed, will give a further illustration of the effects of the gymnastic treatment. The patient, also a young girl, ten years old, had suffered for a long time from ague, and had afterwards two attacks of a putrid fever, which brought her to the edge of the grave. She complained, during her slow and tedious convalescence, of a constant pain and burning sensation along the spine. She always kept a stooping position, and was only by great effort enabled to support the head. The pupils of the eyes were much dilated, and the expression of the eyes was dull and heavy. She was excessively pale, and suffered constantly from a gnawing pain in the chest and from palpitation of the heart. In consequence of glimmering before the eyes, she was prevented from reading; she was subject to drowsiness, from which she was roused with great difficulty. On examining the spine, I found two of the vertebræ very tender. The effects of the movements-cure soon proved beneficial, and she now enjoys perfect health.

Hosted by Google

A young lady, who suffered from a spinal affection, was also cured after the application, during some months, of the therapeutic movements. In this case the tenderness of the spine was extended from the first to the seventh dorsal vertebra, and the sensitiveness of the spine was so acute that even the slightest pressure produced a sensation of numbness in the chest, neck, and arms, and affected at the same time the respiration. The patient could not support any degree of exercise, not even in any kind of carriage.

The application of the mechanical agency in rheumatic affections has, in consequence of our latest observations, obtained both more simplicity and accuracy. According to Ling, the movements (passive) were applied directly to the suffering parts. It is true that many a severe rheumatic affection has thus been cured, but our more recent experience proves, that if the antagonistic muscle to that which is affected is put into an active state, the pain is generally cured after the movement has been repeated for a few times.

Asthma is indisputably one of those diseases which most frequently seems to defy every method of cure, every remedy. I do not deny that several persons have tried the kinesipathic treatment for this distressing complaint, without deriving any real benefit. The cases in which a perfect and durable cure has been effected, deserve, therefore, especial mention. A boy, aged fourteen, had from his childhood suffered from this disease. A deformed chest increased, in some measure, the asthmatic distress; he suffered, besides, from violent headaches, pain and stitches in the sides of the chest; there was hoarseness and a copious expectoration, at times tinged with blood. Six months' application of the movements-cure sufficed to improve the conformation of his chest to a considerable degree, and to restore his health completely.

An artisan suffered from asthma, and derived the same benefit from our treatment. The thorax was, in consequence of the patient being for a long time constantly occupied in weaving, very depressed, and increased his asthmatic suffering, from which he had not been free day or night for many years. The asthma was complicated with palpitations of the heart. Every previous attempt to obtain relief had failed. He was restored, after a course of three months at the Institution.

The number of chlorotic females who are treated gymnastically is constantly increasing. It may be observed, parenthetically, that the increase of cases of chlorosis seems to be justly attributed to the forcing system of education, and the remark especially applies to the children of the middle classes.

A lady, who from her childhood had been very delicate, in consequence of scrofula, suffered from chlorosis. The least movement, in consequence of her extreme weakness, produced pain in the depressed chest. The anemic extremities were constantly cold. She was often in a sort of trance, during which the pulse and the movements of the heart were only now and then perceptible. It was often thought that the last spark of life was extinguished. The deep melancholy expressed in her pale and bloodless face, the whispering voice, the convulsive movements, the pauses in the action of the heart, the frequent giddiness, the diminished power of vision, the feebleness and faintness, her short breathing, and utter prostration marked an extreme case, that did not seem to promise a successful issue to the efforts either of nature or of remedial art. It was not till after six months' treatment with the therapeutic movements, that the sensation of cold disappeared. The movements of the heart became more equal, the respiration more tranquil, and the strength began gradually to return, and the blood to colour the cheeks, and the revived vital powers to appear in the more life-like expression of the eyes. The treatment was continued for eight months, and the patient was then able to walk great distances without any fatigue.

Errors belong to the imperfection of the medical art; and mistakes of diagnosis are often made. A young lady

Hosted by Google

had suffered five years from a constant cough. She complained also of a sensation of severe cold along the spine, alternated with a burning heat in the chest. Cramp in the head alternated with cramp in the heart. Several of the dorsal vertebræ were very tender to the touch. Walking occasioned shortness of breath, cough, and palpitation of the heart. She suffered constantly from a glimmering before the eyes, giddiness and humming in the ears, asthmatic breathing and lancinating pain in the larynx. She was thought to be in the first stage of laryngeal phthisis, complicated with spinal irritation. The cough, as well as the extreme soreness of the vertebræ, ceased after the first week of the movements-treatment, and this unexpected result was produced principally by the application of one single movement, consisting of a *submaxillar-vibration* applied in a stoop-standing position. This disease apparently so complicated, and of such duration, was occasioned by the velum palati and uvula hanging down on the root of the tongue, and thus producing a constant irritation to cough. The above-mentioned movement, by removing the cause, was sufficient to remedy the complaint.

During the year, 309 persons have had this treatment at the Institution at Stockholm.

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31ST, 1850.

We hope that every homœopathic practitioner in the kingdom will send his name, address, and titles to the Editor of the *London and Provincial Medical Directory*, care of Mr. Churchill, Princes-street, Soho, in time for the volume of 1851. We believe it should be done at once. Those who do not supply the necessary information, and whose names consequently do not appear in the Directory, are suspected, and not unjustly, of not being properly qualified. A person may be indifferent, on his own account, whether he is so registered or not; but he has no right to be indifferent to the good name of the body to which he belongs. Dr. Inglis and others have made use of the non-appearance of the names of some of our practitioners in the Directory, as a proof that they were not legally qualified to practise. As we believe that all and each of our practitioners have legal qualification, and hold diplomas from some University, College, or Hall, obtained after personal examination, we trust that not an individual will omit the duty of having his name registered in the Directory.

Not only our opponents, but some of our *soi-disant* friends have hit on this blot, which we trust will now disappear.

---

The extracts from the Reports of the Board of Health on the subject of Cholera are so very interesting, that we have only to invite the attention of our readers to them. It is quite apparent from the graphic history of the progress of this disease, that it is competent to the local authorities either to prevent it altogether, or at least to diminish, to an immense extent, its fatality. Ill-drained and ill-ventilated situations, the squalor of filth, and the peculiar privations of the very poor, are the causes of the great mortality which has distinguished this fearful epidemic. The plague, whenever it threatens an invasion, *may be stayed.* We leave this on the consciences of those who have municipal authority, of the rich, and comparatively rich. Practical Christianity is the homœopathicity of ethics. *We have always the poor with us.* Poverty, like all other chronic diseases, admits of alleviation, and possibly of cure: at all events, our poor population should not be decimated by any plague, when a little self-denial and some exertion may avert the mortality.

---

The time for the election of medical officers to the Hahnemann Hospital is at hand. We trust the elected will be men

Hosted by Google

of such qualifications as to obtain and deserve the public confidence. We shall be glad to find that the late liberality, better late than never, of the adherents of Homœopathy will at last enable the Board of Management to convert this Institution into a large and useful Hospital. It is quite obvious that this experiment on a moderate scale must owe its success to the character of the gentlemen who may be elected medical officers of the Institution. With a large endowment, and a large field for the application of our therapeutics, men who are of a wide-world reputation, from different countries, would cheerfully, at once, have taken a part in this noble design. At present, when the *exoteric* influences are so little benign, it is more important that the *esoteric* appliances should be of the best.

We have made it sufficiently manifest that we have been grievously disappointed at the amount of subscriptions and donations to the Hahnemann Hospital, the lethargy of our professional colleagues, and the consequent indifference and coldness of the homœopathic public. We shall take, however, the keenest interest in this Institution, and do our best to promote its advancement and success.

## OUR MEDICAL REFORM.

"THE Caliph of Bagdad, fatigued with hunting, separated himself from the company, to sleep on the green bank of a rivulet, which seemed by its gentle murmurings to invite him to repose.—He awoke suddenly in the most acute pain. In a few days after his return to the palace, his complexion became pale and sickly, his eyes grew dim, his limbs swelled, and his appetite failed. The physicians applied all their art in vain; the Angel of Death stood ready to summon him. A stranger, at that time in Bagdad, of great skill in medicine, was summoned to the palace. The moment he looked upon the eyes of the Caliph, he said, 'It is the sting of a lizard;' and taking a small phial from his pocket, he gave the Caliph a few drops mixed with water. After the struggle of an hour his patient became composed; on the next day the delirium left him; and before the moon had performed its revolution, his colour returned, and the heat of youth glowed again in his veins. 'Henceforth, Alchaman,' said the Caliph, 'the palace of Bagdad is your home. My treasury is open to you. The honours of my kingdom are at your disposal.'—'Generous monarch,' said Alchaman, 'to your majesty's care in action the public welfare is intrusted, my utility is of another kind. Permit me to return to my pursuits. Pardon me for saying that freedom of mind is the only empire a philosopher can covet. A knowledge of the properties of a few drops of fluid has enabled me to restore a beloved monarch to his people. I retire with this grateful recollection, confirmed in my opinion, that all truths partake of one common essence, and like drops of rain, which fall separately into the river, mix themselves at once with the stream, and strengthen the general current.'"

"His voyages are not only for profit, but some for honour and knowledge," says the excellent Fuller.

"I hold," says Lord Bacon, "that every man is a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men do of course seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavour themselves, by way of amends, to be a help and ornament thereunto." And Sir Edward Coke, differing as he did from Lord Bacon upon all subjects, except the advancement of their noble profession, expresses the same sentiment. "If this, or any other of my works, may in any sort, by the goodness of Almighty God, who hath enabled me hereunto, tend to some discharge of that great obligation of duty wherein I am bound to my profession, I shall reap some fruits from the tree of life, and I shall receive sufficient compensation for all my labours."

Similar sentiments influenced Sir Matthew Hale, and Harvey, and Sydenham.

We have made these quotations as reminders to our colleagues of the duty they owe to their profession generally, and to Homœopathy in particular. We include ourselves in the implied charge of neglected

Hosted by Google

duty. Which of us has discovered the properties of any herb, plant, reptile, or mineral, endued with healing powers? how many of us have made any voyages for honour and knowledge? how many of us are given to contemplation? how many of us look to the general weal?

If persons neglect what is right in small things, they generally do so in the greatest.

An attempt is being made to develope Homœopathy by the establishment of a free endowed Hospital. But few of those who owe it as a duty to their profession in general, and to Homœopathy in particular, have given themselves the slightest concern about this Institution. We only wish we could name a dozen, six, one person like Alchaman, as being of our number. The Caliph of Bagdad exists no longer, but there ought to be not one, but many Alchamans. The frivolous and captious objections which are made to anything like real working for the Cause we profess to uphold, remind us of a passage in Shakespeare's "Troilus and Cressida:"—

> "Ye on the cause and question now in hand
> Have glozed, but superficially; not much
> Unlike young men, whom Aristotle thought
> Unfit to hear moral philosophy:
> The reasons you allege, do more conduce
> To the hot passion of distempered blood,
> Than to make up a free determination
> 'Twixt right and wrong; for pleasure and revenge
> Have ears more deaf than adders to the voice
> Of any true decision."

We are assured that a noble enterprise, if it fail not altogether, must be mutilated and deprived of great results, from the want of alacrity and the absence of cohesion among its professed champions and supporters.

## Correspondence.

### EXOTERICS AND ESOTERICS.

THE *exoteric* characteristic of the Homœopathic School, or the aspect which it presents to those who are *without*, is singly and simply the law "Similia similibus curantur," or that formula of a universal curative law, the adoption of which constitutes the Homœopathic School a school at all. *Esoteric* questions are those which affect only those who are *within*, who have crossed the threshold by assuming the *exoteric* badge. With these, they have nothing to do who contemplate the school from without. The first of these is a natural and even necessary deduction from the exoteric law, viz., that the physiological properties of medicines should be tested by their action on the *sound*, not on the *diseased*. On this point there is no difference *within* the school.

The next is that only one medicine should be administered at a time, meaning by *one medicine*, that substance, whether simple or compound, which has been thus tested. For a preparation containing many articles would, theoretically, be a legitimate medicine, if subjected to such an investigation. This we believe to be also undisputed within the school.

The third deduction is that medicines ascertained to be suitable should be administered in small quantities. Thus far this also is undisputed; but when we proceed to inquire, what is meant by small quantities, we find immense latitude, varying from a few drops of the mother tincture or a few grains of the crude substance up to the 2000th dilution. And this difference is further complicated by subordinate questions, as, whether larger quantities are suitable in acute diseases, and smaller in chronic; or whether the more threatening the disease the greater the risk from medicine: also, whether the effect of trituration and dilution be mere diminution in quantity; or whether it be not also an increase of power in virtue of an increase of susceptibility; and whether even latent powers be not thereby elicited: three very different questions.

Another *esoteric* question concerns the repetition of the dose, which is also twofold, viz., whether the same medicine should be repeated *at all*; and, if so, at what interval.

A fifth question concerns the theory by which the exoteric law is to be explained: how is it that "like cures like?" Is it by derivation, or by "the expulsive power of

Hosted by Google

a new affection,"—the really greater power of the medicines than of the natural malady, and the impossibility of the constitution being subjected to two diseases at the same time?

The legitimacy of employing auxiliaries (so called) is another question, also of a twofold character, viz., as to employing such means, admitting them to be inconsistent wiih Homœopathy; or as believing them to be consistent, though possibly not *shown* to be so by any examination.

The doctrine of the psoric origin of many chronic diseases is neither exoteric nor esoteric, having, I conceive, no dependence or no connection with the homœopathic law; it may be received by those who deny that law, and rejected by those who receive it.

This very simple and obvious distinction between the exoteric and esoteric questions should be carefully kept in mind by those who feel themselves called upon to handle the matter controversially; but when we employ these terms we do not mean that there are any doctrines or practices which we wish to conceal, or to disclose only to the initiated; that we desire to bring any within the pale by professing an amount of moderation or liberality, which we retract whenever they have crossed the threshold; or that, like the priests of Eleusis, we seal the lips of all who are introduced to the higher mysteries; we only contend that there are certain questions with which homœopathists are concerned only, as among themselves, and there is only one with which, as homœopathists, they are concerned in relation to others.

August 20th, 1850. G. M. Scott.

## Miscellaneous.

### THE MORTALITY BY CHOLERA.

(From the Board of Health Return.)

There were in 1832 no means of obtaining an accurate return of the number of attacks and deaths, nor has there been any return that can be relied on of the number of attacks in the late epidemic. We adopted all available means to obtain such a return, but we know that the disease was prevalent in several places from which no returns at all have been made, and that in others the attacks and deaths have been much under-stated. As an example of this neglect, and the causes which have led to it, Mr. Lee, one of our superintending inspectors, states in his report on Great Yarmouth, that in 1832 a great number of persons died of cholera; and during the last year the official returns of the cases and deaths could have no other effect but that of misleading the General Board of Health and the country as to the sanitary condition of the borough.

"There were, I believe (says the clerk to the Board of Guardians), a great many more cases here than were known. I returned all cases that were sent to me to the Board of Health, but I believe not one in ten was returned; the feeling of most parties being, that if they were published just at the season for watering-places, the town would suffer, as visitors would be afraid to come to Yarmouth."

For England and Wales we have the returns of the deaths from the Registrar-General, and these alone are to be relied on.

With reference to the epidemic of 1832-33, however, we must take the statement as we find it made to the Privy Council, from which it appears that in London the attacks were 14,144, and the deaths 6,729; the population of London then being 1,681,641. From data given in the appendix it is estimated that, in 1848-49, the attacks were about 30,000 and the deaths 14,601; the population at that time being 2,206,676; so that in the last as compared with the former epidemic, the deaths were more numerous than the attacks, while the attacks were more than double; or, to state the result more precisely, in the epidemic of 1832-33, one person died in every 250 of the inhabitants, or 4 per cent.; whereas in 1848-49 one person died in every 151 of the inhabitants, or 66 per cent.; the mortality, therefore, in 1832-33 was about 2-5ths less than in 1849; which is the same as to say, that in proportion to the population, about 5,800 more persons perished of this epidemic in London in 1849 than in 1832.

In England and Wales in 1832-33 the attacks are stated to have been 71,606, and the deaths 16,437.

From the Registrar-General's return it appears that the total number of deaths in England and Wales in the year 1849 was from—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cholera .. .. .. | 53,293 |
| Diarrhœa .. .. .. | 18,887 |
| Total .. .. .. | 72,180 |

Hosted by Google

The former epidemic commenced in London on February 16, 1832, and ended on September, 7, 1833, including a period of about 17 calendar months. But it is stated that during this period there was a total cessation of deaths for eight months; so that if this be true, there were in fact two epidemics, the first commencing on February 16, and lasting to November 30, 1832, and the second commencing on August 1, and lasting till September 7, 1833. The disease in 1832 came to its height in the week ending July 27, when the deaths were 445, which was the greatest weekly mortality recorded during the whole of the epidemic.

In the late epidemic the first attack is generally considered to have been on the 22d of September, 1848, and the last death recorded in the return of the Registrar-General is December 22, 1849; so that, according to this account, the whole progress of the epidemic occupied a period of 15 calendar months. During the first six months—namely, from the end of September, 1848, to the end of March, 1849, the disease advanced progressively but irregularly, numbering in the whole of this period 983 deaths. During the following months of April and May there was a lull in the disease; the deaths sinking to one in some weeks, and never in any week exceeding five; but there was never, as is stated to have been the case in 1832, a complete cessation of the disease, for there was never a single week without at least one death—a most significant fact, which as has been shown, had been previously observed during the suspension of the disease in Moscow. In the month of May the total number of deaths did not exceed 13, but in the first week of June they rose suddenly to 9, increasing in the last week of the month to 124. From that period the epidemic went on rapidly and uninterruptedly increasing till it came to its height in the week ending September 8, 1849: when the deaths, including cholera and diarrhœa, amounted to 2,298. From this time the disease declined and ultimately ceased, as has been stated, December 22, 1849. There was thus one epidemic with two well-marked periods; the first extending from September to March, and the second from June to December.

In the first of these periods the highest weekly mortality was 94—namely, in the week ending January 13, 1849; affording during that period a hope of a comparatively slight visitation; but in the second period this hope was grievously disappointed, for the weekly mortality then rose, as has been just stated, as high as 2,298, independently of 17 deaths from dysentery—namely, in the week ending September 8.

It is proved by the late experience, that whenever an epidemic is impending over a country or district, individual cases of the disease generally occur a considerable time before the actual presence of the pestilence is acknowledged. There is a universal unwillingness to believe that the threatened calamity has really taken place, and all classes shut their eyes against the fact as long as possible. The first cases are either concealed, or are recorded under a false name, on the ground that, though they may be suspicious, they are of a doubtful nature, and that at all events it is unwise to excite alarm. Thus though the first recognised case of cholera in London is stated to have taken place as late as September 1848, yet there is undoubted evidence that isolated cases of the true disease occurred at a much earlier period—as far back indeed, as July, when four cases of it are recorded in one single district; these were followed by four more cases in August in the same district; and these again by two in the beginning of September.

There may have been others in other parts of the metropolis, but all these unquestionably occurred in Bethnal-green at the dates assigned; while three similar cases also occurred in Southwark prior to the 16th of September; so that the first of these cases occurred upwards of two months, and the last of them nearly a fortnight before the date commonly assigned as the commencement of the epidemic.

The slow and gradual approach of the disease on the metropolis afforded an opportunity of minutely observing its progress and its mode of invasion.

We have elsewhere stated that, aware of the just importance which is attached to an accurate observation of the first cases that occur on the appearance of an epidemic, with a view to judge of its mode of propagation, we made arrangements for instituting a special inquiry on the spot into every case of cholera that might occur in the metropolis immediately on receiving the report of it; and that we intrusted this investigation principally to Dr. Parkes, who had had considerable experience of cholera in India. The cases of cholera that occurred in London, it should be observed, were the first, as far as is known, that appeared in Great Britain, being from two to three months earlier than the first case reported in the port of Hull, on board a vessel which had come direct from Hamburg.

Hosted by Google

It appears to us that the history of the progress of the disease in London thus carefully observed is highly important, as illustrating the mode in which it usually attacks and spreads; particularly as the main facts are confirmed by the manner of its invasion of the principal cities of Great Britain.

In order to complete the view of its progress, we repeat what we have stated at greater length in our first report, that, reckoning its commencement at the period commonly assigned to it, the first case occurred at Horsleydown, September 22; eight days afterwards, September 30, two more cases occurred simultaneously, the one at Lambeth, and the other at Chelsea. On the following day, October 1, another case occurred in the city, in Harp-court, Fleet-street; the next day, October 2, a case occurred in a convict ship, the Justitia hulk, at Woolwich; and three days afterwards, October 5, the disease broke out simultaneously in the Seamen's Hospital ship, the Dreadnought, off Greenwich, and in Spitalfields. From this period the disease steadily extending, by the end of the month there were registered 116 deaths from developed cholera, and 145 from diarrhœa.

The like careful observation has been made of the early cases in several other cities, and its approach and progress were found to be similar.

In Edinburgh in the beginning of October, 1848, two cases occurred simultaneously; one in the underground flat of a house at the top of Leith-walk, and another in Leith, in a lodging-house behind King-street. Then two other cases occurred in the same room in the house in Leith-walk in which the first took place. In a day or two it struck two other points in Edinburgh, and at the same time appeared in the fishing-village of Newhaven, about two miles distant. Subsequently it attacked by isolated cases a number of new and distant localities, and advanced very slowly before it became epidemic.

In Glasgow, on or about the 5th of November, 1848, an important case occurred in a house in Garngad-road, to the north of the city. This case proved fatal; but none of the attendants and no persons in the neighbourhood suffered, nor was there any connection between it and the subsequent seizures.

Six days afterwards—that is, late at night on the 11th of November—two individuals residing on the ground flat of a damp house, nearly two miles to the west of this locality, were suddenly seized with severe diarrhœa, which they both allowed to go on unchecked until the 13th, when one of them was found in a state of profound collapse, and both died—one in the course of the following day. These cases occurred in the city parish, one of the two districts into which Glasgow, north of the Clyde, is divided; another case took place simultaneously within the other division of the city, namely, the barony district, which proved fatal on the 13th. On the 14th, 15th, and 16th three other cases took place in the barony parish. On the 17th a third case occurred in the city parish, at a considerable distance from the first two cases. During the remainder of the month the disease was chiefly confined to this locality (Springbank), about 40 cases in all taking place in this neighbourhood before the disease began to show itself in the more densely peopled parts of Glasgow.

"From Springbank and its vicinity"—says Dr. Sutherland—"the epidemic appears to have spread, as from a centre, towards the east, west, north, and south. On the 5th of December a case occurred south of the Clyde, and on the 9th a case was reported in the west end of Glasgow: and within a few days after this period the epidemic attacked the whole city, falling upon it like a thunder shower, producing results that baffled all calculation, and setting all existing arrangements at defiance."

In Manchester the first death occurred in the second week of June; during the following week there was no fresh case; by the end of the month there had been registered in all, five deaths. In the week ending the 1st of July two deaths took place, then there was an interval of a fortnight, in which only one death occurred; in the following week, July 28, eight deaths were registered; but it was not till the latter end of August, that is, upwards of two months from the date of the first case, that the disease became decidedly epidemic.

In Dundee, Bristol, Liverpool, Hull, and every town in Great Britain in which the first cases were accurately observed, its invasion was similar: so that this approach by isolated attacks, at considerable distances as to place and intervals as to time, may be regarded as one of the laws of the epidemic. The popular notion that cholera is sudden in its invasion of a place or district is as unfounded as the former prevalent opinion that it is sudden in its attack of the individual person. Experience has refuted both these opinions, and established that the very opposite fact, namely, that it is gradual and even slow in its approach, is the law of the disease. And the recognition of this law is of the highest importance in a practical

Hosted by Google

point of view. These isolated cases occurring in any locality during the prevalence of a general epidemic constitution, are unequivocal and certain signs that an outbreak is impending over that place. They are warnings not to be mistaken, demanding the immediate and energetic adoption of preventive measures. Facts about to be stated, the melancholy results of the late experience, will show the dreadful suffering and loss of life which have followed from obstinately refusing to understand the signification of these warnings, and to profit by them.

As was anticipated and predicted, cholera during its recent visitation returned to the same countries, and to the same cities and towns, and even streets, the same houses, and rooms which it ravaged in 1832. It is true that any places have been attacked in the recent which escaped in the former epidemic, but very few indeed that suffered then have escaped now. In some instances it has reappeared on the very spot in which it first broke out 16 years ago. The first case that occurred in the town of Leith in 1848 took place in the same house and within a few feet of the very spot whence the epidemic of 1832 commenced its course. On its reappearance in the town of Pollockshaws, it snatched its first victim from the same room and the very bed in which it broke out in 1832. Its first appearance in Bermondsey was close to the same ditch in which the earliest fatal cases occurred in 1832. This return to its former haunts has been observed in several other places, and the experience abroad has been similar. At Groningen, in Holland, the disease in 1832 attacked in the better part of the city only two houses, and the epidemic broke out in these two identical houses in the visitation of 1848.

In numerous instances, medical officers who have attended to the conditions which influence its localization have pointed out, before its return, the particular courts and houses which it would attack. "Before cholera appeared in the district," says the medical officer of the Whitechapel Union, speaking of a small court in the hamlet, "I predicted that this would be one of its strongholds." 18 cases occurred in it. Before cholera appeared in the district, the medical officer of Uxbridge stated that if it should visit that town it would be certain to bre ak out in a particular house, to the dangerous condition of which he called the attention of the local authorities. The first cases that occurred broke out in that identical house. In a place called Swain's-lane, in the healthy village of Highgate, near London, there is a spot where the medical officer felt so confident that the disease would make its appearance, that he repeatedly represented to the authorities the danger of allowing the place to remain in its existing condition, but in vain. In two houses on this spot six attacks and four deaths took place; yet there was no other appearance of the disease during the whole epidemic in any other part of the village, containing 3,000 inhabitants.

Before the appearance of the disease in this country we warned the local authorities that the seats of the approaching pestilence in their respective districts would be the usual haunts of other epidemics. Our conviction was founded on evidence to which the recent experience has added a degree of force that may be judged of by the following examples.

In the year 1838 a report was presented to the Poor Law Commissioners, describing certain localities in Bethnal-green, in which typhus was then or recently had been so prevalent, that it had attacked in some streets every house, and in some houses every room. From that time to the present these localities have been the special seats of fever and of every other epidemic that has chanced to be prevalent. From Dr. Gavin's careful and painfully descriptive report on the recent progress of cholera inthis district, it appears that in one of these places (Old Nichol-street), in 23 houses, 50 persons were attacked with cholera, of whom 33 died; three deaths having taken place in one house and four in another; the visitors finding, besides, nine cases approaching to cholera and 197 cases of diarrhœa. In New Nichol-street, closely adjoining, 21 persons perished of cholera; 30 more were attacked with the same disease, who recovered, and there were, besides, 2 cases approaching to cholera, and 135 cases of diarrhœa. In a neighbouring street, Collingwood-street, six deaths took place in one house. Taking together 99 houses in this immediate locality, the deaths from cholera amounted to the enormous number of 147, being in the ratio of $1\frac{1}{2}$ deaths to each house. In Beckford-row, in the same district, consisting of 16 houses, there occurred in the year preceding the outbreak of cholera 23 cases of fever and one of erysipelas, and on the outbreak of cholera eight persons perished of this disease and two others of diarrhœa.

In one court in Rosemary-lane, Whitechapel, notorious for the number of fever cases constantly prevalent there, out of 60 inhabitants

Hosted by Google

there occurred 13 cases of cholera; that is, 21 per cent. of the whole of the population.

In a place called the Potteries, at Kensington, where the causes of disease are so concentrated and intense that during the three years ending December 31, 1848, there occurred 78 deaths out of a population of 1,000, the average age of all who died being under 12 years, and where in the last year the medical officer attended 32 cases of fever, 21 persons perished of cholera. These deaths took place in the same streets, houses, and rooms which had been again and again visited by fever; and the medical officer pointed out rooms where some of these poor people had recovered from fever in the spring to fall victims to cholera in the summer.

Much evidence to the same effect has been recorded by our superintending inspectors in their preliminary inquiries into the condition of towns petitioning for the application of the Public Health Act. Thus, Mr. Ranger, in giving an account of Bsrnard Castle, among other instances, states the following:

"There is one particular house in Galgate notorious for its unhealthiness. Whenever typhus is in the town it always prevails in this house. In three years there have been nine deaths in four rooms. There is always an accumulation of filth in the cellar, which the occupiers are in the habit of removing, from time to time, in pails. In this house there occurred three cases of cholera, all of which proved fatal within 24 hours.

"In Swinburn's, alias Peart's-yard, containing 11 houses, occupied by 35 inhabitants, there being to the houses no outlets at the back, and but one privy for the use of all the occupiers, 15 persons died of cholera.

"Mr. W. C. Russell, medical officer of the Doncaster Union, states that cholera, typhus, scarlet fever, measles, hooping-cough, erysipelas, and remittent fever, all prevail in the same localities.

"In Whippingham the cases of cholera and diarrhœa which occurred, were all in the fever localities."

In Mr. Rawlinson's report on Wolverhampton, it is stated that there are places in the town where fever is unknown, and others from which it is rarely absent; and that cholera prevailed in all those places where fever was common. In his report on Alnwick and Canongate he says:—

"Cholera prevails where fever is common."

Mr. Lee, in his report on Gainsborough, after enumerating between 60 and 70 localities in which epidemic diseases prevail, observes:—

"An awful sacrifice of human life has been long going on at Gainsborough, and the localities are the same, whatever may be the epidemic with which the town happens for the time to be scourged."

Of Burslem he quotes the evidence of Mr. Lowndes, superintendent-registrar, who says:—

"The late epidemic, like the visitations which preceded it, has been most virulent and fatal in the dirtiest and most crowded parts of the town; and, as was the case with the 'Irish Immigrant Fever,' which raged here two years ago, has thrown heavy burdens upon the ratepayers, and left many widows, fatherless children, and orphans, chargeable to the parish."

Of Nantwich he reports that in one street—Second Wood-street—in which the general condition of the neighbourhood, the drainage, the construction of the houses, and the state of the privies, are all as bad as possible, cholera had prevailed in most of the houses, and that in these same houses there was two years since much typhus, there having been in one house nine cases. In another street, Queen-street, where there had been much typhus for several years, cholera prevailed in nearly every house.

Mr. Babbage, in his report on Clitheroe, says:—

"From the return of epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases which is given in the appendix, it will be seen that these diseases, in one form or another, are never absent from Clitheroe. The particular form of the disease changes; at one time measles, at another time scarlatina, or at a third time typhus fevers prevail, or these in their turn all disappear, leaving diarrhœa and cholera to supply their places; but one or other of them is always present, and they are generally to be found in the same localities."

Mr. Clarke, in his report on Penzance, in describing an unhealthy district of the town, says:—

"It is impossible for words to convey an adequate idea of the filth of this quarter, in which the cholera prevailed formerly, and from which epidemics or diseases of the bowels are rarely absent, and yet the whole stands upon a cliff 20 or 30 feet above high-water mark."

In Mr. Clarke's report on the parishes of Sawtry All Saints and Sawtry St. Andrew, in the county of Huntingdon, Mr. Nicholson, surgeon to the union, says:—

"Medical science has clearly proved that the causes of typhus and other malignant epidemics are to be found in the putrid gases and effluvia arising from animal and vegetable matter in a state of decomposition. Of this truth the Sawtrys furnish a striking example."

Similar statements abound in all the superintending inspectors' reports.

LONDON: Printed by THOMAS HARRILD, of Albany Cottage, Sydenham, in the County of Kent, at his Printing Office, 1, and 1½, Dudley Court, in the Parish of St. Olave, Silver Street, in the City of London; and Published by HENRY RENSHAW, at the Office, 356, Strand, in the County of Middlesex.—*Saturday, August 31st*, 1850.

Hosted by Google

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.
Rebiew of British and Foreign Medical Science and Literature.

"RESPICE, ASPICE, PROSPICE."—St. Bernard.

No. 58. Vol. II. ] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1850. [ Unstamped 3d. Stamped 4d.

## Communications.

### DISPENSARY PRACTICE, WITH CLINICAL COMMENTS.

By Edward C. Chepmell, M.D., Edin.

*(Continued from page 22.)*

Case XII.

Dysentery.

Islington Homœopathic Dispensary, 1st Sept. 1846.

Mr. L——, an artist, aged between thirty and forty, of bilious temperament, was seized yesterday, after having eaten pork for dinner, with violent diarrhœa, attended with much straining and sensation of weight in the rectum. He had seven or eight mucous watery dejections in the course of the afternoon. Towards evening the relaxation increased in violence, and throughout the night there were upwards of thirty dejections, consisting generally of slimy and bloody mucus, but occasionally of pure blood.

Since the morning the bowels have acted every half-hour. A great quantity of bloody and slimy mucus is passed with the evacuations, which are preceded and followed by violent tormina and painful tenesmus.

Tongue white-coated; thirst; no appetite; coldness of the extremities, and great physical exhaustion: pulse ninety-two, weak.

Is obliged to keep his bed.

Previous to this attack he had been suffering from chronic gastric derangement, induced by over-work. His only brother is affected with a strumous disease of the hip-joint.

*Prescription.—Pulsatilla*, 2 drops, 3rd dilution, and *Merc. sub. corros.*, 2 drops, 5th dilution. To be taken alternately, in doses of a sixth part, every two hours.

A hot bottle to be applied to the feet.

*Diet.* Toast and water.

*Clin. Obs.—Pulsat.* was given on account of the pork which had been partaken of having, in all probability, acted as an additional exciting cause of this disease.

Sept. 2nd. Has had a better night, and feels a little stronger to-day. The dejections are now less frequent, occurring at intervals of an hour and a half and two hours; similar in character, but less copious.

The pain and tenesmus have ceased; tongue cleaner; no appetite; extremities warm and comfortable. Pulse eighty, stronger.

*Prescription.—Mercurius sol.*, 1 drop, 5th dilution, a sixth part every four hours.

Diet as before.

*Clin. Obs.*—The pathogenesy of *Merc. solulibis* is very analogous to that of the *Corrosive Sublimate*, with the exception that the tenesmus, which follows its action upon the colon, is less urgent; the slimy mucus and sanguineous stools less copious: moreover, its effects upon the liver, the mucous membranes of the remaining portions of the alimentary canal, and the skin are better known.

The same diet was again prescribed.

First, because the patient had no inclination for more nutritious aliment; secondly, because it was probable that the stomach would have rejected it, had it been given, and thereby caused a useless expenditure of the vital resources; and, thirdly, because the vital depression was owing to the urgency of nature's efforts, and, as the necessity for their intensity had in a great measure decreased, a proportionate increase in the general strength had already taken place.

Sept. 3rd. The dejections are less frequent (every two or three hours), and more



Hosted by Google

scanty, consisting chiefly of dark coagulated blood. Soreness is experienced in the abdomen and loins, as if from the repeated severe muscular efforts during the three preceding days. No appetite; tongue white-coated. Pulse eighty-two, weak.

*Prescription.* — *Arnica Mont.*, 2 drops, 3rd dilution, a sixth part every four hours.

Diet as before, or gum-water, if preferred.

*Clin. Obs.*—*Arnica Montana* was exhibited on account of the mechanical fatigue of the abdominal and lumbar muscles. It was also indicated by the passive character of the intestinal hemorrhage.

Sept. 4th. Has been very feverish last night, and still continues so this afternoon, (one o'clock, p. m.) Is very thirsty; skin hot. Pulse 104, very full and strong. No pain is complained of.

Dejections more natural, in large consistent masses, streaked with blood, with a few detached mucous shreds.

Has kept to toast and water.

*Prescription.* — *Aconitum*, 1 drop, 3rd dilution, a sixth part every three hours.

*Diet.* Toast and water.

Six o'clock, p. m. Since taking the second dose of *Acon.* there is much less thirst, and the pulse, which is still full and strong, has fallen to eighty-four or eighty-six beats.

### Case XII.—No. 2.

*Prescription.*—*Sulphur*, 2 drops, 5th dilution, a sixth part every three hours, in alternation with the preceding medicine.

*Clin. Obs.*—*Sulphur* was exhibited as an antipsoric, and also on account of its action upon the mucous membrane of the large intestines. It was indicated at this stage of the disease by the character of the intestinal evacuations, which consisted of *large fecal masses streaked with blood* and also of *mucous shreds.*

The sthenic character which the disease had assumed, is an additional proof of the justice of the remarks which I have repeatedly had occasion to make upon the dietetic treatment of acute diseases; namely, that the prostration, which occurs in serious cases, does not arise from want of nutriment, but, either from the depressing effect of the *morbific cause* upon the general system, so as to paralyse for a time the organic efforts; or from the *extraordinary exertion* of the opposing forces; or else, as in this case, from a combination of both.

The effect of the *Aconite* was very striking.

Sept. 5th. To-day the bowels are relieved every three or four hours, and without pain; fæces in large brownish masses, tinged with blood, and very copious. Tongue cleaner; less thirst; no appetite; sleep tolerably refreshing. Pulse eighty, still rather too full and strong.

Upon the whole feels stronger.

*Prescription.*—The preceding medicines to be alternated every four hours.

Diet as before.

Sept. 6th. Is very much better and stronger. The intervals between the evacuations are now five or six hours. Fæces passed in large brownish-green masses, with bloody matter intermixed, not unlike gooseberry jam in appearance, and without the slightest pain. Pulse sixty-four, of normal strength.

Appetite beginning to return; perspires a great deal.

Still keeps his bed.

*Prescription.*—*Sulph.*, 2 drops, 5th dilution, a sixth part every four hours.

*Diet.* Weak beef-tea, half a teacupful twice a day; gum-water.

Sept. 7th. Continues to feel much better and stronger. Has passed a remarkably good night, and feels much refreshed.

Since yesterday has had only two dejections, passed in small brown lumps, without blood.

Tongue much cleaner; appetite increasing. Pulse sixty-seven, of good strength.

*Prescription.*—*Nux Vom.*, 1 drop, 3rd dilution, a sixth part three times a day.

To sit up a little to-day.

*Diet.*—Beef-tea, as before; the quantity to be gradually increased; barley-water, toast and water, gum-water, *ad libitum.*

Sept. 10th. The improvement is maintained. Tongue cleaner; appetite good;

Hosted by Google

bowels regular, motions rather dark, otherwise healthy; sleep refreshing; enjoys good spirits; feels weaker, now that he is dressed and walks about his room, than he thought himself at first.

Pulse sixty-six, as before.

*Prescription.—Nux Vom.*, 3 globules, 12th dilution, dry upon the tongue.

*Diet.*—Beef-tea, arrow-root, light fish, cocoa, bread, etc., to be gradually increased.

Sept. 14th. Is now quite well, and fast regaining flesh and strength. He walks out of doors, and has now resumed his ordinary diet and habits.

*Prescription.—Sulphur*, 2 globules, 30th dilution, dry, at one dose.

This patient was successfully treated for anthrax in the beginning of the present year (1850); up to that time he had enjoyed better health than he had done for years.

*Clin. Obs.*—The convalescence in this case is worthy of remark: so rapid was the transition from a severe disorder to health that it was scarcely perceptible. So will it ever be in the treatment of all curable cases, where nature's indications are closely followed by the humble and intelligent practitioner.

## DUTY OF EVERY MAN TO EXERT HIMSELF FOR THE PROPAGATION OF TRUTH.

By Dr. Rosenstein.

"Homœopathy is the great idea of a great man, whose mission it was to proclaim it; it devolves on his disciples to attend to its practical application. It is destined, like the ocean, to girdle the world, or it may be compared to a chain, whose links will embrace the whole family of man." It is, therefore, our duty to work for its propagation. We know that "*knowledge is power*," and "*truth must prevail.*" The eminent American, Daniel Webster, says: "Knowledge has in our time triumphed, and is triumphing over distance, over differences of language, over diversity of habits, over prejudice, and over bigotry. The whole world is becoming a field for intellect to act in. Every breeze wafts intelligence from country to country: every wave rolls it; all give it forth, and all in turn receive it." Absoluteness will not always have its sway, and medical despotism has nearly run its race.

The public are beginning to be convinced of the errors of the old school. They hold fast to it, not because it is good, but for want of something better. As to Homœopathy, not many understand its merits.

The enlightened part of the profession are also aware of the deficiency of their art. They dissemble and cloak their conviction, and fear to confess it even to themselves.

Dr. Freckleton* repudiates the spirit of materialism, which has been the bane of the medical profession since its origin. He speaks thus: "It is difficult to give a correct abstract definition of disease. Of its real and essential nature, even in individual cases, we are often ignorant, and can only judge of it by its phenomena; and although attempts have been made in every age, and by every sect in medicine, to give a general definition, yet this has usually been hypothetical, and partaking of the then prevailing prejudices or opinions.

Thus disease has been termed an effort of nature to throw off some morbid matter, and has been supposed to originate in some alteration of the humours of the body.

Sydenham says: "Reason instructs us that disease, of whatever kind, is the effort of nature striving to throw off, for the rescue of the sufferer, morbific matter from the system."

We may smile at the more ancient doctrines, without yielding implicit credence to the moderns, when in our own day we find it asserted that no disease can exist which has not its seat in some corresponding organic derangement. There exist, it is said, and there can but exist in the animal economy organs and functions. The functions are but the organs in action, and therefore everything which is not organ,

* Outlines of General Pathology, by George Freckleton, M D., Cantab., etc.

Hosted by Google

principle of organ, or effects of organ, is of no consequence to the physician. Thus, if the organs are healthy, their functions are healthy; and the converse is attempted to be maintained, namely, that if the functions are disturbed, there must be some corresponding derangements in the organs or series of organs upon which they depend. To this, in the present state of our knowledge, we cannot assent; since, in many instances, we find diseases occurring and proving fatal, and upon the most minute examination after death, we observe no apparent alteration in the structure of the organs, or we find such slight traces only, as appear inadequate to the production of the disease, and which, perhaps, we have remarked in other cases very dissimilar in their phenomena and progress. And thus we may justly conclude, that disease may arise from some derangement in the functions of the body, independent of any change in its organization, equivalent to its production, or cognizable by our senses. This is more particularly true of some affections which appear to extend their influence generally over the body, as, for instance, fever, upon which has been expended, in every age of medicine, all the ingenuity of theory. Thus it was considered by Hippocrates an effort of nature to expel something hurtful from the body; and this opinion prevailed for thirteen centuries, and was even adopted by Sydenham. By Boerhaave it was attributed to an *error loci* of a too viscid blood; while Stahl conceived that it was the consequence of spasm, produced by torpor or inertness of the brain, at the extremities of the nerves, and counteracted by the *vires medicatrices* of the mind. Hoffmann and Cullen modified and adopted this latter theory; and although many oppositions were made to their opinions, they were more generally received, perhaps, than any other. Now it is the fashion to look for its origin in certain irritations or inflamed states of the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal, or of the lungs, or in some affections of the brain and its membranes. That any or all of these states may accompany fever cannot be denied; but that all or any of them constitute the real nature of fever is at least very doubtful. In many instances, no marks of inflammation can be found in any of these organs after death. The answer from the supporters of this theory is, that they have disappeared like erysipelas. But could so slight an inflammation, which leaves no trace of its existence, have produced so serious and fatal a general disease? and what reason have we to infer that such an inflammatory state ever existed, without some more evident proof than can be deduced from reasoning upon the symptoms?"

Mr. Lawrence * observes: "What we have principally to guard against, in our professional researches and studies, is, the influence of partial and confined views, and of those favourite notions and speculations, which, like coloured glass, distort all things seen through their medium. Thus we have had a chemical sect, which could discern in the beautifully varied appointments and nice adaptations of animal structure nothing but an assemblage of chemical instruments — a medico-mathematical doctrine, which explained all the phenomena of life by the sciences of number and magnitude, by algebra, geometry, mechanics and hydraulics, etc. If the seductive influence of favourite notions, and the disproportionate importance attached to particular sciences have operated so unfavourably on the doctrines of physiology and medicine, the remedy for the evil must be sought in more enlarged views and general knowledge. We cannot expect to discover the true relations of things until we rise high enough to survey the whole field of science, to observe the connections of the various parts and their mutual influence." Has the bubble past? Have medical men profited by old errors? No! they have not. The doctrines are still the same, only dressed in a different garb.

The prescriptions are certainly less complicated—still they are not single. Three or more different drugs are often combined, which Hahnemann calls the height of folly, because no man is capable of judging

* Lectures on Physiology, Zoology, etc.

Hosted by Google

which remedy has contributed the most in removing the complaint or destroying the patient.

Bleeding, purgatives, and sudorifics have been prescribed by Hippocrates. Medical men still adhere to the same treatment. What blood-letting does, has been sufficiently discussed in the *Homœopathic Times*. Most people are not aware that purgatives do as much mischief. Dr. Kallenbach, of Berlin, remarks: "The treatment of constipation reflects little credit on the old school. Instead of a sound diagnostic, it ordinarily advances a crowd of words, as *abdominal plethora, atony of the intestinal canal, bad qualities of the bile, and intestinal secretions*, which do not prevent them from combating with the same weapons, *i. e. purgatives*, all these diseases, so various in their character. They are contented for the most part with distinguishing whether it be a *drastic*, a *salt*, or an *oil*, that is indicated, and they pour the medicament into the stomachs of the patients, for the purpose either of correcting the bile, or of increasing the secretions of it; either of provoking the serous secretion of the intestinal canal, or of stimulating its sluggishness. In the most fortunate cases, such a procedure produces but a temporary alleviation; and we could cite thousands of patients who take several times a week their pills of aloes or some other drastic, even to satiety (so much do they abuse the use of them), and who, nevertheless, see the evil that they have been opposing for years become more and more obstinate and painful."

Homœopathy can boast of happier results in a large number of cases.

When we speak of constipation, we exclude therefrom all acute diseases, *fevers, hernias, ileus*, etc., with which constipation is symptomatically connected; and we understand only that state in which there are no regular alvine evacuations, but at intervals of two, three, or eight days, and even more.

The purgative ever was and still is the panacea of every disease which flesh is heir to.

Throughout the range of the *materia medica*, says Sir Anthony Carlisle,* there is no class of remedies possessing such extensive efficacy as the medicines which operate as purgatives.

Dr. Paris† says: "From the indications which cathartics are capable of fulfilling, their utility in many diseases must be apparent. The extent of their importance and value was, however, never justly appreciated until the valuable publication of Dr. Hamilton on this subject. Physicians were not aware of the necessity of carrying to an extent, beyond that of merely emptying the *primæ viæ*, and they did not continue the free use of these remedies through the whole progress of the disease."

Pereira‡ says: "*Scammony* operates energetically when there is a deficiency of intestinal mucus: again, it is well adapted for torpid and inactive con ditions of the abdominal organs, accompanied with much slimy mucus in the intestines. It is principally valuable as a smart purgative for children. When used for them, it is generally associated with *Calomel;* when a milder purgative is required, it may be conjoined with *Rhubarb* and *Sulphate of Potash.*"

He recommends jalap as an active purgative in various diseases, both of children and adults; and in constipation attended with retention of the catamenia.

He recommends gamboge for constipation and cerebral affections. "Gamboge," he says, "usually associated with other purgatives, is a highly valuable counter-irritant purgative. By stimulating and rousing the nerves, blood-vessels, and secretory apparatus of the abdomen, it is often calculated to relieve determinations of blood to other parts. It is very evident that it is a remedy well adapted for acting as a stimulus to the abdomen and pelvic viscera, either to rouse them, when in a torpid state, or to give them preternatural activity, and thereby to relieve some distant organ, on the principle of counter-irritation."

Explanations like these reminds us of the words of Dr. Hull, of New York. He says:

* The Means of Preserving Health.
† Materia Medica. ‡ Materia Medica.

Hosted by Google

"They purge to rouse the bowels, and by sympathy the liver, and, by sympathy again with the liver, the lungs, or brains, or kidneys, to increased action, when these are imagined to be torpid, by a sort of flagellation, as a smart drover rouses the lazy animals out of his reach by whipping those in the rear, whether they do their duty or not."

Dr. Francis Black* observes: "Derivatives have been also applied, but more injuriously, to inward organs; and hence we have the frequent and often rash employment of purgatives, diuretics, and sudorifics. Setons and vesicatories are kept suppurating for years, and so recklessly are they and cauteries applied, that hospitals, whether they be places of cure or not, are truly places of torture. No one can be ignorant of the unfortunate effect arising from the abuse of derivatives, especially taken internally.

"If the Hamiltonian practice, so lauded by many, has been in some cases useful, it is more than counterbalanced by the irreparable injury done to the intestinal canal. The very anatomist takes up the wondrous tale of the efficacy of purgatives, and demonstrating to his delighted audience the immense extent of the mucous membrane of the bowels, he congratulates them on the extensive field now displayed for the exercise of their purgatives. How contradictory in the allopath to despise purgatives administered by empirics.

"Since no disease is treated allopathically without purgatives, we are either to conclude that the practice is unsuccessful, or that there is nothing erroneous in the advertisement of the Hygeian College, that their pills purify the blood and heal all the ills that flesh is heir to.

If the educated medical practitioner were successful in his practice; if his profession approached anything like to certainty, is it probable that the public would leave them and fly to quacks? It is not cheapness that supports the impudent charlatan; *it is the uncertainty of the healing art, as practised by the educated practitioner.*"

* A Treatise on the Principles and Practice of Homœopathy.

## THE HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL OF THE SISTERS OF CHARITY, AT VIENNA.

(From the *Allg. Zeit. f. Homœop.*; communicated by Dr. ROTH.)

DR. GERSTER, gives, in the above-named journal, an interesting sketch of this hospital, which seems to us the more worthy of notice, from the circumstances under which he made his observations. He says: "I had no other intention at first than to become acquainted with Homœopathy and its curing methods, in order to be enabled to judge of it without prejudice. I neither wished to practise it, nor had any reason to be discontented with the results of my allopathic practice during nine years, and with my position as a practitioner.

"From a simultaneous theoretical instruction in Homœopathy by an experienced homœopathist, with daily experience near the sick-bed, my conviction of the preference of Homœopathy was by degrees more and more confirmed, notwithstanding my internal opposition; so that I now treat all my patients on the homœopathic principle, and am well satisfied with the results. But from following the happy results of my studies, and openly confessing my conviction, I am in an isolated position with respect to allopathy and its disciples; many look askaunt at me, and I am obliged to suffer many disagreeable things, and to hear a false judgment of Homœopathy and its followers; a judgment which is harsh in proportion to the ignorance of Homœopathy, its theory and practical results."

In Vienna, in the suburb Gumpendorf, the Sisters of Charity have, in connection with their convent, an institution for the cure of patients, consisting of two wards, with twenty-four beds, for females, and two other wards, with the same number of beds. for men. The institution is the property of these Sisters, and is supported by them. In the hall, from thirty to forty poor persons, of both sexes, old and young, healthy and diseased, are provided with daily food.

Hosted by Google

Like all the hospitals in which these Sisters are the chief nurses and administrators, this is remarkable for the order and the quiet reigning everywhere, and may be advantageously compared with any similar institution. The wealthier class of the population often employs the Sisters as nurses for patients in private houses. The physician is Dr. Fleischmann, a well-known practitioner of Vienna. Out-patients receive every afternoon gratuitous medical advice, and the medicines from Dr. Rotzhansel, who sees every evening the patients visited every morning by Dr. Fleischmann. This daily attendance on hospital patients should be universally adopted.

The number of the out-patients, who are exclusively treated homœopathically, amounts to some thousands yearly, which makes this institution a very beneficial one. It consequently possesses the confidence of the public in a high degree.

The number of patients who wish to be received is always very large, and their being admitted depends on the two prescribing physicians, and, if there is room, also on the Sisters. Those suffering from acute diseases have the preference, as the chronic cases are more fit for treatment as out-patients. Purely medical cases are also admitted in preference to those that are surgical. The preparation and dispensing of the medicines devolve on one of the Sisters, who acts as apothecary. This Sister always accompanies the doctors during their visits. The name of the prescribed remedy, its dilution and dose, is always written on a tablet, which is placed above the bed of the patient; the remedies are given in fluid, never in a dry form.

After having visited, in 1840, Vienna, for developing his medical education, Dr. Gerster returned there in 1845 for the same purpose, and attended the large allopathic hospital, and different private courses of lectures; and after having become acquainted with allopathic practice, and the results of the physiological progresses in medicine, he wished to know something of Homœopathy, but had not *the slightest idea of practising* it, because he believed all homœopathists to be quacks, and ascribed their happy results not to their diluted medicines, but to the healing power of nature, and to a bad or wrong diagnosis, by which they declared an inflammatory catarrh, or a rheumatic affection of the muscles of the chest, to be pneumonia or pleurisy, which they boasted of curing, without any bleeding, in a very short time.

He proposed, then, to make the diagnosis for himself, after having heard the examination of the patients, and after having employed all the physical means for the investigation of these diseases, and was, together with three of his equally unbelieving colleagues, instructed by an expert homœopathist in the materia medica, and the application of the doses.

He says: Although I was very incredulous as to this method of treatment, which I often ridiculed, I was still persuaded that only the knowledge of the homœopathic curative doctrine, as well as a comparative examination of the results near the sick-bed, could lead to a right conclusion.

The first impressions which the treatment made upon us were not the most agreeable. We found the tablets above the beds of the patients, but no diagnosis, and as a prescription there was only *one* remedy, for instance, *Ipecacuanha* 4. We did not at first know what this meant, nor what was to be cured, nor for what reason the remedy was given. Besides this, the somewhat phlegmatic character of Dr. Fleischmann, who answered only when spoken to, and required to be urged to speak, the quickly-done visit, the distance from the *general* hospital, and the returning to the ophthalmic clinique of Iäger, an hour's walk, a half hour's hurried visit of Fleischmann to the hospital, were not very encouraging circumstances.

That may also be the reason why the homœopathic hospital is so little frequented by medical students; and that those who have the strongest desire to inquire into Homœopathy, as there practised, soon give up their purpose, because they find no

Hosted by Google

support nor encouragement to perseverance, no clinical instruction, and no communication of facts; and because they must rely only on mute observation. Many medical men ceased, therefore, to frequent the hospital, and only some of more mature life persevered with me. As we continued our visits, we were present at the reception of new patients, at their first examination; we made, according to our allopathic custom, the diagnosis, which was written by Dr. Fleischmann on the table, that every visitor might know the disease and the corresponding remedy. By degrees we became more acquainted with Dr. Fleischmann, and after having acquired by study a better idea of the whole system, we ventured to put some questions to him.

Dr. Fleischmann prescribes the remedies in the lower dilutions, generally the third or fourth, and not higher than the sixth; the remedies are prepared in the decimal proportion.

In the spring, 1846, the intermittent fever character was predominant. At the same time many cases of typhus presented themselves; typhus became more general in proportion as the intermittent diminished.

The allopathists only know of the intermittent that it is a periodical form of disease, which, in many instances, disappears after the use of *Cinchona* and *Quinine*. But many allopathists know by experience that there are intermittents in which *Bark* is not the specific remedy, and that on its continued use affections of the liver and the spleen, and even dropsy, follow. The homœopaths know, by the physiological trials of medicines, that many of them produce symptoms similar to the intermittent, and their *apparatus medicaminum*, although more simple, is by far more numerous than that of allopathy.

Formerly the intermittents had here such symptoms, that *Arsenicum* was the medicated remedy; that is so no longer, and Fleischmann prescribes at present for quotidian fever, *China*, from the 2nd to the 4th dilutions, and four times daily. For tertian fever he prescribes *Ipecacuanha*, from the 1st to the 4th, alternately with *Nux Vom.* 3. After five paroxysms the patients were generally cured; seven paroxysms, during the use of these remedies, were very rare; and I remember only one case of tertian in which eleven paroxysms occurred. To all of us who were incredulous as to the homœopathic treatment, and who were content with *Quinine*, as specific against all intermittent fevers, this treatment, with such small doses, appeared at first very singular, but we were perfectly convinced that the patients recovered under the use of the above-named remedies, and without the bad consequences of *Quinine*.

In the spring, 1846, the number of typhus cases at Vienna was very considerable; the intermittent *changed* to typhus, and the dyscrasia of the blood in both diseases was similar. The first stage of the typhus showed itself more as an intermittent, than with the continued or remittent types, which gave a reason to the allopathists to employ *Quinine*, and to exaggerate its beneficial effects. I saw at the same time, in the large general hospital, the typhus go through its stages, notwithstanding the *Quinine*; but, as is frequently the case with allopathists, they praise exceedingly in the beginning a remedy which, after fuller experience, even if not injurious, is found not to be directly curative, so it happened with the treatment of typhus by *Quinine*, which, like the treatment by *Calomel*, is already abandoned by all but a very few practitioners.

As to the duration of the disease, I found, in general, no particular difference under a *simple* allopathic and the homœopathic treatment. Every case of greater intensity did not recover under either treatment, till the patient was reduced to the lowest ebb, and a new life, as it were, at last began in the blood. I saw in the homœopathic hospital cases of typhus of the most dangerous kind recover, when the patients had lain in agony during some days, and every one confidently prognosticated death. The remedy in which Fleischmann had the greatest confidence was *Arsenicum*, of which he made use, during the nervous

Hosted by Google

stage, in the 4th and 6th dilutions, three or four times daily. The treatment was not confined to *Arsenicum*, but was modified according to the symptoms of the brain, chest, and abdomen. As long as the nervous stage did not appear, and only gastric symptoms prevailed, the tongue furred, yellowish, and inclining to dryness, none or only small diarrhœic evacuations, *Bryonia* 3 was given three or four times a day. If, from the first, cerebral symptoms were predominant, with diarrhœa, heaviness and oppression of the brain, sense of pressure in the occiput, giddiness, singing in the ears, etc., or if the disease appeared under the sub-nervous type, and more as the so-called nervous-stupid character was exhibited, then *Ipecacuanha* or *Phosphoric Acid* 3 was given four times a day.

In the more purely nervous state, *Arsenicum* was always administered. For furious delirium, resembling the symptoms of meningitis, *Belladonna* 4 or 6 was given every two or three hours. If the nights were principally restless, *Hyoscyamus* 4 or 6 every two hours.

If the typhus was more a pneumo-typhus, in the milder cases, when there was difficulty of breathing, with expectoration, *Senega* 3, alternately with *Arsenicum ;* and in the more dangerous cases of this kind, *Phosphorus* 4 alone, or alternately with *Arsenicum.* In case of *sopor*, *Opium* 3 alone, or alternately either with *Arsenicum* or with *Phosphorus.* When there were bed-sores, *Carbo Vegetabilis* 3, four times a day.

As soon as the patients approached the state of agony (not in the English sense of pain, but the last moments of life), and if the breathing and expectoration were particularly difficult, then *Carbo Vegetabilis*, alternately with *Phosphorus.* Externally, for the less degrees of bed-sores, the cold compress was used; in the worse cases, powdered charcoal was laid over the sores.

*(To be continued.)*

---

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7TH, 1850.

THE affairs of the Hahnemann Hospital are making very favourable progress. There is no doubt that the subscribers will have it in their power to elect a very efficient staff of medical officers. Too much praise cannot be accorded to the Board of Management for their devoted attention, and their unwearied zeal. We do not believe any body of men ever discharged their duty more faithfully, conscientiously and zealously. The names of this first Board of Management should be placed on record, on the walls of the Hospital. There is every reason to believe that a full tide of prosperity will flow in, as soon as this noble Institution is fairly set at work: and it will be at work in a few weeks. When we remember the number of energetic spirits which are actively engaged in the establishment of this noble Hospital, and the numerical force of the homœopathic public, we can vaticinate nothing else than the most splendid success for this "labour of love." Heretofore we have complained of the lukewarmness and apathy of our colleagues: we shall be very glad, indeed, to have to record, hereafter, only success and progress.

---

AN advertisement in our present number reminds us that the Congress of Homœopathic Practitioners, at Cheltenham, takes place on Thursday and Friday next, the 12th and 13th instant. We earnestly trust that it will be numerously attended. Such meetings cannot fail to prove of service to Homœopathy, and to encourage union and harmony between its professional adherents. Such a Congress as it is expected the Cheltenham one will prove, is well known in Germany, from whence the idea has been derived, but, with the exception of the "British Association for the Advancement of Science," they are unknown in this

Hosted by Google

country. We hope that the success of this one will encourage the members to plan another for next year, so that they may afterwards become of annual occurrence. All who are not necessarily detained by unavoidable engagements should attend this Congress. If any find it impossible or inconvenient to go on Thursday, let them go on Friday. Much more may be gained by attending than a little additional professional knowledge. Is it not something to cultivate friendly feeling with our fellow-workers? To the one great bond of union between us others may be added, and thus past misunderstandings explained and atoned for, and future ones avoided. We think strongly on the efficacy which personal intercourse has in creating kindliness between man and man, and the wholesome check it proves to jealousy and hostile feeling. Let, therefore, as many as can possibly do so, attend this Congress at Cheltenham: we are confident that they will never repent having made any little sacrifice to go.

## Correspondence.

### HOMŒOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA.

It must be confessed that in its amount of literature Homœopathy has been very fertile, considering the numerous drawbacks, the few persons competent to authorship, and the comparatively short period that has elapsed since the system was but newly introduced to the world. But unfortunately this period has already amassed upon our tables much that has been put forth hurriedly, and to meet an urgent present necessity, without having always received that careful revision so essential to the security of fidelity and correctness. At present, so few are the purchasers of medical works beyond the professional circle, that the circumscribed demand necessarily raises the price, and that to such a degree as to deter many from being authors or publishers of homœopathic works. To meet this desideratum, the Hahnemann Publishing Society, consisting, we are sorry to find, of but few members, was instituted, and very recently has issued its first publication, under the able superintendence of Dr. Dudgeon. Highly creditable to the author for its careful translation and facility of reference, and to the Society for the enterprise they have evinced in commencing so large a work, we yet fear that the issue of so complete and facile an index to the Materia Medica as the Pathogenetic Cyclopædia, at this period, may prove unsound in policy, and unsafe so far as the only secure and faithful practice of Homœopathy is concerned. That practice we believe to proceed from no handbook, index, or repertory; but from a hard, unwearying study of the Materia Medica, on a grasp of pathogenesies the most numerous that can be obtained. The pressing all-important want of a Materia Medica, translated with fidelity from the originals, would have been most admirably followed up by such a work as the Cyclopædia. The fact is, too many practitioners of the old school who have joined us, unused to the accurate balancing of every symptom, look out for the eagerly sought royal road, where the pathway is short and all obstacles removed, to homœopathic practice; and with the purchase of a Jahr's Manual and some medicines, content themselves in the delusive belief that they "can do very well" without any Materia Medica. Now, as no accurate picture of a medicine, where all its symptoms hanging together in perfect order and mutual self-dependence, some in insignificant shade, others in bold characteristic relief, can be formed in the mind from the perusal of isolated symptoms, and far short of accuracy, from any handbook or repertory, it follows that such a system of practice cannot be so favourable to Homœopathy, or so beneficial to patients as could be desired. We fear such a practice is greatly brought about by the unfortunate prefaces to certain of our handbooks, where works, cautiously guarded by their author from any such construction, are paraded forth as fully competent to make their possessor a homœopath. Bœn-

Hosted by Google

ninghausen, in his opening preface, declares, "It is beyond all doubt, that no repertory, however complete, will ever replace a conscientious study of the Materia Medica Pura, nor indeed was it my intention to supersede it; on the contrary, I regard as most injurious all books which have this aim:" and Jahr,—"*Nothing can be more erroneous than to suppose that a successful practice of Homœopathy can be founded upon the limited indications of a repertory.*" With regard to those who depend on the Manual alone, he further warns them that, "the Repertory can as readily enable them to find the most *appropriate* medicine for a given disorder, as the best vocabulary with full explanations can enable persons, who neither know the grammar nor the genius of the Latin language, to comprehend the works of Tacitus or Cicero;" and again to the same effect he prefixes a caution to his Repertory.

The Materia Medica Pura and Chronic Diseases of Hahnemann, containing his invaluable and careful provings, the American Jahr, at present containing the bulk of our medicaments, and the smaller commodious London edition of Curie, are highly useful in their way; but the translations of many provings in the American Jahr are not always entire or faithful, and the others contain only a portion of our present Materia Medica, since recently so many new remedies have been added, especially in the Brazils, in France and Germany, many of which are not to be found even in the American Jahr. The immense basis of a new Materia Medica, and the extent and distribution of its resources, may be estimated by a glance at that for the new Cyclopædia, given in the commencement of the volume. The homœopathic societies in Paris, happily no longer divided (would that the same spirit of reunion and combination presented itself on this side the Channel), have commenced the issue of a periodical of great promise, to which is attached by a few stitches, portions of new provings as they appear, so arranged as to form a Materia Medica Pura, distinct from the journal. But in England we are manifestly behind-hand, and it is an essential requisite in the practitioner just now to thoroughly understand German and French, for there he will find too many of his remedies. Hence there exists no collective, comprehensive body of accurate provings in the English language, nor anything pretending to the dignity of a *Materia Medica;* one medicine is to be sought in this place, another yonder, a third obscured in German, and a fourth in less difficult French, whilst many of our translated provings are not so accurate as could be wished, or as would ensure the most satisfactory practice of Homœopathy. There is yet another deficiency which no work attempts to supply, but which must be filled and attentively studied ere even we can obtain a correct idea of a medicine; not even Hahnemann appears to have left us the original provings of his medicines. It is evident to all, and especially to those who have watched the proving of a remedy, that certain symptoms appear in close connection, others isolated, some occur in different parts of the body simultaneously; in fact, the power passes through various natural *diseases,* in which the symptoms are classed, not according to organs or localities, but associated one with another. Now, the arrangement adopted in our Materia Medicas fail in demonstrating such an arrangement, but place prominently before us a false and unnatural division and subdivision and classification of symptoms admirable to the physician already acquainted with the *phases* his remedy presented in the proving, and excellently adapted for its facility of reference and study; but which does not and cannot supply the place of the original record of the proving. We trust that henceforth all who undertake to confer the boon of a new remedy upon their suffering fellow-creatures (which may be done at so little cost of suffering and time), will be advised of the value of their original manuscripts, which should be published as faithfully as possible; this obtained, the dissection into the classification obtaining in the Materia Medica is easily accomplished. We trust that ere

Hosted by Google

long something will be done to supply us with an English Materia Medica, in all its fulness and richness of symptoms, that these may be brought within the reach of every homœopathic practitioner. To a single individual such a labour and risk would be too onerous, but if several were to undertake the translation of portions of the work (as adopted in cyclopædias and dictionaries), and such a Society as the Hahnemann to assist in the publication of the parts, we doubt not the work would be gratefully received and eagerly subscribed to by all the professional homœopaths at home, and by very many in America.

M.R.C.S.

---

## ERUPTION UPON THE SKIN FROM THE USE OF RHUS TOXICODENDRON.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

Sir,—At the request of the lady who was the subject of the following mischance, I beg to forward the annexed particulars, and hope they may induce a little more caution than is too frequently shown by those who use the homœopathic remedies externally. And remain,

Yours truly, J. E. Norton.

Mrs. ——— sprained her right knee, which was attended with a good deal of pain, and for which she used a lotion of *Arnica*, in the proportion of 1 to 10, for three days. This sufficed for the cure of the pain, but finding, after some days, that the knee was weak, she had recourse to a lotion of *Rhus*, in the same proportion as the *Arnica* lotion, viz., 1 part of *Rhus* to 10 of water. On the second day of using it, the skin over the knee became violently inflamed, with an innumerable quantity of small vesicles scattered over its surface, and attended with severe pain, heat, and stinging itching. A well-defined border line showed that the inflammation did not extend further than the saturated bandage had reached. These symptoms continued to be on the increase for four or five days, at which time the other knee became similarly affected, no doubt in consequence of some of the lotion having come in contact with it. On the seventh day, the day on which it was first seen by the writer, it had begun to decline, but still exhibited a painful and ugly-looking cutaneous disease. It is now, however, nearly well, and promises to leave no permanent trace of its invasion behind, except, perhaps, the remembrance of some suffering, and the determination on the part of the sufferer to be more cautious in future.

Chester, Aug. 31, 1850.

---

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

You ask for dispensary reports and cases. If mine contain any interest, such as they are, they are at your service.

In the early part of this year, assisted by three excellent charitable ladies, I established a dispensary here (the only one of any kind in the island) for the homœopathic treatment of the sick poor. I regret I cannot give you the results of the treatment as accurately as I could wish, as some cases never came back after the first consultation; some, I have since learned, were cured, and therefore had no occasion to return; others, I have been informed, thought I was playing them a trick and giving them only water, which they threw away.

The population here is composed of those who never heard of Homœopathy—of those who have heard of it but deride it (being, of course, those who know nothing about it)—a few who have experienced the superiority of it, and are anxious to spread the knowledge of it as far as the customs and etiquette of society will allow—and fewer still, but still too many, who, having experienced its benefits elsewhere, have not the moral courage to confess it here, being afraid of the ridicule of the ignorant.

Nevertheless, there are not a few who have been satisfied--in the first place, that there is something in it—in the second, that there is nothing equal to it—by their experience either in their own persons or in that of their friends.

Of course I have much opposition to encounter, being the only homœopathist practising in the island. It is necessary, there-

Hosted by Google

fore, as we used to say in Scotland, "to set a stout heart to a steep brae."

I subjoin the number and results (as far as ascertained) treated up to July 1st, 1850, and will, if you please, at a future time, give you the details of some of the more remarkable cases.

| DISEASES. | Admitted. | Cured. | Died. | Unknown. | Remaining under Treatment. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acute Bronchitis | 4 | 4 | — | — | — |
| Dysentery | 2 | 2 | — | — | — |
| Pneumonia | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Syphilis | 2 | — | — | 2 | — |
| Paralysis | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Convulsions | 3 | 2 | 1 | — | — |
| Accident | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Bursa genu | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Vomiting | 1 | — | — | *1 | — |
| Disordered Liver | 1 | — | — | 1 | — |
| Severe Catarrh | 2 | 2 | — | — | — |
| Dropsy | 2 | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Ulcer | 1 | — | — | 1 | — |
| Hæmorrhoids | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Diarrhœa | 4 | 4 | — | — | — |
| Deafness | 1 | — | — | 1 | — |
| Gonorrhœa | 1 | — | — | 1 | — |
| Fever | 4 | 4 | — | — | — |
| Ophthalmia | 2 | 2 | — | — | — |
| Small Pox | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Eruptions | 1 | — | — | 1 | — |
| Constipation | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Dentition | 2 | 2 | — | — | — |
| Flatulence | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Mesenteric Disease | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| Dysmenorrhœa | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Hemicrania | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Vaccinating | 2 | 2 | — | — | — |
| Miscarriage | 1 | — | — | 1 | — |
| Dysuria | 2 | 2 | — | — | — |
| Rheumatism | 6 | 6 | — | — | — |
| Dyspepsia | 7 | 5 | — | 2 | — |
| Phthisis | 1 | — | — | 1 | — |
| Chill during Menstruation | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Total | 65 | 47 | 1 | 14 | 3 |

Total admitted .....65
Cured .....47
Dead..... 1
Result unknown .....14
Remaining ..... ..... 3
—
Total.....65

A few remarks on some of the above cases are necessary to the due appreciation of them, for which I crave room.

* Recovered in hospital.

First of the death.

I was called to this child two days before it died, it having been under allopathic treatment, and given up. When I saw it, it was insensible, paralytic on the right side, pupils contracted, insensible to light or movement, face blanched, had been greatly purged, with cold extremities, the anterior fontanelle depressed, so that one could lay a finger in the sulcus. I employed *Arsenicum*, under which it gradually revived for a while so as to be apparently conscious, but sunk exhausted.

We have plenty of directions and experiences as to hyperæmia of the cranial contents, but few as to the opposite state. If any of your readers will give us the result of their experience in anemic states, I for one will feel greatly obliged to them.

The case of phthisis, I believe, terminated as usual. The case of deafness was an aged lady who had heard so much of the wonderful effects of the "little pills," that she could not be brought to believe that as much good could be done by powders or transparent liquids, and as I, on finding a hardened accumulation of wax in the ear, proposed to relieve her by syringing, she took fright at "the operation," and said her life was so valuable to her daughter she could not permit it.

The case of vomiting was a servant, whose husband, with much more affectionate zeal than discretion, acting on every advice he received, gave her, together with my medicines, lemon-juice, peppermint-drops, ginger-beer, soda-water, raspberry-jam, salad, honey, and vinegar. I think we need not be surprised she did not get better until sequestered from all visitors in the hospital.

The case of miscarriage was a woman who has before been greatly reduced by flooding on a similar occasion—a great and notorious drunkard, suffering, I believe, from incipient disease of the womb.

Under the term diarrhœa I include cholerine.

Two or three of the above cases will, I think, prove interesting and instructive, at

Hosted by Google

least to the beginner. With your permission I will forward them as I have leisure.

HENRY BARHAM HARRIS, M.D. Edin.
August 10, St. Heliers, Jersey.

---

## "ATTENUATION" *v.* "POTENCY."

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—Will you allow me to correct an error which somehow crept into my communication in your last number? The word "potency" there occurs, where I had written "attenuation." Our practice professes to be based upon *facts*, and ought to eschew all needless theory. The word "potency" as applied to any preparation, implies, of course, that medicines necessarily either gain or lose power according to the degree of division of the material particles. Now, it has never been *proved* that the 30th attenuation is absolutely stronger or weaker in medicinal influence than the 1st. Nay, it is generally believed by modern homœopathists, that the higher attenuations are more potential in chronic, the lower in acute cases. The whole question as to the attenuation yet remains to be settled. It appears, therefore, better to employ a term which simply implies a fact, without touching upon theory. Such a word we find in "attenuation." *Dilution* might be used, but would not be always correct, as some preparations are *triturations*, viz., those obtained by pulverizing certain remedies. "Attenuation" is free from either theoretic or pharmaceutic objections.

Your obedient servant,
August 5th, 1850. NEVILLE WOOD.

---

## Miscellaneous.

HYDROPHOBIA.—A most distressing case of hydrophobia has recently occurred in Glasgow. The victim was a young man employed by the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Company, who was bitten about two months ago by a terrier dog, while in the act of removing it from one of the carriages. The wound was so slight that the poor fellow paid no attention to it at the time, although desired by one of the managers of the railway to consult a surgeon, Since it healed, however, the idea haunted his mind that Hydrophobia would be the result of the accident. About eight days ago he complained of a numbness in his arm, which increased until the feeling became painful; but this was removed temporarily by friction with a liniment. On Friday last the patient complained of a dryness in the throat, and an inability to swallow fluids, when the family medical attendant was called in, and he was put under treatment. He was considered somewhat easier on Saturday night, but on Sabbath morning he became much worse, and in the course of the day the paroxysms increased in violence so much that the efforts of three men were necessary to hold the poor sufferer in bed. The scene has been described to us as a most agonizing one. The distressing sense of suffocation, the hurried and gasping respiration, the extreme irritability, the utterance of fear and apprehension, the horror at the frothy and viscid saliva constantly ejected from the mouth by the tortured sufferer, were most painful to witness. At half-past seven on Sunday night death relieved the unfortunate man from his agony. This case surely ought to stimulate the authorities most rigidly to enforce the Police Act with regard to the securing or destroying all stray or unmuzzled dogs during the present hot weather. It will be seen that the young man whose melancholy death we have just recorded, was bitten by the dog when taking it from a carriage. There is no more common, and, we will add, no more dangerous and reprehensible practice, than for unthinking people to insist upon having their dogs thrust among their fellow-passengers, not only in railway carriages, but in omnibuses. In such circumstances the unfortunate passengers dare not move hand or foot, in case they should be bitten by a mad dog, and our only wonder is that so few deaths occur from hydrophobia as really do take place. With regard to the present case, if the cur had been secured in a wicker-basket, the accident would not have occurred, and the life of the young man would not have been lost. As it is, the neglect of a very obvious and very inexpensive precaution has resulted in most disastrous consequences, but we trust that we shall not hear of such a case again.—*Glasgow Constitutional.*

---

LONDON: Printed by THOMAS HARRILD, of Albany Cottage, Sydenham, in the County of Kent, at his Printing Office, 1, and 1½, Dudley Court, in the Parish of St. Olave, Silver Street, in the City of London; and Published by HENRY RENSHAW, at the Office, 356, Strand, in the County of Middlesex.—*Saturday, September 7th*, 1850.

Hosted by Google

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.
Review of British and Foreign Medical Science and Literature.

"RESPICE, ASPICE, PROSPICE."—St. Bernard.

No. 59. Vol. II. ] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1850. [Unstamped 3d. Stamped 4d.

## Communications.

### HOMŒOPATHY IN PARIS.

By John Ozanne, Esq., M.D.

*(Continued from page 46.)*

The evidence upon which the curative power of medicines in *infinitesimal doses* rests, is of two kinds: it consists, in the first place, of the opinions of men, intelligent and careful, experienced and honourable, who have, after repeated trials, declared their belief that infinitesimals really possess the power of controlling disease when given in appropriate cases; it can also be derived from clinical observations.

It would not only be needless to bring forward the opinions of Hahnemann upon infinitesimals, but it would be out of place to do so, as they are continually called in question by our adversaries, and the belief of the former in the reality of their action is made use of by the latter as a reason for heaping the most opprobrious epithets upon that venerable name. I will, therefore, only contrast some of the most recent opinions upon the subject, and the means by which they have been arrived at.

We have seen in preceding papers what is to be expected from homœopathic remedies in the treatment of pneumonia. Professor Alison, in the number for August of the *Monthly Journal of Medical Science*, alludes to the results obtained by homœopathists in the management of pneumonia, and to the power of homœopathic medicines, generally, in a manner which shows how limited is his acquaintance with the subject. It may be useful to dwell a few moments upon what he says, and upon his mode of examining the question.

"On this point—the efficacy of the provisions of nature for the cure of inflammatory disease—we have important facts in the experience of *homœopathic* practitioners; for, I presume we are agreed on this, that the treatment by infinitesimally small doses of a variety of medicines, all thought to be specifics, is in fact treatment by *placebos*, or is another name for what is usually called the *expectant* practice, admitted by all to be, in *some* circumstances, the best of all kinds of practice. We must admit, I think, that this practice has appeared, on fair inquiry, to be more frequently successful in inflammatory diseases than could have been expected, *i. e.*, the practitioners who have thought themselves justified by that theory in trusting more than we do to the provisions of nature, aided only by regimen, for the cure of such diseases, have had fewer deaths and better recoveries than we should have expected."—(p. 162.)

Professor Alison, apparently entirely forgetful of the necessity of following *observation* as our only guide, in forming our opinions upon any question of natural science in general, or of practical medicine in particular, comes *à priori* to the decision, that homœopathic medicines are *placebos*. He also, evidently, in the words, "the practitioners who have thought themselves justified by that theory, in trusting more than we do to the provisions of nature," casts an imputation upon homœopathists, which ought not to proceed from the pen of a man in his position, without being supported by the clearest proofs—the imputation, which is rather implied than directly expressed, is, that *they do not themselves believe* in the power of infinitesimals. Those who are accustomed to bow down to authority in matter of science, upon all occasions, without inquiring into the grounds upon which the decisions of authority are based (*e. g.*, most medical students) may assent, if they please, to these two assertions of the learned professor,—the 1st, that homœo-



Hosted by Google

pathic medicines are *placebos*,—the 2d, that homœopathists, in administering them, trust not to their power, but to the provisions of nature." There are, however, men of more keen discernment and more logical minds, who will not be satisfied with this twofold opinion, unsupported as it is by facts. Nay, more, they will feel convinced that the bare fact, that this practice is more frequently successful than Professor Alison could have expected, supported as it is by the circumstance that he had before him positive evidence of the power of homœopathic medicines in the testimony in its favour, given by one of his own colleagues, ought to have led him to investigate the question by direct experimentation. It cannot serve any good purpose to look for the motives which prevented a man, of so penetrating a mind, from appealing to experiment and observation for the solution of the difficulty. It is not to be supposed that he was deterred from such a course by the certainty that it would raise a storm, which would put his professional reputation into the greatest peril. It is more likely that the habit of judging questions—even of practical medicine—*à priori*, in accordance with the dictates of *reason*, here exerted its influence, and added one more instance to the many in which the best interests of truth are blindly sacrificed to *prejudice*.

But whilst Professor Alison stopped here, there are others who, having arrived at the same point, thought it right to proceed further, and who therefore subjected the homœopathic infinitesimals to a succession of trials, which was to end in the demonstration either of the fallacy or of the truth of the assertion by homœopathists, that they have the power of controlling disease when administered in suitable cases, and in accordance with the rules given by Hahnemann.

We have already seen in a preceding paper how cautiously Dr. Tessier proceeded in his trials, how perseveringly he continued his experiments during a space of six entire months, although after the few first trials he had ascertained the power of infinitesimals. We cannot but highly commend the cautious spirit—truly characteristic of a lover of science—which required a series of experiments, amounting to above five hundred, before he felt at liberty to apply these medicines to the treatment of a dangerous disease. But he is not the only one who has undertaken this task: I shall therefore have the pleasure of quoting a few paragraphs upon this subject from a speech, delivered before the Royal Academy of Medicine, not of Paris, but of the metropolis of the sister-country of France. It seems that last year this Academy was occupied with the question of Homœopathy, not indeed with the view of inquiring into its merits, but for the express purpose of suppressing it, if possible. Homœopathy, however, was not without champions amongst the members of the Belgian Academy; the consequence was that there were several stormy debates. I am not aware whether or not these discussions were renewed in the beginning of the present year; but it is probable the homœopathic doctrines were again made the subject of comment, for I have now before me the report of a speech delivered by Dr. François, Professor of Medicine at the University of Louvain, on the 25th of February last, in the presence of the Royal Academy of Medicine of Brussels.

After alluding to the necessity of deciding scientific questions only by the direct observation of facts, and quoting from Hoffmann the words, "*Ars medica tota in observationibus*," he says:—

"Nevertheless, as I am convinced that many of you are of my opinion, I insist upon the facts which I have witnessed, as proofs of the power of infinitesimal doses. They have been collected during a long period of time, in subjects of different ages and sexes; in infants at the breast, several of whom have been cured of suffocating hooping-cough, some in the space of twenty-four hours, others in three or four days. In general, I was anxious to experiment upon individuals affected with complaints which had resisted all the resources of ordinary therapeutics; and more than once I have been able to establish by proofs and counter-proofs, in alternating the allopathic and the homœopathic

Hosted by Google

modes of treatment, and to compare under these favourable circumstances, their relative value. Indeed, it was only after a long series of trials, instituted not only among strangers, but also applied to the persons who are most dear to me, that my opposition to the power of infinitesimal doses, as obstinate and as strong as that manifested by any of you, was conquered. In order to avoid being taken unawares, and to escape every chance of error, I have made use, in these investigations, of the known methods of discovering truth, the only object of my experiments, and I think I have not been led astray.

"Gentlemen, unless I deny the testimony of my senses, unless I acknowledge myself to be deprived of reason and of judgment, unless I have been for more than twenty years the dupe of delusions, or the sport of my imagination, I feel bound to declare that I have many times prescribed and witnessed the effects of homœopathic medicines in infinitesimal doses. Shall I say that it was in every case, and always beneficially? I will not advance such a statement, for it would not be consistent with truth. Frequently I have in vain looked for some effect, and this is a serious reproach I address to them; at other times, they developed a powerful reaction, and various disturbances, but without ultimate benefit. Was it the method of treatment that was in fault, or was it myself? Be this as it may, I affirm upon my conscience and my honour, that it results from my experience, that certain drugs, even those which are usually looked upon as inert substances, when prepared and administered as prescribed by Hahnemann, possess a real power.

"My convictions on this point are so strong, and whatever may be said to the contrary, my confidence in the faithfulness of the impressions acquired by my senses in the accuracy of my reasoning and of my judgment, is such, that I do not hesitate to prescribe every day medicines in infinitesimal doses, and no human power will prevent me from doing it so long as I feel sure that I may thereby alleviate suffering,"

This noble declaration, in the face of numerous opponents, when backed by only a few supporters, founded as it is upon numerous experiments, and couched in language calculated to carry the conviction to the minds of the unprejudiced, if not that the conclusion is a right one, at least that the experiments were carefully conducted, in such a manner as to exclude all chances of error, and for the sole purpose of discovering the truth. Their weight, when contrasted with the opinions of Professor Alison, and their foundation upon *à priori* reasoning, is such, that the latter, if mindful of his duties as a teacher of medicine, is bound either to reconsider them, or to afford such proofs of their accuracy as will outweigh the evidence given by an experienced physician, likewise a professor of medicine, and a member of the highest medical learned society in Belgium.

But we may pass from the opinions and the testimony of men to the evidence of facts.

As I have already stated, the propositions contained in my last paper, based upon the results of homœopathic practice at the *Hôpital Ste. Marguerite*, not only show the advantages of homœopathic treatment, but likewise prove the power of infinitesimals. In this respect the labours of our Parisian colleagues are possessed of a greater value than those of the physicians to the five institutions mentioned in a preceding paper. We should ponder upon them before we hasten to follow the example of many in Germany, who discard the higher dilutions in acute disease, whilst they resort to the lowest dilutions, and even abandon the centesimal scale and substitute for it the decimal. If this were done with sufficient reason, we should have no cause for complaint. But it has been done in most cases by beginners, when their confidence in the homœopathic dilutions not being great, they are led to use the lowest possible dilutions in cases of danger. This tendency is very natural, more natural than wise; it is, in fact, the offspring of fear. I feel at liberty to speak freely upon this point, for I use low dilutions in acute disease. But I wish it to be understood that I only do so until it is proved that higher dilutions are more advantageous. I feel grateful to the Parisian school of Homœopathy, for having proved that in a large series of acute diseases, as much can be done with infinitesimals as can be attained

Hosted by Google

by the lowest dilutions. Whether this rule holds good in all diseases, there is not yet sufficient evidence before us, to enable us to decide. Indeed, I doubt that as much has been done at Paris towards the successful treatment of cholera, as at Edinburgh, Liverpool, etc. It is this doubt that prevents me from bringing forward the results of the homœopathic treatment of cholera at Ste. Marguerite in this series of papers. But at the same time I think it right to declare, that in postponing the study of this portion of Dr. Tessier's labours, my intention is to enter into an analysis of his treatment, and to compare it with that recommended by Dr. Russell in his work on Cholera, and by Dr. Drysdale in the *British Journal of Homœopathy*. This will form the subject of a separate paper in a future number of this journal. As yet the comparative power of controlling *acute* disease, possessed by high and by low dilutions, is as far from its solution as ever. It will be necessary to institute numerous trials in the same diseases, of different potencies, and carefully analyse the results, before we can arrive at any satisfactory conclusions.

At present we may rest satisfied with the following evidence, in addition to that already given, of the rapid action of infinitesimals. It is derived from the treatment of acute pneumonia by means of infinitesimal doses:—

1st. In all the patients the disease gradually increased in severity until the treatment was commenced.

2ndly. Immediately after its commencement, an *aggravation*, previously expected, supervened, and lasted generally twenty-four hours; after which the disease rapidly advanced towards its resolution. In some cases there was no aggravation, the amelioration speedily commencing and continuing uninterruptedly.

3rdly. The pulse was affected in a remarkable manner by the use of *Bryonia* (12th, 18th, and 30th dilutions); it was found to fall by twenty or thirty pulsations from one day to another.

We thus have the complement of that portion of the evidence already adduced in favour of infinitesimals; for whilst the propositions already given establish the influence of infinitesimals upon the final issue and the duration of pneumonia, these three additional statements testify to their almost immediate and their marked influence upon inflammatory disease of the lungs.

These facts are of importance, for they confirm the statements of Hahnemann; and hence the accuracy of his observation and the truthfulness of his character—so much called in question by his opponents.

But whilst they confirm the accuracy of his observation regarding the *aggravation* following the use even of infinitesimals, they do not thereby prove the necessity of diluting the medicines still more. They do not disprove the results obtained by means of low dilutions. Dr. Tessier's experience, taken conjointly with that obtained in the five institutions previously mentioned, confirm the statement again and again advanced by writers on the practice of Homœopathy,—to the effect, that a proper selection of the medicine is of more importance than its dose.

---

I have now brought these papers to a close, and if I claim the indulgence of the reader a few moments longer, it is to apologize for their prolixity. He will, I trust, bear in mind that, in undertaking the task, my zeal, rather than my ability, was consulted. As they were written under great disadvantages for want of sufficient time, he will feel disposed to excuse anything faulty in the general plan or deficient in its execution. At the same time I feel convinced they will be of some service, in opening new fields of research for the active members of our body, and a long series of labour for those who feel that to lie idle, when their persevering industry is wanted, would be to prove themselves unworthy of the appellation of *disciples* of that industrious and energetic man whose name we all reverence.*

* Without pretending to any gift of vaticination, I propose, with the reader's kind indulgence, to devote a paper, in a future number of this journal, to the *Prospects of Homœopathy in France.*

Hosted by Google

## THE HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL OF THE SISTERS OF CHARITY, AT VIENNA.

(From the *Allg. Zeit. f. Homœop.*; communicated by Dr. ROTH.)

*(Continued from page 79.)*

### INFLAMMATIONS.

THE quick success of the homœopathic treatment, the quick progress to convalescence, without any kind of bleeding, excited, at first, our astonishment, and afterwards our enthusiasm for this treatment. Formerly, when I was ignorant of, and incredulous with respect to Homœopathy, I ascribed the boasted success of homœopathists, in inflammatory diseases, to a false diagnosis. We, therefore, did not trust to Dr. Fleischmann's diagnosis, but we ourselves made it, and as we had been already, for some time, independent practitioners, and had attended the private lessons of Skoda on percussion and auscultation, we always watched the diagnosis. Catarrhs, with inflammatory fever, were seldom the subject of treatment; probably because the greatest part of such patients know generally that they will recover with dietetic treatment alone. In these cases *Aconite* 3 was the remedy. Not only in generally inflammatory fevers, but in the first stage of inflammations, and in the first stage of pneumonia, *Aconite* was prescribed. If the auscultation and percussion showed the second period, hepatization, in which the patients are generally brought to the hospitals, *Phosphorus* was given, and, as I often observed, with extraordinary success, so that, in from five to nine days, the most dangerous lobular pneumonia was cured, and as no bleedings were used, the reconvalescence was in some days completed.

We often observed, even in the most dangerous cases, that, under the use of *Phosphorus*, violent diarrhœa occurred with a truly critical result. The dose of the *Phosphorus* varied according to the age of the patient, and the intensity and *diffusion* of the disease. Children, with violent pneumonia, took *Phosphorus* 6, every three hours, one drop. Adults, *Phosphorus* 3, every two or three hours, a drop; in the soporose states, and sometimes in the acme of the inflammation, *Opium* 3, alternately with *Phosphorus*. If there was present the asthenic character of the disease, or the patients were elderly *decrepid* persons, then *Phosphorus* 2, every two hours. In the pneumo-typhus, *Phosphorus* 3, either alone or alternately with *Arsenic*. During the six months of the year 1846, when I visited the Homœopathic Hospital, many cases of pneumonia occurred, of which only two died, and in both the dissection proved tuberculous infiltration and exudation. All who visited the hospital with me, and who exactly observed what happened, were enthusiastic for the treatment of pneumonia and pleuro-pneumonia by *Phosphorus*, because the results certainly excelled all that we had experienced ourselves, and what we had seen in allopathic hospitals.

I noticed three cases of pleuritic exudation, which were cured by *Bryonia* 2 or 3, four times daily. In one case *Phosphorus* was previously given, because the symptoms of pleuro-pneumonia were yet present. Excellent results followed the use of *Spigelia* 3, every two or three hours, in peripneumony and endocarditis; and if a rheumatic fever, or acute rheumatism, was present with this cardiac affection, the treatment was the same, but the painful joints were covered with cold compresses. It is well known that *Spigelia* has an especial relation to the heart, and it is very useful even as a palliative in chronic and organic affections of the heart. We have seen in the Homœopathic Hospital, the value of this remedy in an old smith, who became dropsical, in consequence of an insufficiency of the aortic valves. The whole dropsy was absorbed after a residence of four weeks in the hospital, under the action of *Spigelia*, without any improvement of the organic disease of the valves. In a second case of a similar insufficiency, complicated with asthma, *Spigelia* was useless, but *Aconite* every hour had an excellent effect.

Hosted by Google

The remedies in chronic rheumatisms and rheumatalgia were *Nux* 6; *Sulphur* 6; *Aconite* 3; *Bryonia* 3; *Phosphorus* 4; *Dulcam.* 3; *China* 3; and *Mangan.* 3. These medicines were employed according to their homœopathic indications. We saw three cases of inflammation of the brain cured without any general or local bleeding: in the first, which was a subacute case, *Hyoscyamus* 6, every two hours; in the second, with continuous delirium and dilated pupils, *Stramonium* 4, was prescribed. The third case was one of the *most violent* kind (meningo-encephalitis) which could be seen. The furious delirium; the wild, rolling eyes; very hot, livid, and swoln countenance; violent throbbing of the carotids; the pulse full and strong; burning heat of the skin; intense thirst. On the third day, all symptoms of inflammation had disappeared, the patient was entirely conscious, and no more medicine was necessary. *Belladonna* 2 was given in this case, a drop every hour the first day, and every four hours on the second day.

In a case of inflammation of the liver, *Nux Vom.* 6 was prescribed twice a day, as long as the gastric symptoms were prevalent; when the inflammatory symptoms presented themselves, *Belladonna* 4, every three hours. In two cases of parotitis (mumps), *Mercurius* 6, twice a day. For angina, the same.

A case of chronic inflammation of the bladder was cured by *Cantharis* 3, four times daily. In an inflammatory affection of the skin of the foot, *Belladonna* 6, twice a day.

A scrofulous inflammation of the eye was cured by *Sulphur* 2, three times daily.

For rheumatic headache, *Belladonna* 4, twice a day.

Clonic spasm of the hands was treated with *Dulcamara* 6; and pains of the splenic region of a woman (no other general or local symptoms being present) were cured by *Natrum Muriat.* 6.

Gastric and bilious diseases and fevers were often under treatment. In ordinary gastric affections, resulting from excesses in food and drink, *Nux Vom.* 4 or 6 was employed twice or thrice a day. *Nux Vom.* 6 was also the principal remedy for crapulence, for which it is also a prophylactic, if taken before going to bed. Even after a debauch, one awakes in the morning without the symptoms that would otherwise follow that disagreeable state. If the tongue, during the gastric affections, was of a white fur, with sour taste, *Nux* was prescribed; and *Pulsatilla* 4, for the consequences of unwholesome food; and *Bryonia* 4, if the bilious character was predominant, the tongue yellowish, the taste bitter; *Bryonia* or *Nux*, if the bowels did not act, and *Antimonium Crud.* 6, twice a day. Two cases of intense jaundice were cured by *China* 2, three times a day.

For diarrhœa, *Ipecacuanha* 2 or 6, twice or four times a day; and in dysentery, *Merc. Corr.* 3 had the best results. A chronic metrorrhagia of five months' standing was cured by *Secale* 3. For chlorosis, which was seldom under treatment in the hospital, *Pulsatilla* 6 was successful.

Notwithstanding the Homœopathic Hospital is properly open for acute diseases only, many tuberculous persons were received, as they suffered often from other intercurrent acute diseases. Every medical man knows that tuberculosis is a *stationary* and endemic disease in Vienna, and as there passed scarcely a single day on which I was not present at Rokitanski's pathological dissections, during the two years I passed in Vienna, I may say that about the half of all the inhabitants of Vienna die of tuberculosis. Dr. Fleischmann never boasted of curing developed tuberculosis; the treatment was therefore only a symptomatic one, and in this also the homœopathic is much preferable to, and more successful than, the allopathic treatment. The cases were not few, in which, in the second state of tuberculosis, although allopathy had been previously employed without success, the bad symptoms were stopped, and a perfect recovery was effected. During the short time of my homœopathic practice, I had opportunity to notice two such cases, and the verisimi-

Hosted by Google

litude and truthfulness of such a cure, nobody will and can deny, who is convinced by dissections, that patients with tubercles, who had been even affected with *vomica*, can be cured even by the power of nature alone, without any artificial help.

The remedies for this disease differed according to the symptoms, the degree of the disease, and the accompanying fever. *Sulphur* 4 was most frequently employed, and *Hepar Sulphur.* 3, four times a day. *Conium* 3, twice a day. *Pulsatilla* principally, and with the most extraordinary effect, if anomalies of the menstruation were present. *Stannum* 3, three times a day, in the more advanced stage of hoarseness, violent nightly perspiration, much coughing, and expectoration. *Senega* 3, every three hours, if the expectoration was more impeded. In hæmoptoe, *Acidum Sulphuricum* 2 or 3, three or four times daily. Dr. Fleischmann told us that he treated one of the Sisters for tuberculosis, which was already in the third stage, and that as he declared her incurable, a remedy used in the Tyrol was tried with his consent, by one of the Sisters, a native of that country; this remedy was the root of *Urtica Urens*, which, contrary to all expectations, had such a result that the patient lived several years, though she at last died of the disease.

So far Dr. Gerster's report, which ought to be very instructive to prejudiced medical men, who forget that they ought not to keep up a system, for the detriment of their patients, and that they are bound by their professional duties, as well as by their conscience, to inquire, to study, to compare, and then only to judge which method is preferable.

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14TH, 1850.

THE *Medical Times* and the *Lancet*, of last week, have come out in what their Editors no doubt think great force against Homœopathy. We believe it is useful to notice their attacks, and sometimes to quote their remarks, as this bitter hostility should cause unity of action among our body. These adverse demonstrations show clearly the uneasiness of those who profess to be the exponents of the medical mind of the country, the heralds of its progress, and the interpreters of its fears, its wishes, and its hopes. A cause that is fallen or is at discount is not the theme of censure and abuse: a cause that is making progress is subject to the assaults of prejudiced or illiberal, or vindictive opponents.

## THE MEDICAL TIMES.

*Ne sutor ultra crepidam.* It is not, then, our province to teach the Editor of the *Medical Times* the duties of criticism—fair play, conscientiousness, honest inquiry, careful investigation, and a liberal spirit.

He founds his claim for the sovereignty of Allopathy on the experience of medical men. We assert that our law is of general applicability, but do not the less claim for the practice founded on it the experience of several thousands of medical men during half a century.

With all humility, when we address so great a personage, we suggest that children sometimes die of gastric fever, diarrhœa, cholera, etc., the results of unwholesome *ingesta*, notwithstanding the emetics and purgatives he speaks of as always curative; and that children sometimes die from fits, from dentition, though the gums are lanced.

We do not hold for nothing the clinical experience of real physicians of any school, or of any age. We suspect that we are as conversant with those writings as our very complimentary contemporary.

A few months ago he spoke of Homœopathy as extinct in the metropolis, he now speaks of us as a *host.* By and by, he may amend his opinion of our practice.

He says: "In vain have we sought for the name of a homœopathist, who by his researches, in pathological anatomy, in

Hosted by Google

diagnosis, in etiology, has added one stone to the temple of knowledge. We dip now and then into their weekly organ, and on these subjects the ignorance displayed is most astounding."

This Editor should exhibit the ignorance, by analysing the papers in which it is exhibited.

He has been challenged to devote a few of his columns, weekly, to the discussion of Homœopathy; why does he shrink from the challenge?

It is generally thought that Dr. Constantine Hering is a good naturalist, that Dr. Henderson is a good pathologist, that Hahnemann added something to the stock of medical knowledge, and that the late Dr. Fletcher, of Edinburgh, was something of a physiologist. Our contemporary seems to have studied Fletcher, for his physiology is evidently derived either from the lectures or the printed volume of that lamented man.

The writer who signed himself "One that is called a Homœopathist," fairly challenged the Editor of the *Medical Times*: but he is afraid to admit the discussion of Homœopathy, partly, perhaps, from a secret misgiving that he would be worsted, but chiefly because by so doing he would offend his subscribers—men of a liberal profession, but who are not liberal enough to investigate calmly a mode of practice against which they have a strong prejudice, from their education, and from their ignorance of the subject.

We are not sorry to see the now frequent attacks on Homœopathy, for they show that it is making a progress that can be felt even by editors of medical periodicals: but we should be heartily glad if the ungentlemanly and unprofessional use of bad names was abandoned. The calling us noodles, knaves, quacks, impostors, and so forth, is only disgraceful to those who apply such epithets to men who differ from them in therapeutics, but are as honourable and as well-educated as themselves.

## THE LANCET.

THE doughty Editor of this paper assumes that the present apparent success of Homœopathy is the precursor of its ruin. It is singular enough that the rival Editors admit, by implication, that the homœopathic law has some foundation in truth. Thus the Editor of the *Lancet* writes, "as the term homœopathists does not certainly apply to the followers of Hahnemann in the present day, we would propose that they should be called *globulists*, and nothing else, by medical men."

He compares us to the priests of Baal.

He asserts his knowledge "of one veteran vagabond of this class, who, when he meets a real case of disease, throws his globules to the winds, and wields his lancet with the energy of a Sangrado. At other times he carries his whole homœopathic pharmacopœia about with him in a good-sized snuff-box."

He says, "almost daily, cases are coming to light, in which, in the face of danger, the globulists have disgracefully fled from their colours, and have either given proper physic themselves, or begged a consultation with regular medical men, or resigned their cases to them outright."

He re-asserts an old fiction, that Hahnemann "was detected in fraudulently substituting one medicine for another in the quack nostrum with which he began his therapeutic career."

"They (the homœopathists) withhold all treatment, except the vile lie of pretence with which they administer drops and globules of sugar and water, or such like substances." He includes this class among "the infidels of medicine," and says, "they even reach a pitch of blasphemy in their laudations of a system in which, privately, they have no faith or belief whatever."

"If there were not the evident signs of dissolution about this humbug, we must lose all faith in truth and honesty, before we could believe in the continuance of such a mixture of absurdity and fraud."

"Homœopathy is often only a new version of thimble-rigging. You cannot tell whether a man is administering active medicine in pretended globules, or whether the globules, instead of being true infinitesimals, are only bread-crumb or sugar."

Hosted by Google

"The conduct of homœopathists is such, upon their own showing, as to destroy all faith in their most sober statements."

"We leave it to moralists to decide which are the most criminal, those who call themselves homœopathists, but give powerful drugs in large doses—those who pretend to be practising regularly, but dupe their patients with globules,—or those who pretend to be pure globulists, while they are in reality as infidel to the doses of their mendacious master, Hahnemann, as to the doses of the Pharmacopœia. We do, however, proclaim the evidence that the lies of Homœopathy are rapidly breaking its structure to pieces."

"We are well assured that very few among the globulists will be found who are fools enough to trust to the veritably infinitesimal doses, which it is pretended is the foundation of this odious system of quackery. By scrutiny and publicity, this brazen mask will be pulled down, and it will be proved that the terms Homœopathy and infinitesimal doses are now nothing but mere 'topics of discourse and sectarian insignia.'"

Such are the flowers of speech which the Editor of the *Lancet* delights in, when writing of a body of educated and well-conducted medical men. In the same number of his journal, from which we have made these extracts, is a notice of a reviewer of Dr. Davey's work, "Contributions to Mental Pathology." The Editor says of Dr. Davey, "we fear his worst sin in the eyes of his opponents was that of going counter to their long-cherished opinions respecting the treatment of lunacy." Substitute the word "disease," and you have the sin of the homœopathists: they go counter to the long-cherished opinions of their opponents respecting the treatment of disease.

"We cannot regard the style and temper in which the pamphlet of Dr. Grant is written, as honourable to him. On the contrary, we trust we shall never have to peruse such another series of attacks upon the character and reputation of a professional brother." We thus apply this exquisite *morceau* of the Editor of the *Lancet*.

We cannot regard the style and temper in which the Editor of the *Lancet* writes of Homœopathy and homœopathists, as honourable to him. We expect, however, we shall not be spared many similar attacks, written in the same style and temper, upon the character and reputation of his professional brethren, who happen to be homœopathists on conviction. It is his vocation.

The necessity of cohesion among the adherents of Homœopathy is clearly shown. Our adversaries plainly acknowledge the reality of the homœopathic movement; they predict its downfall from the aspect of its success. Foliage and fruit, according to these observers, exhibit the commencement of decay in the tree. They show how willingly they would lay the axe to the root of that tree of healing, which was planted by Hahnemann; but happily their impotence equals their insolence.

## PUERPERAL CONVULSIONS,

OCCURRING IN THE EIGHTH MONTH, FOLLOWED BY PLEURISY AND AGUE: SUBSEQUENT BIRTH OF THE CHILD AT THE NORMAL PERIOD.

By Thomas R. Leadam, M.R.C.S.,

Surgeon, *ad interim*, to the London Homœopathic Hospital, and Surgeon-Accoucheur to the Hahnemannian Dispensary, Welbeck Street.

Puerperal convulsions were formerly thought to be identical with epilepsy, but although the paroxysms are similar, the disease is widely different. The pathology of the disease is rather obscure; it is quite evident, however, from some of the symptoms, which precede or accompany the attacks, that afflux of blood to the head is one of the more usual concomitants, although a sudden *loss* of blood is not infrequently the determining cause.

The *proximate* cause of the fit, or the exact amount of cerebral lesion which precedes or accompanies it, cannot readily be determined, for patients do not often die in

Hosted by Google

the fit; and in those instances where exhaustion of the vital powers from long-continued convulsive action has been the precursor of death, the cadaverous appearances have not been so uniform and satisfactory as to determine the exact pathological condition which had given rise to the paroxysms, and led to the fatal result.

Sufficient, however, is witnessed in the effects, in cases where paralytic conditions have ensued, to prove to us its apoplectic tendency, and to fill our minds with the gravest apprehensions.

The *remote* or *exciting* cause of the attack cannot always be traced either, for if it could, we should have more control over this distressing affection, and be able to anticipate and possibly avert the evil in many cases; but with the exception of an occasional instance in which there is some premonitory indication, as headache, or a disordered condition of the digestive organs, the patient falls suddenly into a fit without the least warning. The premonitory indications which sometimes anticipate convulsions occurring during the puerperal state, whether they happen previous to or during the ordinary period of parturition, are, headache, or flushings of the face; twitchings of some of the muscles, particularly of the face; vivid flashes of light in the eyes; a turgid condition of the superficial vessels of the head and neck, with tumultuous movements of the heart; inability to stoop without a sense of rushing of blood towards the head; noises in the ears; pulsation of the carotids; stiffness of the tongue, with imperfection of speech; cramps, tingling of the fingers, or numbness of the upper and lower extremities; extreme sensitiveness to the movements of the fœtus, or irritability of temper, vexation, etc. etc.

These symptoms may be developed by various causes, as distress of mind, sudden occasion of joy or sorrow, which give rise to an abnormal mobility of the cerebro-spinal system, excess of any kind, whether of aliment or stimulating liquors, inducing plethora, or hyper-excitation; or by inflammatory conditions of the uterus or its appendages, or by injuries affecting these organs.

Whatever may be the exciting cause, however, if the premonitory indications are quickly followed by the full development of the convulsive stage, or if, although present, they shall have been so lightly thought of as to have escaped notice, the state which then occurs is one of considerable danger and difficulty.

It is, therefore, of the deepest importance to interpose during this premonitory stage such remedies as shall at once relieve the patient, and ward off so fearful a consequence.

When convulsions occur during the latter months, or at the termination of pregnancy, the uterine efforts sometimes commence, by the occurrence of periodical pains, and there are evident signs, from the opening of the os uteri, that labour will proceed. Under these circumstances, every contraction of the womb may produce a recurrence of the paroxysm. At other times a spasmodic closure of the os takes place at every uterine effort; but, fortunately, the means best adapted to the relief of the convulsive state will often arrest the symptoms of incipient labour, unless, indeed, the natural period for parturition has arrived; therefore as little interference as possible is advisable at the onset.

Convulsions may, however, be continued for a long time, with intervals, during which the patient is either in a state of coma, or comparatively free from ailment, without any decided action of the uterus taking place. When this happens, the relief which may be afforded by the judicious application of homœopathic remedies, if happily the case be not so severe or rapidly fatal as to preclude all hope, will diminish the probability of premature labour, unless there be death of the child.

On the other hand, it has happened that labour has proceeded, even to the birth of the child, without the surrounding attendants being aware of it, in consequence of the convulsions so obscuring the parturient efforts that there was no outward manifestation of the labour. This is a lesson which ought not to be forgotten, as pointing out the duty of ascertaining, without

Hosted by Google

doubt, the actual condition of the patient by a proper and timely examination.

If delivery, whether it be at the full time or not, be inevitable, and if, in spite of the application of your remedies, the convulsions should increase, then it will be a matter of serious deliberation whether the birth of the child can be expedited by manual or instrumental interference, with safety to the mother. The sooner the child is born, the sooner may we reckon on the probable cessation of the convulsions and the safety of the mother patient, although they do not always terminate when that desirable object is accomplished.

The occurrence of hemorrhage is an additional complication, which would make the termination of labour of the greatest importance, and must be considered another reason for delivery by art, provided the other conditions for such interposition be present.

Any interference, however, with a view to expedite delivery under these trying circumstances, is not admissible, so long as the convulsions can be mitigated or relieved by other means, and then only in those cases which admit of easy manipulation, from the position of the ovum, the relaxed state of the os uteri, and other favouring conditions, so that no additional irritation and consequent aggravation of the convulsions may be caused.

The homœopathic treatment, so much more certain and rapid in its effects, and altogether easier of application than the long delaying and often impracticable plan of copious bleeding, with its attendant dangers, leeching and the administration of large doses of nauseous medicines, consists in the due and watchful exhibition of the following remedies, in accordance with the specific symptoms to be observed at the time in the patient: in the application of cold to the head, either by means of ice, or the cold affusion, and warmth to the feet; taking care that the room be cool and well ventilated; the clothing light, and that perfect quiet be enjoined. In the premonitory stage, *Aconite, Belladonna, Opium, Chamomilla, Arnica.*

In the convulsive stage, *Belladonna, Chamomilla, Cina, Hyoscyamus, Stramonium, Cicuta Virosa, Opium, Nux Vomica, Cocculus, Helleborus, Zincum, Ignatia, Acid. Hydrocyan., Platina.* These remedies being studied with respect to their several special indications, and judiciously selected, will generally obtain a more successful result than the heroic treatment which has heretofore prevailed in this formidable disease.

The case I append to illustrate these observations, was one in which some of these remedies availed to the restoration of the patient, and the arrest of those symptoms which, at the seventh month, would make one apprehend the approach of premature labour.

## CASE.

1849, May 27th. Mrs. A——, aged 30, the mother of four children, and now past the seventh month of pregnancy, was attacked this morning at two o'clock, with convulsions. A month ago she fell across a chair, which hurt her considerably in the abdomen, where she has complained of soreness ever since. I found her insensible, grinding the teeth, her jaw firmly clenched, also the hands; a constant jerking of the head backwards, with great heat of the vertex, and occipital regions; pupils dilated; os uteri closed. By using some force I got down a teaspoonful of the following medicine, and ordered it to be repeated every hour. Cold to the head.

*Belladonna* 3, gtt. ij; *Aquæ* ℥j. M.

Eleven a. m. She had received two doses of the medicine since my former visit, was now quite sensible; put out her tongue, which was very white. Spoke distinctly; the head still very hot; she complained of great pain in it, and there are still the involuntary catchings, startings, and backward jerkings; grinds her teeth in the intervals, and the hands are clenched, with the thumbs inverted. Abdomen very tender; movement of the child felt; *no* labour pains. Pulse 135; says that she is chilly, but the skin is very hot and dry. No alvine evacuation.

Hosted by Google

Continue the *Belladonna* every two or three hours.

Six p. m. Greatly improved. No more convulsions, free perspiration; complains principally of pulsating pain at the top of the head coming on at intervals, and excessive sore tenderness of the abdomen. She feels the child move freely, and then it seems to her as touching a sore surface; there are crampy pains across the inferior abdomen, but no indication of labour. Urine passed of a very high colour. One dark evacuation. Pulse 108. Tongue very white and feverish, but moist; urgent thirst; pupils active.

Continue *Belladonna*.

May 28th. Had one or two slight fits in the night; there was loss of consciousness; convulsions, but moderate and of brief duration. Is much better this morning. Pulse 100. Pain at vertex and occiput much less; head cool; eyes look natural; is in a free perspiration, with a warm, soft state of skin; abdominal tenderness diminished; feels the movement of the child, but with less painful soreness; has frequent nausea and retching; all abnormal involuntary actions ceased; bowels open; no indication of labour.

*Pulsatilla* 3, every third hour.

May 29th. Had another moderate attack in the night; grinds the teeth; talks incoherently, but no convulsive movements now. Disposition to retch continues. Pulse 100. Tongue white and raspy.

*Nux Vomica* 3.

May 30th. No more convulsion; head quite cool, clear, and comfortable; abdominal soreness very trifling. Pulse 120; it has risen to-day without any apparent cause. Placental murmur very distinct at the fundus uteri. No indication of labour.

*Aconite* 3.

May 31st. Better. Pulse 108; has nausea; a white and rough but moist tongue; bowels open; increased secretion of urine. It appears that yesterday she vomited; the efforts caused a copious perspiration, and at this moment her child threw open her door, and she was exposed to a draught of air, when she experienced a rigor, with return of abdominal pain.

Repeat the *Aconite*.

June 1st. Attacked with intense pain of the right side of the chest, preceded by a severe shivering fit. Pulse 130; feverish tongue and palate.

*Bryonia* 3, every two hours.

June 2nd. Pulse 100. Pain completely relieved; general aspect much improved; feels hungry.

Repeat *Bryonia*; occasionally beef-tea.

June 3rd. This morning had another shivering fit, with burning heat, and followed in two hours by copious sweating, in which I found her, with quick pulse, but no pain. Urine deep coloured; bowels open; tongue clean.

*China* 3; beef-tea.

June 5th. At six o'clock this morning had a return of the rigor, etc.; yesterday none.

*China* to be continued.

June 7th. The ague fit came on at two this morning; urine depositing copiously. Pulse 90. Sits up, and feels better.

*Arsenicum* 12.

June 10th. No further rigor since last report; there is a great flow of saliva, with disagreeable taste; soreness of the gums, which are ulcerated, and she thinks herself salivated.

*Mercurius* 2, night and morning.

June 14th. Says that she should be quite well but for the spitting. Pulse 90. Weak; streaks of blood mix with the saliva; has been down stairs.

*Mercurius* 6, to be followed by *Iodium* 12.

June 20th. Has been out for a walk, and only complains of debility.

This patient went on to the remainder of her period of pregnancy, and was delivered of a living child.

---

## PROGRESS TOWARDS THE ADOPTION OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC LAW AS A THEORY OF CURE.

*(Continued from page 59.)*

In spite of the large doses in which medi-

Hosted by Google

cines are given in the ordinary practice, and of the frequency of their repetition, striking homœopathic cures do occasionally take place. The following are a few illustrations of this to which my attention was directed; the consideration of which led me to investigate experimentally the homœopathic law. I include also some others which I have more lately met with.

*Hæmatemesis.*—Dr. Graves, following the recommendation of Dr. Sheridan,* says: "I have prescribed *Ipecacuan* in doses of half a grain, or even two grains, every second hour, in pulmonary hæmorrhage (and hæmatemesis), and certainly with very good effects. I cannot explain," he adds, "the rationale of prescribing for vomiting of blood a remedy which is generally followed by vomiting."

*Purulent Conjunctivitis.*—"It is my opinion," says Mr. Walker,† that the antiphlogistic treatment of purulent ophthalmia is both useless and improper. I have never employed bleeding, local or general, within the last thirteen years." Mr. Walker now treats all his cases by the application of the solid *Nitrate of Silver* to the conjunctival surface of the lower eyelid, which must be previously everted. Mr. Whitehead, of Manchester, confirms Mr. Walker's testimony regarding this mode of treatment.‡ Mr. Guthrie's "*ten-grain ointment*" is essentially the same practice, which may now be said to be established in purulent inflammation of the conjunctiva.

*Inflammation.*—"The action of *Nitrate of Silver* in superseding or modifying natural inflammation by its own artificially induced one.....is now as well understood, and as certainly established as that of any surgical means whatsoever."§

*Diabetic Thirst.*—M. Bouchardat has found that the thirst of diabetic patients abates greatly under the use of a salt-meat diet.‖

* Transactions of the Irish College of Physicians, vol. iv., p. 42.

† Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, vol. xiv., p. 325.

‡ Prov. Med. and Surg. Journal, October, 1847.

§ Brit. and For. Med. Review, No. xxx., p. 356.

‖ Braithwaite, vol. xiv., p. 108.

*Retention of Urine.*—Dr. Laycock has found *Cantharides* of signal efficacy in retention of urine in the aged, and in hysterical persons.* Hahnemann states† that, in retention of urine due to weakness of the muscular structure of the bladder (as in the aged), *Cantharides* acts antipathically, and of course but palliatively. In the retention of urine of hysterical females, however, which is generally due to spasm, it acts homœopathically.

*Small Pox.*—The pustules produced by *Tartar Emetic*, as well when administered internally as when applied externally, in the form of ointment to the skin, are very similar to those of small pox. Now, it has been ascertained that inoculation from the pustule produced by *Tartar Emetic* will protect persons not vaccinated, when exposed to the contagion of small pox. In one experiment, it is stated that 31 persons were so protected.‡

*Dysentery.*—The sagacious and practical Heberden remarks: "I gave one drachm of the neutral purging salts every six hours, which evidently soothed the pains very much, and that before it had any effect as a purge."§

"The experience of British practitioners in India, confirmed by occasional facts observed at home, leave no doubt that in dysentery large doses of *Calomel*, such as twenty grains, or more, instead of adding to the local irritation, as might be expected from the well-known effects of that drug on the healthy bowels in less doses, have a tendency to soothe pain, allay spasm, abate redness, and lessen excessive secretion. .....In the human subject, when the alimentary canal is in a state of morbid irritation, as in dysentery, scruple-doses of *Calomel*, instead of increasing irritation, produce a sedative or antiphlogistic effect."‖

"Skoda finds injections of great value (in dysentery), and regards one of *Corrosive*

* Brit. and For. Med. Review, No. xv., p. 280.

† Organon, second French edition, p. 156.

‡ Brit. and For. Med. Review, No. xxx., p. 391.

§ Commentaries, p. 154.

‖ Dr. Christison's Dispensatory, pp. 512, 528.

Hosted by Google

*Sublimate* as the *ne plus ultra.*"* Perhaps there is not sufficient ground for calling the following an illustration of homœopathic cure.

*Fatty Diarrhœa.*—"Mr. Howship, in his book on Morbid Anatomy, mentions the instance of a lady who was affected with this *diarrhœa adiposa* and parted with vast quantities of fat; and who was cured on the principle of '*similia similibus curantur*,' for she recovered after swallowing a pint of sweet oil. And Dr. Elliotson, acting on this hint, gave *his* patient, who was labouring at the same time under diabetes, a quarter of a pint of olive oil; and the voiding of fat greatly diminished from that time, and soon ceased entirely."†

*Diarrhœa of Infants.—Castor Oil* is very strongly recommended in the following form:—℞. Ol. Ricini, ʒ j; Vitelli Ovi. j; Aquæ Fœniculi, ℥ j. M. Fiat emulsio. Dose, a teaspoonful three times a day. Of this preparation, it is said by its recommender,‡ "No mercurial so quickly changes the character of the evacuations as this emulsion." And in former times I have repeatedly verified this praise. Now, it is common to assert that the curative effect of *Castor Oil* in diarrhœa is due to its purging off, in the first instance, certain acrid contents, which, it is alleged, keep up the irritation in the bowels. Here we see that the disease can be arrested by doses of less than four drops of the oil three times a day,—doses with which no allopathist would hope to produce purging, even in an infant. I have repeatedly succeeded, however, with the above preparation in certain forms of infantile diarrhœa; it has often entirely checked the disease after two or three doses.

*Pericarditis.*—The frequent association of pericarditis with Bright's disease of the kidney has been satisfactorily established by Dr. Taylor's cases.* Now, great stress is laid by leading authorities, such as Drs. Copland, Watson, Latham, and others, on the importance of pressing the mercurial treatment in cardiac inflammations. Dr. Latham spends three of his lectures† in the illustration and commendation of this practice. But, in works on toxicology, it is stated that, in cases of poisoning by mercurial preparations, considerable inflammation is sometimes found in the serous membranes of the heart. Further, among Dr. Taylor's 40 cases of pericarditis, it is stated that in one, the pericarditis *increased*, and that in three, endocarditis was *developed*, on the occurrence of salivation; and that six of the cases of pericarditis supervened on the occurrence of mercurial ptyalism during the treatment of acute rheumatism.

The extraordinary susceptibility of some patients labouring under Bright's disease of the kidney to the action of mercury is familiar to every practitioner; and, indeed, in a paper‡ generally believed, to be by Dr. Christison, the writer says, "Decided examples we have seen, in which no doubt could be entertained as to the influence of mercury in producing the morbid degeneration of the kidney." Here, then, we have recommended to us on authority, as a remedy for pericarditis,—a disease frequently associated with granular degeneration of the kidney—mercury, which is capable of producing both the one and the other of these affections.

W. R. B.

Glasgow, Sept. 3rd, 1850.

*(To be continued.)*

* Brit. and For. Med. Review, No. xlvi., p. 609.

† Dr. Watson's Lectures on the Practice of Physic, vol. ii., p. 480.

‡ Braithwaite, vol. xiii., p. 108.

* In an able review of them, Brit. and For. Med. Review, No. xlviii., p. 59.

† On Diseases of the Heart, Lectures XIII., XIV., and XV.

‡ Edin. Med. and Surg. Journal, No. cxxviii., p. 199.

LONDON: Printed by THOMAS HARRILD, of Albany Cottage, Sydenham, in the County of Kent, at his Printing Office, 1, and 1½, Dudley Court, in the Parish of St. Olave, Silver Street, in the City of London; and Published by HENRY RENSHAW, at the Office, 356, Strand, in the County of Middlesex.—*Saturday, September 14th,* 1850.

Hosted by Google

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.
Review of British and Foreign Medical Science and Literature.

"RESPICE, ASPICE, PROSPICE."—St. Bernard.

No. 60. Vol. II. ] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1850. [Unstamped 3d. Stamped 4d.

## Communications.

### HOMŒOPATHIC CONGRESS AT CHELTENHAM.

The first Congress of homœopathic practitioners, in this country, was held at the Queen's Hotel, Cheltenham, on Thursday and Friday, the 12th and 13th inst. It was more numerously attended than could have been expected, considering the distance to be travelled by most of its members. The following is a list of the medical men who were present:—Drs. Willis, Chapman, Strong, Chepmell, Fearon, Dudgeon, Guinness, Sutherland, Beilby, Marsden, Madden, Rosenstein, Drysdale, Dunham, Black, Mackintosh, and Ker; Messrs. Hering, Frith, Wilson, Engall, Gillon, Blake, Ramsbotham, and Epps. There were also present, as visitors, Colonel Sherriff, Mr. Headland, Mr. Clifton, and Mr. Dunlop. Letters of apology for unavoidable absence, or expressing hearty concurrence in the objects of the Congress, had been received, during the last two or three months, as well as on the days of meeting, from Drs. Curie, Epps, Russell, Carl Luther, Freer, Scriven, Neville Wood, Malan, Gully, Dunn, Atkin, Hamilton, Prince, Lyschinski, Wielobycki, Ozanne, Roth, Stummes, Blyth, Hewitt, Vietting-hoff, Irvine, Hanson, and Davenport; and from Messrs. Reynolds, Leadam, Watson, Wilmott, Clarke, Trotman, M'Gregor, M'Dowall, Kidd, Philips, and Joce.

The secretaries to the Congress were Dr. Black and Dr. Ker. The first meeting took place on Thursday evening, at seven o'clock. When all were assembled, Dr. Chapman proposed Dr. Willis, as a fit and proper person to fill the office of chairman; this motion was seconded by Dr. Madden, and carried unanimously. Dr. Willis, having taken the chair, and made a few introductory observations, called on Dr. Ker to read the report. Dr. Ker accordingly read the report, in which an account was given of the means which had been taken to convene the meeting, and in which the gratifying fact was mentioned, that a majority of the homœopathic practitioners in Great Britain and Ireland had expressed their entire concurrence in the views of the Congress, and had agreed to further its objects by every means in their power. After the report had been read, Dr. Black delivered an address, on the scientific and ethical condition of Homœopathy, which was listened to with the deepest attention, and which evidently gained the sympathies of all present. We are glad to learn that this address is to be published in the next number of the *British Journal of Homœopathy*. It is well calculated to elevate the views, and to encourage the strenuous exertions of all disciples of Hahnemann.

The proper business of the Congress was then commenced, and Dr. Drysdale was called upon by the chairman to read a communication, which he had prepared, containing the recommendation of a new mode of compiling and arranging the Materia Medica. Dr. Drysdale, accordingly, proceeded to read a most elaborate and interesting paper, illustrating his statements and suggestions, by showing to the Congress *Kali Bichromicum*, arranged in the mode which he considered best for facility and correctness of reference. In the discussion which followed, and in which many took part, though a few doubted the practicability of the scheme brought forward by Dr. Drysdale, the Congress, nevertheless, was unanimous in commending the diligence and talent displayed by its author, and finally a motion was proposed and



Hosted by Google

carried, that the Congress highly approves of Dr. Drysdale's scheme, and resolves to further it by every means in its power.

Dr. Black suggested that some change should be made in the numbering of the homœopathic medicines, in consequence of the confusion arising from the decimal and centesimal scales being promiscuously used. After some discussion, it was recommended that the figures, 1, 2, 3, etc., as at present, should signify the centesimal scale, and that when the decimal scale was referred to, some distinct sign should be appended to indicate this.

Mr. Ramsbotham suggested, that when the decimal scale is used, the letters *dec.* should follow, which met with general approval.

The place of meeting for the second Congress next engaged the attention of the Congress. London was unanimously chosen, in consequence of the great Industrial Exhibition which is to take place there next year, and which will make it the rallying point, not only of the three kingdoms, but of the whole world. The month of July was recommended as the proper time for the Congress.

Mr. Engall and Mr. Hering having been appointed secretaries to the next Congress, the meeting broke up about eleven o'clock.

On Friday, the 13th, the Congress again met at 11 a. m. Dr. Willis being too unwell to officiate as chairman, Mr. Hering was appointed to supply his place. The whole of this day's discussion was on the subject of uterine diseases, and was opened by an admirable paper read by Dr. Madden. Those who were not present will have an opportunity, we are happy to say, of judging of the merits of this paper, as it is to be published, we have been told, in the January number of the *British Journal of Homœopathy*. There was but one opinion expressed on this elaborate production; and though some present differed in points of detail from Dr. Madden, and complained that he had illustrated his therapeutics too vaguely, still all praise was given to him for having set our whole body such an example of industry and unwearied perseverance, as it has seldom had presented to it; and even the above objection was explained away, by Dr. Madden's stating that a minute description of each case, and of the indications for its treatment, were not his objects in writing the paper, but that his intention was only to give the characteristic symptoms of the diseases described. Almost every member of the Congress took part in the discussion, and much practical information was elicited from those who have devoted their time especially to the study of such diseases as were the subject of Dr. Madden's paper.

The members separated about four o'clock, but to meet again at half-past six at dinner, the party numbering about thirty. Dr. Chapman was voted to the chair, which he filled most ably, and, by his frankness and good-humour and courteous demeanour, he contributed much to the enjoyments of the evening. Dr. Black occupied the vice-chair. After the cloth had been removed, the following toasts were given:—"The memory of Hahnemann:" this toast was prefaced by a few words from Dr. Chapman. He said that greatness was of three kinds—moral, intellectual, and that of action, and he maintained that no man in modern times had united all three kinds of greatness as Hahnemann did in his own person. The toast was drunk standing, and in silence. The other toasts were:—"Success to the Homœopathic Congress," by Mr. Wilson; "Homœopathic hospitals and dispensaries," by Mr. Engall; "The British and Foreign Homœopathic periodicals," by Dr. Chepmell; "Science and literature," by Dr. Marsden; "Our foreign colleagues," by Dr. Dudgeon; coupled with this toast was the name of Dr. Dunham, a young American physician who was present, and who, in replying to the compliment, gave some interesting particulars of the condition of Homœopathy in the United States. "Dr. Willis and absent friends" was proposed by Dr. Black; and the two last toasts, which brought the proceedings to a conclusion, were, "The Chairman," pro-

Hosted by Google

posed by Mr. Hering, and "The Secretaries," by Dr. Chapman.

The success which has attended this first Congress is an earnest, we trust, of that which will result from many succeeding ones. We may perhaps be deemed oversanguine, but we consider that such meetings will contribute more to the advancement of Homœopathy in this country than any other means which we know of. Personal intercourse opens hearts, removes reserve, occasions friendships which terminate only with life, besides influencing by the force of example to industry, perseverance, and to self-sacrificing devotion to truth. In this way, therefore, shall not most of the impediments to the progress of Homœopathy be removed? What have been the chief causes hitherto of its slow march in the confidence of our countrymen? Chiefly, in our opinion, want of union among ourselves; the isolated position which we have maintained with regard to each other, and the absence of that freedom of intercourse and communication which must necessarily spring from that isolation; also the deficiency of the energy and enthusiasm which impel to work while it is called to-day, and which are the secret causes of every success, whatever may be the nature of the undertaking. But Congresses, we maintain, tend to unity, and to the cultivation of friendly feeling between man and man, and also to labour, from the example which the strong man sets the weak one, and the energetic and diligent, the indifferent and indolent. Our prayer therefore is, "God speed to Congresses."

## DRUGS AND THEIR ABUSES.

By Dr. Rosenstein.

### Iodium.

Iodine is a highly useful medicine, but has been and is still much abused; this abuse has done much mischief. Many valuable medicines have become obsolete, and thrown out of the Materia Medica, because their right use was not understood. *Arsenic, Mercury, Nux Vomica, Iodine,* even the poisons of venomous serpents, can be safely applied for healing, when their properties are known and properly administered.

The allopathist undervalues our small doses, but knows not the consequences of his large ones.

It may be said of *Iodine,* as of many other powerful medicines, the stronger the poison the more medicinal virtues does it contain. It is of the utmost importance to study first the action of each medicine on the healthy body before it is used for diseased persons. It is dangerous, and therefore criminal, to prescribe poisons in large doses; these should be diluted or triturated according to the rules of the Homœopathic Pharmacopœia.

*Iodine* exemplifies the great truth of Homœopathy. The symptoms of all diseases which that remedy has cured, it is according to experiment capable of producing, as salivation, tubercular consumption, and glandular swelling; many affections of the urinary organs, diseases of the liver, spleen, pancreas, dropsy, etc.

Dr. Dickson observes: "Now the fact that *Iodine* can cause as well as cure glandular diseases *is not known* to the profession, at least I have not seen it noticed in the course of my reading. It behoves me, therefore, to state that I have been frequently obliged to countermand its exhibition in the treatment of bronchocele and other enlarged glands, from the obvious increase of these tumours under its use."

The increase of tumours under the use of *Iodine,* is from the remedy being used in too large quantities. Such observations have been made by many eminent allopathists.

Prof. Christison has made some very interesting extracts from foreign works, showing the dangerous effects of the usual medicinal doses of *Iodine* on the human system. He says: "It further appears that in medicinal doses, such as a quarter of a grain frequently repeated, *Iodine* is a dangerous poison, unless its effects are carefully watched; for, in consequence of absorption and accumulation in the system, it produces, when long used, some

Hosted by Google

very singular and hazardous symptoms, and like *Mercury*, *Foxglove*, and some other poisons, it may remain in the body for a considerable period inactive, and at length begins to operate suddenly. The symptoms which it then occasions are sometimes those of irritation, namely, incessant vomiting and purging, acute pain in the stomach, loaded tongue, rapid and extreme emaciation, violent cramps, and small frequent pulse. These symptoms may continue many days, and even when subdued to a certain extent, vomiting and cramps are apt to recur for months after. A fatal case of this form of affection has been related by M. Zink, a Swiss physician. His patient, after taking too large doses of *Iodine* for about a month, was seized with restlessness, burning heat of skin, tremors, palpitation, syncope, excessive thirst, a sense of burning along the gullet, frequent purging, and tremulous pulse. The symptoms of local inflammation went off in a few days, but those of general fever continued, and he died after six weeks' illness. Another fatal case has been described in Rust's Journal. The leading symptoms were pain in the region of the liver; loss of appetite; emaciation was far advanced; a hardened liver could be felt. The patient appears to have died of exhaustion. An instance is related in Rust's Journal of a female whose breasts began to sink after she had used *Iodine* for four months, and in four weeks hardly a vestige of them remained; but her goître was not affected.

"Dr. Jahr specifies, among the leading effects of the poison when slowly accumulated in the body, absorption of the fat; increase of all the excretions; dinginess of the skin, with frequent clammy sweat; hurried, anxious breathing; diuresis; swelling of the subcutaneous veins, and lividity of the lips; feebleness of the pulse, with superabundance of serosity in the blood; impaired digestion; and diminished (or increased) secretion of saliva and mucus. The affection, in conformity with the name he has given it, may be termed Iodism.

"Dr. Gairdner has seen severe symptoms commence when no more than half a grain was taken three times a day for a single week; and Coindet has seen bad effects from thirty drops of the solution of iodu-retted hydriodate taken daily for five days. In a second fatal case which came under the notice of Dr. Zink, he found, in a *post-mortem* examination, enlarged abdomen, from distension of the intestines with gases, enlargement of the other viscera, and serous effusion into the peritoneum; adhesion of the viscera to one another; redness of the intestines, in some places approaching to gangrenous discoloration; redness and excoriation of the peritoneal coat, and also of its villous coat; enlargement and pale rose-red coloration of the liver; in the chest, serum was found in the sac of the pleura. The gullet was contracted in diameter, and red internally."

Medical men having seen fatal results even from the use of *Iodine*, decried it as a dreadful poison, and substituted in its place *Kali Hydriodicum*, *Hydriodate of Potass*, which is certainly less poisonous, and may be used in large quantities. Nevertheless, many instances are on record, which prove that even this remedy in comparatively small quantities may produce unpleasant symptoms.

Wallace relates, that one scruple of this preparation, given daily, produced in two individuals, colic, nausea, vomiting, an unpleasant sensation in the mouth and throat, slow and frequent pulse, and great exhaustion.

Corrigan, of Dublin, has seen follow the use of eight grains of *Hydriodate of Potass*, heat in the mouth, and dyspeptic symptoms, which he calls slight gastritis.

According to Wallace, *Hydriodate of Potass* causes a feeling which the patient calls a sore throat, and thinks he has taken cold.

The eminent homœopathist Dr. Hartung, who cured Marshal Radetzky of a cancerous affection of the eye, observes, that no antidote has as yet been discovered against the *Iodine* disease. The following are his own words:—

Hosted by Google

"Many years' experience has convinced me, that *Iodine* is one of the strongest poisons hitherto discovered; no antidote is known to counteract its baneful effects.

"I have said in the year 1839, at the Homœopathic Congress in Leipsic, that I considered *Gratiola* the best antidote against the bad effects of *Iodine*, and I say so still, particularly in cases where the remedy has affected the mesenteric glands. However, *Gratiola* will never eradicate the disease, when *Iodine* has been taken in too large quantities. Alas! the use of *Iodine* against bronchocele and other glandular swelling, is so much the order of the day, that three or four ounces of *Iodine* are often administered in the course of a few months. The disease is removed, but there ensue the fatal consequences of the abuse of *Iodine*—consumption, and other incurable maladies. Nobody thinks of that."

Among the many patients who have been poisoned by *Iodine*, and went into decline, I will but speak of the following cases:—

Signorina T. M., twelve years old, was subject to bronchocele and swelled glands in the neck. The use of *Iodine*, internally and externally, subdued the disease; but her strength failed, she fell away. Respiration and digestion commenced to suffer; bleeding, leeching, blistering, purging, *Quinine*, *Ferrum*, *Opium*, all were useless. She was declared incurable.

I was sent for.

*History of the disease.*—Age of the young person fourteen years. Countenance pale; eyes sunken; short and difficult breathing; abdomen hard, and painful to the touch; evacuations to be effected only by enemata; pain in the region of the uterus; leucorrhœa; skin dry and cold; pulse small and weak; no appetite, craving after different articles of food, but nothing would agree with her; whatever she took caused pain and pressure in the stomach; nausea, sometimes vomiting.

I treated her a few months, and she partially recovered. However, after four months she relapsed, and was in the following state:—Pain, with pressure on the top of the head; strong pulsation of the temporal arteries; irritable and quarrelsome temper; contraction of the throat; low and scarcely audible voice; spasms of the chest; pain of the stomach, and in both hypochondres. She was again relieved, and during six months remained comparatively well; then the old symptoms returned with greater severity, with the addition of a hard swelling on the left side of the abdomen, extending to the uterus, which was protruding above the arch of the os pubis. Leucorrhœa; partial paralysis of the left arm and foot; skin dry; nausea, and vomiting; pulse small; restless nights. After a brief improvement, I next treated her for the following symptoms:—Headache, enlargement of the liver, obtuse pain in the kidneys, constant vomiting,—nothing would remain on the stomach. She remained well after this for a whole year. Then I had to treat her again for the following symptoms:—Tympanitis, pain in the kidneys, urine like cream, which formed a bluish sediment.

She again derived temporal relief from my treatment, but she at last died, a victim of the *Iodine* poison.

A similar case was that of Count Casati's daughter, aged twelve years, who had also taken *Iodine* for bronchocele, which was cured. She suffered afterwards with the following symptoms:—The body emaciated; her face sunk; pain on the top of the head; strong pulsation on the temples; difficult deglutition; shortness of breath; pains in both hypochondres; abdomen tumefied; paralysis of the lower extremities; a sensation as if the legs were not her own; skin dry; pulse small; excretions regular.

I attended this young lady for several years; she was sometimes better, sometimes worse, until at last she died.

It is much to be deplored that many persons are cut off in the spring of their life, through unsuitable means, used in destructive quantities. I have since a letter from a German banker, whose son, fifteen years old, died in consequence of the abuse of *Iodine*, having used within three months seventeen scruples externally, and seven scruples of the *Hydriodate of Potash* inter-

Hosted by Google

nally, besides four and a half pints of *Cod-liver Oil.* Three medical men were in attendance, and all concurred in this barbarous treatment.

There is no necessity for endangering the life of the patient by these preposterous and poisonous doses; a small quantity of any medicine answers every purpose, if judiciously administered. Dr. Lobethal has used *Iodine* of the third trituration, with success in various maladies, as scrofulous affections, bronchocele, mesenteric atrophy, phthisis, etc.

Dr. France relates a case of a large tumour of the breast cured with the fourth dilution of *Hydriodate of Potash.*

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21ST, 1850.

WE have every reason to be delighted with the success of the first British Congress of Homœopathists, which assembled last week at Cheltenham. The facetious Editors of the *Medical Times* and the *Lancet* have spoken of the decline and ruin of Homœopathy, because there are exhibited so many signs of its being in a flourishing condition. The establishment of two Metropolitan and one Provincial Homœopathic Hospital in the current year is, according to these worthies, a sign of the decadence and ruin of Homœopathy.

The better and more rational and more gentlemanly class of our allopathic brethren have agreed to consider us as medical heretics; as men of education and respectability and honour, who, according to their views, are heretical. We should be heartily glad if this class of the allopathists should come over to our better way, and were altogether like us, except the reproach and the vituperation we incur because we have had the honesty and the manliness to act up to our convictions and our conscience.

It was, indeed, refreshing to us to see so large an assembly of homœopathic practitioners, representing worthily the homœopathists of England, Scotland, and the United States. The brotherly feeling, the concord and the unanimity were indeed cheering. It is plain that a new epoch of the homœopathic doctrine and practice has commenced in these kingdoms. In the preceding quarter of a century, what we rejoice to call our better way of healing has made great progress; it would be difficult to predict the amount of its advancement in the next quarter of a century. We have no doubt that the pioneers who have so gallantly cut their way through the granite of popular prejudice and professional hostility will be held in grateful remembrance by succeeding generations.

We refer our readers to the Report of the proceedings of the Congress, which has been kindly furnished us. The next Annual Congress will assemble next year in London, early in July; so that we also shall have our "Exhibition of Industry" in the Metropolis.

The duty of all and each of our body of Medical Reformers, to promote and advance the good Cause we are all so deeply interested in, cannot be too much insisted on. We also expect the *quid pro quo* from the non-medical adherents of Homœopathy. Whatever bears the name of Hahnemann should be zealously advocated, advanced, and maintained. There are the Hahnemann Publishing Society and the Hahnemann Medical Society, of which all the medical practitioners should be members; and there is the Hahnemann Hospital, which all the adherents of Homœopathy, medical and non-medical, should do their utmost to establish. It must not be disguised that, to *ensure* its success and perpetuity on a basis commensurate with the all-important greatness of the undertaking, the promoters and supporters of the Hahnemann Hospital and School of Homœopathy should never cease their advocacy until a sufficient endowment has been obtained.

We hail the numerously-attended Congress, representing the whole body of

Hosted by Google

British Homœopathists, as a sign that no effort on the part of the medical men will be wanting to advance the Cause.

The rabid fury of the unscrupulous allopathic weekly press is one of the best indications of our triumphant march. "It is the first step that counts;" "the first blow is half the battle;" "he who has earnestly begun, has done half his work;" are proverbs of three conquering nations, the French, the English, and the old Roman, which are applicable to our victorious career. Our banner is unfurled and streams to every wind; we have the prestige of success. We have dashed ourselves against the iron defences of old-world prejudice and professional hostility; the wedge of our phalanx has entered in, and we are making steady progress through the ranks of our opponents.

The Epicurean poet says, in his beautiful hexameters, that it is a pleasant thing to stand in a safe castle and look down on a battle fought in the plain beneath; pleasant to stand on the sea-shore and see ships tost by the tempest on the ocean; but far more pleasant than anything else to stand on the hill-top of truth, and see mortals wandering about in the mists of error and darkness. Far be from us this selfish philosophy! We earnestly desire that our allopathic brethren should come with us to the Pisgah-height of true medical philosophy, and see stretching out in the distance the glorious land of promise, in reference to the healing of the people.

We doubt not that henceforth those who heretofore have been seemingly apathetic, will give proof that there is good stuff in them, and that those who have been energetic, will redouble their efforts. The circulation of the homœopathic journals is one of the best means of promoting Homœopathy. The scientific character of the *British Journal of Homœopathy* is such as to entitle it to the respectful attention and study of our allopathic brethren; the mixed and more popular character of the *Homœopathic Times* entitles it to a wide and extensive diffusion among readers of all classes. We leave it to the conscicences of our colleagues to decide how far they have endeavoured to promote the circulation and the consequent usefulness of either of these periodicals. But a new era has commenced, and we fully expect that in proportion to the rancorous hostility of the unworthier, and we hope, small section of our allopathic opponents, will be the firm front presented by our body.

The ladies who are known as "Sisters of Charity," have been the main promoters and supporters of the Homœopathic Hospitals on the Continent; we hope that the ladies of England who favour our Cause, will imitate the example of those illustrious women, the true heroines, who have exhibited in the most amiable light active and practical Christianity.

In conclusion, we trust that all who believe the homœopathic to be a real and beneficent method of medical practice, will at once and persistently show the truth of their convictions, by testifying in every possible way, their hearty co-operation with those who are now struggling to put Homœopathy in its proper place in these kingdoms.

## Clinical Reports.

### CASES OF DROPSY.

(*From Dr. Simpson's Practical View of Homœopathy.*)

CASE I.

Adam Klipert, of Lauterbach, a poor, dwarfish, humpbacked linen-weaver, forty years of age, was attacked in the evening without any known cause by severe shivering, followed by burning heat, headache, pain in the extremities, oppression at the chest, dry cough, and an insatiable thirst. Dr. Rau saw him thirty-six hours after, and found not only his face but his whole body enormously swollen, so that pressure with the finger left an impression in the part. The patient had also obtuse headache, dull eyes, white furred tongue, and much saliva. The thirst had totally ceased; he complained, however, of want of appetite, oppression at the pit of the stomach, frequent

Hosted by Google

griping pain about the navel, which was followed invariably by an evacuation of gelatinized mucus: he had also frequent but mostly ineffectual calls to make water; he was extremely weak, had alternately horripilations and acute pains in his extremities, with coldness of the whole body. He found it difficult to answer the questions put to him, for he could not fix his attention well on one subject; he was also very much alarmed, and his pulse weak and slow. A single dose of a drop of the strong tincture of *Helleborus Niger* cured him perfectly in three days.

### Case II.

The day labourer Müller, a man about fifty years of age and a great lover of brandy, but of a robust constitution, and from his activity in going messages, often employed when dispatch was requisite, suffered in the year 1834 for several weeks from a catarrhal affection, with cough and swelling in the feet: he sought no advice, however, till he was reduced to the last extremity. Dr. Rau found him sitting in his arm-chair; for, owing to the difficulty of breathing, he was unable to lie down: he looked cadaverously pale; his lips were blue, his limbs ice-cold, his body distended to the very pit of the stomach, as hard as a stone, and the limbs greatly swollen. The mucous expectoration had ceased for eight days past, and the nostrils were dry. He had a frequent, short, convulsive cough; the bowels were constipated, and the urinary secretion suspended. For some days past he had taken no pleasure in his usual favourite beverage, brandy.

He took immediately a dose of *Arsenic* 30, and on the following day the secretion of urine had increased, with evident diminution of all his sufferings. In three days he was able to lie down and to breathe freely. A few days later, the improvement not advancing, he took another dose of *Arsenic*, the effects of which were astonishing, for in eight days he was able again to go about the town and pursue his former avocations; and he is now in perfect health.

### Case III.

Philip Bonanns, of Grossenbeck, fifty-three years of age, was working as a daily labourer in the summer of 1833, in Wetterau, and usually slept in out-houses upon hay; in consequence of which he caught several severe colds, and at length became so ill as to be obliged to return home. When Dr. Rau saw him on the 31st of September, his feet and legs had already been swollen for upwards of three weeks. For the last eight days the swelling had been gradually extending up to the ribs, and the skin of the scrotum seemed ready to burst; in the abdomen also there was evident fluctuation. His principal complaints were anxiety, palpitation, difficulty of breathing; oppression in the region of the stomach and liver, with want of appetite and some thirst; constipated bowels; diminished secretion of high-coloured urine, with a burning sensation in passing it; unquiet sleep disturbed by dreams; evening fever, with heat of the face and coldness of the extremities; dryness of the skin, with a sensation of itching and creeping in the swollen parts. As the disturbed function of the skin seemed to be the first thing to be attended to, the patient took a dose of *Sulphur* 30; and first on the 19th, after the water had begun to flow more copiously and the swelling of the scrotum had altogether disappeared, the œdema of the legs alternately rising and falling, he took four globules impregnated with the pure juice of the *Sambucus*. In twenty-four hours the skin became moist, and the water flowed copiously; at the end of the next twenty-four hours the improvement again standing still, the last remedy was repeated every other evening, up to the 9th of October, when the swelling had altogether disappeared. The patient, however, thought that he still perceived in the evening a trifling swelling about the ankles, and complained much of weakness, for which he received a dose of *China* 12. On the 14th he complained of some distension and pressure in the region of the liver, and had an itchy eruption on the legs very similar to psoriasis; these symptoms, as also the pale

Hosted by Google

yellow tinge of the countenance, seemed to call for a dose of *Calcarea*, which he took, and in fourteen days after all morbid symptoms had disappeared.

## CASE OF COUGH.

### Case IV.

Miss L——, a young lady extremely liable to obstinate chronic catarrhs, had already for upwards of three weeks been again suffering from an attack, which at length, in spite of various domestic remedies, reached such an alarming height as to render medical advice necessary. On the 25th of March, Dr. Rummel found her suffering from constant dry cough, so severe that she frequently passed several nights together without being able to sleep for a moment; during the cough, too, she felt an acute pain in the abdomen, particularly towards the groin, which she was able to mitigate in some degree by supporting the parts with her hands. The cough seemed to arise principally in the trachea, and there was great hoarseness. There was no acute pain in the chest, though during and after the cough there was a feeling of soreness, and at all times of tightness and constriction. The breathing was short and quick, the pulse very frequent and irregular, the heat of the skin very considerable, with often a sensation of chilliness internally; the thirst was great, the appetite null, and her mind extremely irritable and easily annoyed.

Dr. Rummel commenced the treatment with an allopathic remedy, but as the following day there was no improvement, he proceeded to treat the patient homœopathically, and gave her a drop of *Ignatia* 12, which dose, the symptoms rather increasing, was repeated the following day. There was now a great amelioration, and the very next night the sleep was but little disturbed; upon awaking, the cough was loose, the fever diminished, and the soreness and pain altogether relieved. The improvement continued progressing, and on the 31st she was reported as follows:

During the night she sleeps well, but there is morning cough, with much though easy expectoration of a yellow colour, like "sputa cocta;" there is still a tightness of the chest, but nowhere pain; the thirst and fever are trifling, so also the appetite; the hoarseness is still great, and there is sometimes a tickling in the windpipe; the cough comes on in paroxysms, and is excited by speaking and moving. The patient now took a drop of *Ipecacuanha* 3, which was followed by the cessation altogether of the cough by day; on the 2nd of April there remained only hoarseness, and in the morning easy expectoration and great debility; the appetite was good, and the mind composed. A drop of the original tincture of *Spongia Usta* was next exhibited.

On the 7th of April there were no other morbid symptoms than weakness, yellow expectoration in the morning, and some little tightness of the chest, for which she took a grain of *Stannum* 6, with much benefit, and subsequently a drop of *China* 12, after which she gained flesh and recovered her wonted spirits.

### Case V.

A man, about forty years of age, previously healthy, was attacked in the night (in the autumn of 1833) with acute griping pain in the bowels, and frequent diarrhœa, which continued the whole day. In the evening Dr. Griesselich, of Carlsruhe, was called to him and found him lying in bed in a state of great prostration; he sighed while speaking, and complained of alternations of heat and chilliness; the evacuations of the bowels were preceded by griping pains; they were very frequent, and took place in a stream with great vehemence, being quite watery; at the same time there was great rumbling in the bowels, with nausea and intolerable thirst. The countenance was much troubled; the pulse frequent and small; the skin (though the patient at the time complained of chilliness) warm; the appetite was null, and the tongue white. Had cholera been in the neighbourhood, it might have been considered as a sample of the disease, such

Hosted by Google

was the depression of the patient and the enormous quantity of the secretion evacuated.

Dr. Griesselich immediately ordered half a grain of *Arsenic* to be rubbed up with two drachms of milk-sugar, and divided into fifteen parts; of which the patient was ordered to take one every hour, till the diarrhœa abated. A small portion of thin almond milk was allowed for drink. After the first dose of *Arsenic* the patient had only six motions more: he then, about midnight, fell into a composed sleep and had no return of the diarrhœa. The next morning Dr. Griesselich found him in every way better, though still weak; the skin was moist, and the thirst much diminished. By way of precaution, a few doses more of the medicine were ordered to be taken at long intervals, and then, as no relapse took place, it was discontinued. The recovery was prompt; though the weakness and want of appetite required a few doses of the one-sixth of a grain of the powder of *Nux Vomica*, which fully restored the patient to health.

*(To be continued.)*

## Correspondence.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

Sir,—Will you allow me to call your attention to the accompanying extract from the *Gardeners' Chronicle?* The subject is one in which I feel interested, having endeavoured, in the year 1846, to induce agriculturists to put the matter to the test by a series of experiments subjected to their notice in the various ways in my power, as the public papers, a communication to the Botanical Society of London, and personal application to my friends. How far my appeal was responded to, I cannot say—I fear to a very limited extent; any result that came to my knowledge was rather favourable to my views.

But the present extract appears to me sufficiently remarkable to warrant a renewal of the subject. To me, the facts related afford an instance of the prevalence of the homœopathic law in the vegetable world, and it is in this point of view that I bring them under your notice, my explanation being thus expressed: — "Those morbific circumstances which from sound seed have produced diseased potatoes, will from diseased seed yield sound potatoes;" in other words, *similia similibus curantur.*

I remain, your obedient servant,

Sept. 10, 1850. G. M. Scott.

P.S.—I send a copy of my original communication to the *Morning Post* for Sept. 23, 1846, for your perusal or insertion as you judge best.

[So highly do we respect and esteem the philosophic views of Dr. Scott, in all that relates to the development of the homœopathic law in its universality, that we cannot do better than reprint his original communication to the *Morning Post.*—Ed.]

## SOUND POTATOES FROM DISEASED SEED.

*From the Gardeners' Chronicle.*

Among other opinions which the present season has confirmed, is the very curious and important one, that diseased potatoes may be safely and advantageously used for seed. Several cases of sound potatoes having been obtained from rotting sets, were mentioned in our volume for 1846; instances were even mentioned where the crop thus raised was better and more abundant than where sound potatoes had been carefully planted, and this year a similar but more conclusive case has occurred. Mr. Benjamin Smith, of Wokingham, has produced before us proof that while disease largely exists there in fields where sound sets were employed, there is no disease at present where diseased sets were purposely selected for trial. The following are instances:—

I. Very much diseased sets of ash-leaved kidneys were planted on the 18th of March, in drills five inches deep. These were taken up sound and ripe on the 2nd of August, without disease.

II. Very rotten late potatoes were planted in November, 1849, six and a half inches deep, covered first by two inches of earth, then by a layer of half-decayed weeds, and lastly, by earth, taken up in the beginning of August without disease.

Hosted by Google

III. Very bad sets planted in March, as before, taken up in the beginning of August without disease. In this case each set produced about seven sound potatoes.

IV. Sound sets of ash-leaved kidneys and others, a mixed lot, were planted in February, as before. Taken up in August; were found to be much diseased. In all the neighbourhood the disease has spread much, except where the rotten sets were used. Abraham Lewis, blacksmith, also of Wokingham, having seen a statement concerning the value of diseased sets, published by Mr. Smith in the *Reading Mercury*, in July or August, 1849, planted some land, in February last, with ash-leaved kidneys, so diseased that they appeared like dead walnuts. His crop was dug on the 8th of August, and proved not only sound but of extraordinary beauty. Some of these potatoes seen by us were probably finer than any to be found in the market. It is the opinion of Mr. Smith that diseased sets are much better for planting than sound ones. The former soon rot when the live part has begun to grow; the latter are apt to remain hard, fleshy, and brittle, even when the new crop is ripe; and he thinks that in the former case there is an effort of nature to throw off the disease. It is possible that the morbid matter which causes disease may disappear in the general decay of the tuber in the one case, and may remain unchanged in the other, prepared to seize upon the haulm as soon as it is ready to receive its influence. At least no better explanation of this curious fact presents itself to us at present, but the fact itself is certainly in practice very valuable.

---

## THE POTATO DISEASE.

*To the Editor of the Morning Post.*

Sir,—Your courtesy in having inserted my previous paper on the subject of the potato disease, encourages me to request a repetition of the favour by inserting the following more extensive development of the same ideas.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Glasgow, Sept. 1846. G. M. Scott, M.D.

### TO THE AGRICULTURISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Gentlemen,—Allow me to call your most serious attention to the following extracts:—

1. "The potato disease has appeared in the immediate neighbourhood of Chippenham; and yet, mysterious as it appears, a few days ago we found a large bed wholly planted with diseased potatoes, for experiment, perfectly sound."—*Salisbury Herald*, quoted in *Morning Post*, August 4, 1846.

2. "Arbroath.—A curious circumstance attending a field of wheat grown on the farm of Hudston has occurred. Last year, the field being under green crop, potatoes were raised; like many more in the neighbourhood, the crop proved a failure, owing to the blight; in consequence of which, the sound ones alone were gathered in, and the diseased ones left to rot on the field. No sooner had the spring time of the year come round, than vigorous stems were observed shooting up in every part of the field, indicating a state of health in the tuber quite unexpected. The crop is prolific, and what is of greater consequence, both bulb and plant are free from any disease."—*Glasgow Herald*, August 24, 1846.

3. "In the early part of last year, Mr. Giddings, who farms some land in the parish of Clewer, planted some potatoes. They were so seriously affected with the disease that he determined upon letting them remain in the ground throughout the ensuing winter and following spring, in order that they might rot and thus act as manure. After remaining in the ground for upwards of eighteen months, it was discovered that the whole was entirely free from disease, and that every potato was in the best possible state."—*Glasgow Herald*, August 28, 1846.

4. "It has been observed both in this and the surrounding districts, that potatoes which were left to be in the drills by reason that they were diseased and worthless, are now very generally putting forth new shoots, to which young tubers are already attached."—*Glasgow Herald*, Sept. 14, 1846.

5. "So far as I can trace the crop of potatoes of 1845, wherever there was a poor blighted braird, occasioned as we would suppose by a failure of seed, there were the potatoes freest of disease."—Letter from R. Duncan, farmer at Cambuslang.—*Glasgow Herald*, Sept. 14, 1846.

6. "A letter in the *Times*, signed 'A Practical Gardener,' states that diseased tubers in pots had yielded sound potatoes."

7. "There is no doubt that diseased potatoes left in the ground all winter have produced as good, and in many cases a better crop, than sound potatoes planted in spring. Of these we have many examples."—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, Sept. 12, 1846.

Hosted by Google

From these independent and unconnected statements we find—

1. That diseased potatoes, planted by way of experiment, yielded sound potatoes.

2. That diseased potatoes left in the ground, but subjected to whatever amount of tillage is implied in rendering the ground fit for wheat, yielded sound potatoes.

3. That diseased potatoes left on the ground to rot as manure, and, therefore, wholly undisturbed, yielded sound potatoes.

4. That diseased potatoes, completely isolated and planted in pots, yielded sound potatoes.

In all these cases, a *diseased potato yields a sound one.* In only one instance, viz., that in which the tubers were placed in pots, was any change *designedly* produced in the circumstances in which the diseased were placed from those in which they had *become* diseased, and that was merely a change of temperature. A certain change may also have been produced in adapting the field to a wheat crop. The result, however, seems to have been in no degree affected by any such change, and I conceive the circumstances virtually unaltered. The rule of cure, therefore, which I extract from these instances is this:—"The diseased potato is the source from which we are to expect a sound potato, and it is to be placed as nearly as possible in the same circumstances as those in which, from being sound, it became diseased. Of the truth of this law, I may say that I have myself no doubt; I do not, however, conceive, that the facts adduced are sufficient to lead men, whose previous train of thought may have been different, to act upon it as if established: but I *do* conceive that they are sufficient to warrant my urging upon agriculturists, in the strongest terms, the following very simple experiments:—

1. Let a portion of ground on every farm be sown with diseased potatoes, every sound one being carefully excluded.

2. Let an equal portion of ground, which has this year yielded diseased potatoes, be left entirely undisturbed.

3. Let an equal portion of ground be subjected to the usual tillage for a wheat crop, the diseased potatoes upon it being left to rot.

4. Let an equal portion be sown in the usual manner, with the best potatoes that can be procured.

5. Let a few diseased tubers be sown in pots.

6. Let these several portions of ground be kept perfectly distinct; because if the disease be contagious, it may be communicated from one plot to another, and thus the experiment may be neutralized.

7. Let the results of the experiments be faithfully transmitted to some accredited person or society, with a minute description of details for publication, in order that each individual may form an independent opinion.

I suggest this variety in the form of the experiment in order to meet every form in which the phenomenon has been casually prevented, though my own idea would lead me simply to plant the diseased potatoes as nearly as possible in the same circumstances as those in which from being sound they have become diseased. I do not think, however, that the variety supposed would so far interfere with the law which I believe to be in operation, as to vitiate the experiment.

If agriculturists generally would devote a small proportion of their estates or farms, say, at an average, one acre to this experiment, we should probably have next year an amount of evidence that would set the question at rest. The sacrifice incurred is but small, even if all the potatoes employed in the experiment should fail, for three-fourths of the seed—that is, all the diseased potatoes—are nearly worthless, and no labour is bestowed on one-fourth of the ground, viz., that on which the potatoes are left undisturbed. If the disease recur in the *sound* potato and the experiment succeed with the diseased, one fourth of an acre is lost; if the disease do not recur in the sound, but the experiment fail, three-fourths of an acre are lost—if the disease recur in the sound, and the experiment fail (the worst possible case), one acre is lost, as far as the potato crop is concerned, but it has been fertilized with a considerable amount of vegetable manure.

The experiment is further recommended by the fact of its being perfectly independent of any theory of the nature or the cause of the disease. Whatever view therefore may be taken of this subject, the experiments may be made without inconsistency. The result may perhaps throw light on the nature and cause of the disease, but it would surely be unreasonable to refuse to make the experiment until we are satisfied on a subject so obscure, so remote from observation, and so essentially theoretical.

Gentlemen, I beg leave to urge the preceding remarks on your consideration with all the earnestness that is warranted by a deep conviction of the importance of the question at issue, as involving not merely the treatment of the pre-

Hosted by Google

sent disease, but also that of vegetable diseases generally, and a very strong confidence of a successful result. I feel assured that the imperative duty imposed on every man, to suggest whatever may appear to him likely to avert a national calamity, will render unnecessary any apology for having addressed you on a subject with the practical details of which you must be much better acquainted than myself.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
Glasgow, Sept. 1846. G. M. Scott, M D.

## AN ALLOPATHIC ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF INFINITESIMAL POWER.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

Sir,—I find in the *Times* of the 14th instant the following letter from one of the eminent chemists of this country. It is urged by the opponents of the homœopathic system, that the assertion of the efficacy of the homœopathic medicines in infinitesimal quantities is absurd; that no effect *can* be produced by their use. A perusal of the letter ought to satisfy such opponents that it is possible infinitesimal doses may have the power it is alleged they have. Yours, A Subscriber.

## POISONING BY LEAD.

*To the Editor of the Times.*

Sir,—Your number of yesterday, in some remarks upon Mr. Scoffern's patent for purifying sugar by sulphurous acid, left the public in doubt as to what quantity of *Lead* might be taken by human beings without injurious effects. Some time since, in the west of England, a river, the water of which had been used from time immemorial by the inhabitants of a village on its banks, without injury, was found to affect their health. Symptoms of indigestion abounded, with loss of flesh and appetite, and there were some few cases of colic; they believed that it arose from the use of the river water, as those who used water drawn from a spring at some distance were not so affected. I was requested to analyse the river water, and found in it 1-500,000th part of *Carbonate of Lead*, which arose from a mine worked at the distance of three or four miles from the village, on the other side of a range of limestone hills.

Your paragraph leaves it doubtful whether one and a quarter grain of *Lead* taken in a week would be injurious. *In the case I relate, there would be only one grain in nine gallons of water, and yet the health of the neighbourhood was seriously affected.*

Old Park, Bristol, I am, Sir, etc.,
Sept. 12. (Signed) William Herapath.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

Sir,—I take it for granted that you wish to see every wheel of the new homœopathic engine work well, especially as it is intended to run the old allopathic engine off the line.

Having found in my own private practice, as an amateur, two small wheels which work rather awkwardly, I beg leave, with all humility, to suggest to you certain means by which they may be brought into better working order. The inconveniences I complain of, and which I wish to see remedied, are to be met with in the homœopathic chemist's department.

I find it nowhere positively laid down, how long, under favourable circumstances, tubes of globules will retain their infinitesimal medicinal virtues. At the same time I conclude there must be some period or other, probably not exceeeding ten years, when tubes of unused globules must be regarded with very great suspicion as to their real worth. It appears, then, rather indispensable that the age of every tube should be known; yet I find no plan adopted by which the possessor of a homœopathic case of globules can secure the desired information. In course of administering medicines, he may occasionally require a few fresh tubes, but no plan is adopted by the homœopathic chemist to mark the year when each tube is obtained, and the result is that when the period for a general replenishing may arrive, the possessor of the case knows not which tubes are new, and which old.

This I take to be a very great inconvenience: to remedy which I propose that every homœopathic chemist should stamp on the side of each cork the date of the year when the tube was sent out of his shop.

Hosted by Google

The same plan would do for the tinctures. If, then, it should be assumed that globules lose their virtue at the end of ten years, the possessor of a case, or a chemist, would at once see which tubes wanted replacing, and which were still likely to be sound and good.

The second inconvenience I complain of is, the varying size of the tubes. I happen to be the possessor of three cases, in all of which the holes for the tubes are of a different size. In sending to my homœopathic chemist, in London, I have found great inconvenience from recciving tubes either too large or too small for the cases. I proposed to him that he should invent and sell a gauge, made of horn, with different-sized holes, marked with different letters, and that one of these should accompany each case, the case being also stamped with the letter which suited it; when, by merely sending the letter to the same chemist, proper tubes would be ensured; or, in the event of obtaining the tubes from another chemist, the gauge might be forwarded by post, and the proper letter mentioned. Another plan, which has occurred to me since that, would perhaps be simpler. Let each chemist have a metal gauge with every possible-sized hole, from the largest to the smallest, marked with letters or numbers. On a case being sent out, or presented for refilling, let it be marked with its appropriate letter or number, or let it be mentioned in the bill, so many tubes of A, B, C, or of 1, 2, 3. Chemists would then sort over the tubes with the help of the gauge into the relative sizes, and keep them separate.

Perhaps some better plan than either of these may be struck out, but the present hap-hazard plan of supplying tubes is a practieal nuisance, and should be remedied. I have personally avoided the evil, of late, by forwarding by post a card with three holes in it, by which the chemist is enabled to send me the right-sized tubes; but I feel satisfied the remedy ought to be provided by the chemist himself.

Let us have a patent homœopathic tube-gauge in the Exhibition of 1851.

Believe me, Mr. Editor,
Faithfully yours.
J. H. G.

## Miscellaneous.

Poisoning by Lemon-Peel.—Mr. H. M. Wakley held an inquest on Wednesday, at the Boot, Well-street, Oxford-street, on the body of James Woodward, aged nine. Deceased and other children, accompanied by a nurse, were in Foley-street on Saturday, and as they passed Mr. Taggart's, fruiterer, they picked up lemon-peels that lay at the door and ate them. Soon afterwards deceased was seized with violent purging and retching. Mr. Clapp, surgeon, was immediately called in; but, notwithstanding his exertions, the deceased died at four o'clock on the following morning. Mr. Clapp performed a *post-mortem* examination, and found that death arose from some kind of corrosive copper poison. John Raymond, shopman to Mr. Taggart, said that he used lemon-peels in cleansing the copper scales, and that he afterwards threw the peels into the street. Verdict—"Deceased's death was caused by some corrosive poison, supposed to have been introduced into the stomach by eating lemon-peels that had been used in cleansing copper scales." Another of the children was seized with similar symptoms, but has recovered.

[In reference to the above case, it would be interesting to know whether Mr. Clapp was aware, from the symptoms, during "his exertions," that he had to direct remedial efforts to save life against "some kind of corrosive copper poison," and of the presence of which we are only informed, it would appear, after making "a *post-mortem* examination." This is a species of *post hoc* knowledge that has often arrested our attention when reading the *usual* medical evidence, given before legal tribunals, to which we will in an early number bestow some consideration.—Ed.]

LONDON: Printed by Thomas Harbild, of Albany Cottage, Sydenham, in the County of Kent, at his Printing Office, 1, and 1½, Dudley Court, in the Parish of St. Olave, Silver Street, in the City of London; and Published by Henry Renshaw, at the Office, 356, Strand, in the County of Middlesex.—*Saturday, September 21st*, 1850.

Hosted by Google

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.
Review of British and Foreign Medical Science and Literature.

"RESPICE, ASPICE, PROSPICE."—St. Bernard.

No. 61. Vol. II. | SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1850. | Unstamped 3d. Stamped 4d.

## Communication.

### DISPENSARY PRACTICE, WITH CLINICAL COMMENTS.

By Edward C. Chepmell, M.D., Edin.

*(Continued from page 73.)*

Case XIII.

Acute Inflammation of the Lungs (Pneumonia), with Cerebral Symptoms.

Islington Homœopathic Dispensary, 9th July, 1846.

Thomas S——r, aged two years, of lymphatic-sanguine temperament, with light hair and eyes, and of a strumous constitution, caught cold a few days ago, the weather being very damp and wet; since which time he has been laid up with a severe cough, accompanied with difficult breathing and much fever.

His parents inhabit a very small house, situated in a close, damp court, so that their children are being constantly exposed to sudden changes of temperature; more especially as the door of the lower room opens directly into the open air.

A brother and sister died of the same affection; they were about his own age at the time of their decease.

His present state is as follows:—

Face *puffed*, and countenance *pallid*; expression anxious, eyes dull, lips anæmic; is constantly *picking his nose*; no appetite, great thirst, bowels confined; constant, short, hacking cough, with wheezing and purring respiration which is heard at some distance from the chest; urgent dyspnœa, with rapid heaving of the chest; pulse 154, full and strong. The sputa, which he swallows, are detached with difficulty, and there seems to be much pectoral soreness.

*Thoracic examination.*—Extensive dulness under percussion from the spine of the right scapula downwards; the dependent portion of the left back yields also a dull sound, although in a less degree. Crepitant, sibilant, and mucous *râles*, with bronchial respiration, are heard in these situations; the crepitant predominate on the right. The vocal resonance is also considerable on this side, and the vesicular murmur almost inaudible. Throughout the chest superiorly the respiration is harsh, puerile, and purring.

Spirits very dull; sleep very heavy, almost amounting to stupor; much general heat of skin; inability to hold up his head.

*Prescription.* — *Sulphur*, 3 globules, 800th dilution, to be administered at once, dry; and, after an interval of two hours, *Aconitum*, 2 drops, 3rd dilution, and *Cina*, 2 drops, 3rd dilution, in doses of a sixth part, alternately every three hours.

Diet, toast and water.

*Clin. Obs.*—It was thought advisable to begin the treatment with an antipsoric, on account of the family predisposition. The dilution selected may seem a very high one; so that those who have not tested the efficacy of such high potencies might be apt to doubt their power. Experience will, however, show that in many cases, especially in inveterate chronic affections, the very high attenuations to which the attention of homœopathic practitioners has recently been called, are invaluable; an assertion which I shall have occasion to prove hereafter.

July 10th. Was very restless last night, but there was less stupor. This morning he seemed more cheerful; the respiration was more free, and the cough looser. Since noon the cough has become more distressing, the breathing more difficult, and the thirst intense. He picks whatever comes in his way. As regards percussion, there is perhaps a slight improvement in the right back; the respiration is a little

Hosted by Google

clearer, and there are more mucous *râles*. Pulse 140, full; face flushed.

*Prescription.—Phosphorus*, 2 drops, 5th dilution; a sixth part every four hours.

Diet as before.

*Clin. Obs.—Phosphorus* was exhibited with a view to its action upon the circulation, especially that more immediately connected with the parenchyma of the lungs and the bronchial tissues. It is almost invariably had recourse to at this stage of pneumonia, especially in adult patients, in whom there is generally less bronchial catarrh associated with it. Independently of the decided local indications, the redness and congestion of the face and neck, which frequently mark the embarrassment of the circulation, especially in children, will suggest its exhibition. (See *Clin. obs.* on Case IX.)

This remedy should always be a very recent preparation when given in the lower dilutions, seeing that it is very apt to become chemically changed after being kept some time, from its great affinity for the atmospheric oxygen.

July 11th. Has passed a very bad night, and is certainly worse to day. The breathing is very difficult and rapid; cough tight and distressing; pulse 152, full; considerable heaviness of the head, with frontal and vertical heat, and coldness of the feet; face puffed and pale; countenance anxious. Continues to pick his nose, and lies often in a kind of stupor.

The dulness has increased considerably in the left back, and is more extensive than on the 9th. There is a corresponding increase of the crepitant and decrease of the mucous *râles* in this situation. The right lung continues in nearly the same state as yesterday.

*Prescription.—Cina*, 2 drops, 3rd dilution, and *Phosphorus*, 2 drops, 5th dilution; a sixth part alternately every two hours.

Diet as before.

July 12th. Was seen to-day by a medical friend, who had been watching the case (having been prevented from doing so myself), and he reports that the child has had a better night, but, in other respects, continues much the same. Pulse 150, full.

*Prescription.*—The same remedies as yesterday.

Diet as before.

July 13th. Has had a restless night. To-day there does not appear to be any material alteration. Breathing very short; cough short and hacking; countenance anxious. Percussion and auscultation yield no fresh indications, with the exception that the mucous *râles* have increased slightly. Head hot, with coldness of feet; much stupor throughout the day; eyes dull; pupils alternately dilated and contracted; sensitiveness to the light. The bowels have been relaxed five or six times; stools dark and watery, without pain; pulse 140, weaker. Physical depression very great.

Upon a further investigation of his previous history, it was ascertained that the child had a severe fall on the head a few weeks ago. He seemed dull and heavy for some days afterwards, but had regained his usual spirits, when he was attacked with his present affection.

*Prescription.—Belladonna*, 3 globules, 800th dilution, to be administered dry, in one dose; then, two hours thereafter, *Bellad.*, 2 drops, 3rd dilution, and *Sepia*, 2 drops, 5th dilution, to be exhibited in alternation; a sixth part every two or three hours, according to the urgency of the case.

Diet, toast and water, gum-water.

*Clin. Obs.*—The persistence of the cerebral symptoms, the circumstance of his having had a severe fall on the head, and analogous experience led me to conclude that the brain was primarily affected, and accordingly *Bellad.* was prescribed alternately.

A very high dynamisation was first exhibited to sustain the waning vital powers.

*Sepia* was administered, with a view to its action upon the circulation, the parenchymatous tissues of the lungs, and bronchial membranes. It is moreover one of the chief antipsorics. (See *Clin. obs.* on Case IX.)

Hosted by Google

July 14th. Seemed better yesterday afternoon, and the head was less heavy after taking the *Bellad.* Has had a good night upon the whole. To-day there is still much heaviness about the head, and great effort in holding it up; the dull expression of the eyes continues. Respiration freer, and less hurried; cough looser; relaxation trifling. Is still feverish, but the pulse is less frequent.

*Prescription.—Belladonna*, 2 drops, 3rd dilution, and *Sepia*, 2 drops, 5th dilution; a sixth part alternately every three hours.

Diet as before.

July 15th. To-day seems better and stronger, and has had a good night. Eyes brighter; expression less anxious; cough looser, and less urgent. Pulse 116, of tolerable strength.

There is decidedly less dulness throughout the whole of the right back, with diminution of the vocal resonance; in the left a slight improvement is noticed, but which is not so sensible. The respiration is less bronchial, and the crepitant are giving way to mucous *râles* throughout the chest, chiefly in the dependent portion of the lungs.

*Prescription. — Sulphur*, 2 drops, 5th dilution; a sixth every four hours. *Bellad.*, 2 drops, 3rd dilution; a sixth part in alternation, if indicated by a return of cerebral symptoms in the course of the night.

Diet as before.

*Clin. Obs.—Sulphur* was exhibited, with a view to its action upon the circulation and lungs (especially at this stage of the affection), and also upon the brain. (See *Clin. obs.* on Case IX.)

July 16th. Two spoonfuls of the *Bellad.* solution were exhibited during the night; but upon the whole the little patient has been less restless. To-day the head is less heavy, and eyes brighter; respiration freer, and cough less troublesome; tongue cleaner; pulse 122. He now prefers resting upon his mother's lap, and can sit up a little; previously he had remained in bed, having manifested no desire to get up. Is beginning to be peevish, and has asked for bread and butter for the first time.

*Prescription.*—The same medicine to be continued.

Diet as before, with the addition of milk and water.

July 17th. Took only one spoonful of the *Bellad.* yesterday evening, and has had a very good night. To-day the eyes are more expressive; tongue nearly clean; pulse 116, soft and regular. Percussion improving; respiration clearer, less bronchial, and vesicular murmur more distinct on both sides. Liquid, mucous, and sibilant *râles* are heard all over the chest. Is decidedly stronger, and seems satisfied with his diet.

*Prescription.—Squilla*, 2 drops, 3rd dilution; a sixth part every four hours.

Diet as before, with a thin slice of toast to-morrow morning, if the improvement continues.

*Clin. Obs.*—At this stage of pneumonia, when the bronchial tubes and air-cells become filled with liquid mucus, the action of *Squilla* in procuring secretion and expectoration under these circumstances is truly astonishing.

July 18th. Has had a good night. To-day has slept a good deal, and in fact was asleep when visited. Is satisfied with milk and water, and would not eat the toast when offered. Breathing easy; cough looser, and less hacking; head cool; pulse 120, full and soft. Is stronger, and sits up on his mother's lap; spirits good.

*Prescription.—Sulphur*, 3 globules, 30th dilution, dry, at once; then, after an interval of four hours, *Lachesis*, 2 drops, 5th dilution, in doses of a sixth part every four hours.

Diet as before.

*Clin. Obs.—Lachesis* was exhibited with a view to its action upon the brain as well as the lungs.

July 19th. Eyes less dull, and head not so heavy; respiration freer, and less bronchial; cough looser; improvement upon percussion; *râles* chiefly mucous and sibilant; pulse 118.

Has eaten a small piece of bread this morning, which seems to have agreed.

*Prescription.—Lachesis*, 2 drops, 5th dilution; a sixth part every four hours.

Hosted by Google

Diet, milk and water, with a small quantity of bread, which is to be gradually increased.

July 21st. Continues to improve in every respect, and is gaining strength; spirits good.

*Prescription.* — *Sulphur*, 2 drops, 5th dilution; a sixth part three times a day.

Diet as before.

July 23rd. Is improving very fast, and sleeps pretty well at night, There is now very little dulness, upon percussion, on either side. The lungs are again pervious to the air, and the vesicular murmur is now audible throughout; in some parts, however, rather obscurely. A few crepitant *râles* are still heard, chiefly on the right side, inferiorly, posteriorly, and laterally; in which situations the breathing is more harsh than in the corresponding portions of the left lung; pulse less frequent.

*Prescription.*—*Sulphur*, 3 globules, 12th dilution, dry, to-morrow night.

Diet, bread, milk and water, and arrow-root.

July 26th. Is now convalescent, and was brought to the Dispensary for the first time. Breathing quite free; percussion normal all over the left, and nearly so over the right back; vesicular murmur quite plain; respiration clear and breezy, with the exception of a snoring *rhonchus* here and there. The bowels have been relaxed five or six times since this morning; dejections very *green* and *slimy*. Is very *passionate* and *irritable*.

Since taking the *Sulphur*, an eruption has come out upon the head, and about the body and extremities; more particularly about the left mammary and infra-mammary regions. A small erythematic circular spot, with a circumference studded with a small vesicular eruption (not unlike *Herpes Circinatus*), is first observed. The eruptive circle gradually extends, leaving the centre free. When the vesicles have continued for some time, a serous exudation ensues; the eruption soon after disappears. Some of the rings upon the chest, when they are best marked, have a diameter of two inches. Much itching is experienced.

*Prescription.*—*Chamomilla*, 2 drops, 3rd dilution; a sixth part three times a day.

Spare diet for a day or two.

July 30th. The relaxation soon ceased after the child had taken one or two doses of the *Cham.* The improvement continues; the eruption is still coming out; bowels regular; stools normal; appetite good; pulse 100, of good strength. Is very peevish.

*Prescription.* — *Sulphur*, 3 globules, 800th dilution, dry.

Diet ordinary.

August 7th. Is getting flesh and strength daily. The eruption has gone away entirely, and he now seems quite well. Percussion yields a normal sound on both sides of the chest; the respiration is natural throughout the chest, and the cough has long since ceased. He scratches his head a great deal; pulse 96, of good strength.

*Prescription.* — *Sulphur*, 3 globules, 800th dilution, a sixth part morning and night; then, after an interval of four days, *Sulphur*, 3 globules, 800th dilution, dry, in one dose.

When heard of some months afterwards, the little boy had continued to enjoy good health, and there had been no return of the eruption and cough.

## Clinical Reports.

### ~~CASE OF COUGH.~~

(*From Dr. Simpson's Practical View of Homœopathy.*)

(*Continued from page* 108.)

CASE VI.

Madame K——, forty-one years of age, of a relaxed habit and a sanguino-choleric temperament, bore a child the fifteenth year of her marriage, and had since had three miscarriages. After a suppression of the catamenia for three months, she was suddenly frightened and was immediately attacked by a copious uterine hemorrhage, preceded by severe pain in the loins, and characterised by the discharge of

Hosted by Google

masses of dark coagulated blood. After the evacuation of these clots, a continual discharge of fluid blood took place and had already lasted nineteen weeks, in spite of a great variety of allopathic remedies. She now applied to Dr. Stapf, who found her on the 2nd of May as follows: there is still a very copious and continual discharge of very dark-coloured, blackish blood from the uterus, altogether without pain. In the abdomen, about the navel, there is a sensation as if something alive were moving to and fro. In the left side of the head and forehead there is a beating pain, particularly in the morning, which extends itself to the left eye. The sight is very feeble and as if covered with a mist, and she is occasionally vertiginous, and faints. The appetite is null, and there is constant nausea without vomiting; great prostration of strength and weariness of the limbs, with slight swelling of the feet and acute pains in them, particularly upon first rising from her seat. The pulse is small, quick, and weak, with constant chilliness; the sleep disturbed by vivid dreams, and the mind self-willed, irritable, and desponding. The bowels are seldom moved, and with great difficulty; the complexion is chlorotic, and the body emaciated.

The diet having been properly adjusted, the patient took on the 4th of May, at nine in the morning, a drop of the 3rd dilution of *Crocus*. Already on the same day the hemorrhage underwent considerable alteration; the dark-coloured, tenacious blood had become thinner and lighter-coloured, and in the following night was much less abundant, and on the morning of the 5th had more the appearance of water in which flesh had been soaked; at the same time the sensation in the abdomen had quite subsided. The progress being so satisfactory, nothing further was done till the 9th of May, when the following symptoms were observed: a very moderate discharge of a light red-coloured fluid from the uterus; nausea at the pit of the stomach; constant chilliness; want of appetite; an acute, oppressive pain in the forehead, particularly in the morning; constipation; considerable weariness; swelling of the feet, with acute pains in the soles; and peevishness.

For these symptoms, *Ipecacuanha* appearing to be the most proper remedy, the patient took early the next morning, the 10th of May, a drop of the 3rd dilution of that medicine. The following day the chilliness, the want of appetite, and the nausea had considerably diminished, and the discharge had almost entirely ceased; the patient felt herself sensibly stronger; the pulse was fuller, the countenance clearer, and the mind less irritable. There still remained, however, the constipation, the pain in the forehead, with nausea upon awaking, and the sense of fulness in the epigastric region. The feet, too, were still swollen and painful.

*Nux Vomica* seeming to be the most appropriate remedy for these symptoms, a drop of the 15th dilution was given at six o'clock on the evening of the 14th of May Already the following day, all the symptoms, with the exception of the pain and swelling of the feet, were much mitigated, and in the course of a day or two had quite disappeared. The pain in the feet still persisting, the patient took, on the 20th of May, a grain of *Ferrum* 2, after which it subsided, and the health was perfectly restored; the period, too, returning at the proper intervals.

### Case VII.

Joh. Ph. Sch——, sixty years of age, residing at Worms. His employment, as messenger to the collector of the taxes, obliged him to be much on foot; in his calling, too, he had become much addicted to the use of spirits, and was greatly exposed to atmospheric changes. In the morning of the 26th of October, 1833, as he was leaving his home to pursue his usual avocations, he was suddenly seized, at a short distance from his dwelling, with giddiness and fell to the ground. He was assisted to a neighbour's house, where, on account of pain in his head, he supported it upon his hands laid upon the table. When he attempted to get up, being in a state of

Hosted by Google

perfect consciousness, his whole right side was found paralysed, so that, supported by two men, he was with difficulty dragged home. At the moment of the seizure he felt, as it were, an electric shock up the spinal column. When Dr. Heichelheim first saw him, he was perfectly conscious and without headache, and the countenance of its usual pale colour. The whole right side was perfectly paralysed; neither arm nor foot could he move, and even the sensibility in the paralysed parts was so perfectly gone, as not to be affected by the pricking of needles. In the face, over half of the nose and half of the tongue, the sensibility was slight; the angle of the mouth was drawn towards the left ear. The speech was indistinct and lingering; the temperature of the body normal; the pulse between sixty and seventy, somewhat hard, but small; he had at the same time much thirst, and had had no stool for two days.

On the first day he was ordered three globules of the 18th dilution of *Cocculus*, upon which, the following morning, there was some slight sensibility in the paralysed parts. On the 28th, after a repetition of the *Cocculus*, the improvement became more marked; he could now slowly move the foot and even slightly close the hand; the speech, too, was more distinct. The bowels still constipated. An injection of warm water and linseed oil was now given, and four globules of *Nux Vomica* 18. The disease, however, remained stationary, and a dose of *Phosphorus* and two of *Rhus Toxicodendron* were administered, but without any alteration.

At length, on the 23rd of November, a drop of the 1st dilution of *Cocculus* was exhibited, and the following day there was great improvement. The patient could now get up and walk about the chamber with a stick, and move the hand with much greater facility. The convalescence after this proceeded rapidly, and in a few days, without the aid of further medicine, the functions of the paralysed parts were perfectly re-established, and the patient walked out on the 30th of November without any support.

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28TH, 1850.

## HOMŒOPATHIC PROGRESS IN AMERICA.

MOST of our readers will probably remember that we noticed, in No. 7 of our journal, the Second Annual Announcement of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, wherein we were informed that a Charter had been obtained from the Legislature, and that fifteen students had entered, to six of whom, who had qualified themselves by previous medical studies, the diploma of the College had been granted at the end of the session 1848-9. We were also informed that the foundation of a Homœopathic Hospital was in progress; and to show how energetically devoted our American neighbours are to the advancement of the grand law of healing bequeathed to mankind by the illustrious Dr. Hahnemann, we have reprinted in our present number the highly interesting, and, to us at this moment, very valuable introductory remarks of the Third Annual Announcement of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, from which we learn the gratifying intelligence that, at the termination of the session of 1849-50, no less than *twenty* students out of *fifty-five* who matriculated, had obtained the diploma of the College. This is indeed something like progress. Well may our transatlantic brethren pride themselves in regarding their institution as "permanently established, and in a flourishing condition." This is not all. Not only did they obtain a Charter for their College, in the early part of the year 1848, but they have also succeeded, long before the close of 1850, in obtaining a CHARTER for a HOSPITAL. What will our readers now say to our own suggestions on the subject of a Charter, in a late number of our journal? Some of our correspondents questioned the utility of our agitation on this

Hosted by Google

head; and so have our wisdom and policy on other points heretofore been doubted, which we are nevertheless proud to glance at retrospectively for a confirmation of the accuracy of our views and proceedings. We are more than ever of opinion, that the Government *can do, if not everything*, at least much for the recognition of Homœopathy in England. Until we are so recognised, unjust persecution will never cease. Seriously do we call upon our brethren to read and digest the "Introductory Remarks" of the Pennsylvania College. Does the standard of education prescribed in its curriculum fall below allopathic mark? Certainly not.

If we wanted facts and arguments to support the feasibility of our views we would not only direct attention across the Atlantic, but proceed at once to the details of a charter granted to the veterinary profession, on their petition being presented to the Queen. Our position is at this juncture of mighty moment, when medical reform of the various tottering institutions convulses their edifices to the very foundation. Let us join in a bold phalanx as a class of educated and scientific men, thoroughly acquainted with all sides of the question in reference to the various systems of medical practice,—a position, we maintain, in which our opponents are not. Let us again, as we have heretofore, challenge them to test our doctrine and system of therapeutics. Let us petition *individually* if not *collectively*, the House of Commons, praying that her Majesty's ministry may stay legislative medical reform until they have heard our case; and we venture to predict, that amongst the numerous homœopaths of that august assembly, we shall find a considerable number, if not a majority, sufficiently large to advocate our claims. Our readers do not require to be told how some of our most beneficent aud triumphant reforms have been carried. Union is strength, knowledge is power, and both combined on the side of science, truth, and charity, are irresistible. If there ever existed a necessity for a manifestation of such union and knowledge, now is the time. Medical colleagues, fellow-soldiers in the same noble cause, how long will you tamely suffer yourselves to be branded "dupes,' "knaves," and "vagabonds?" Can you suffer yourselves to be dictated to on matters of medical philosophy, connected with the new law of healing, by a class who are not only miserably ignorant but viciously vituperative? What becomes of the fruit of so many years of toil by day, and study by the midnight lamp, in the acquisition of health-diffusing knowledge, to the sacrifice of your own comfort, and great detriment of your own health in too many instances, if you are to be fettered to a routine method or system of medical treatment by a class which chooses to remain wilfully ignorant of all practical improvement in medical science? Will you then allow yourselves to be placed in the degraded position of being compelled to "put the poor on a level with the rich, by giving them a choice, as to the plan on which their complaints shall be treated?" Surely we possess consciences to admonish us, and intelligence to comprehend that truth and error never can be compatible? We trust we shall be able to convince Sir Edmund Prideaux and the Poor Law Commissioners of these plain truths; and our readers, of the necessity for ample funds to endow the Hahnemann Hospital and Medical School, which is now on the eve of commencing active operations. We shall return to this subject of the Pennsylvania College and Charter.

## HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Charter for this Institution was obtained from the State Legislature early in the year 1848, and soon after, a meeting of the corporation was held for the election of officers and Faculty of Medicine, The first course of instruction commenced in October of the same year, with a class of fifteen students.

Notwithstanding the many difficulties and embarrassments that usually attend the beginning of an enterprise of the kind,

Hosted by Google

such as the want of commodious apartments, museum, the necessary apparatus, &c., it may now be said that these difficulties are severally overcome.

A large commodious building located in Filbert street, above Eleventh, has been obtained for the use of the College. It has an ampitheatre and lecture-rooms, a large room for the museum and reading-room, and a large well-ventilated room for anatomical purposes, under the supervision of the Professor of Anatomy.

In addition to these there are a number of smaller rooms, well adapted to the purposes of the College, and for private meetings of classes for mutual improvement.

The second course of instruction commenced in this building in October 1849,—the class in attendance numbering fifty-five, a very great increase, as will be perceived, from the previous year. The institution may now be regarded as permanently established, and in a flourishing condition.

### DISPENSARY.

There is connected with the College a Dispensary, for the purpose of dispensing medicines gratuitously to the poor, and for the purpose of affording clinical instruction to the class. An opportunity will be afforded students of *prescribing*, under the supervision of the attending physicians. The Dispensary has an obstetric department, to which advanced students may have access, under the direction of the Obstetric Physician.

### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

When the idea of establishing a Homœopathic Medical College in Philadelphia was first started, different sentiments were expressed, as to the best method of organizing such an institution.

Some sought to found the College on an entirely new basis, in accordance with the spirit of the great law to which it owed its origin; others wished the medical education to conform to the statutes and general mode of management of the existing medical institutions of the country. The certainly unanswerable plea of the latter was, that these medical institutions had all succeeded, and that to follow a new track in medical education with relation to Homœopathy, before that new one could with any degree of certainty be shown of superior efficacy, might lead to the failure of the whole undertaking.

If by succeeding, the safe financial position of the allopathic colleges was meant, and the great concourse of students attracted to them, no objection could be made to the present institutions, which are fully answering these conditions; if we, however, regard the superior education of the physicians, the old method might undoubtedly admit of many changes with advantage.

The physicians representing the other view, to which several members of the present College belong, were of opinion, that the College should be established on the principle of perfect liberty with regard to the students. Every one was to be free to acquire his medical information wherever he pleased, either with the regular professors of this College, or with others, or even by his own private studies, without being denied an examination before an independent Board of Examiners, elected by the College; and if found qualified, a degree should not be denied to him, even if he never had attended one course of lectures.

That there are very strong arguments in favour of basing the College on these principles, no one can deny; but the majority thought those in favour of the present plan much stronger. Besides, the Charter prescribed a certain course of studies, from which the College was not at liberty to deviate. The advocates of Homœopathy, anxious for the success of the College, were determined to commence at any rate. At some future period, if found expedient, such alterations and improvements might be introduced, as the force of public opinion, as well as the more matured views of the professors would themselves demand.

It was far from the intention of the College to produce a monopoly in teaching Homœopathy. The area of the College

Hosted by Google

was constantly to be kept open to new aspirants. Those, however, who took all the initiatory steps and pains in founding the institution, would naturally wish that some regard should be paid to them.

All the guarantee that the State and the public require, is that the graduates receiving their degrees from the College should be properly qualified. And it is yet to be proved that a Board of Examiners, consisting mostly of physicians engaged in the daily routine of practice, and not cultivating a particular branch of medicine, would constitute a better Board of Examiners than those who have devoted their lives to some particular branch. As to the greater independence and disinterestedness of the former over the latter in granting the degree, it will after all depend upon the honesty of the individual Examiner; and the members constituting the Board of Examiners would be as likely to have their favorites, as the professors of the Homœopathic School.

In establishing the Homœopathic College in its present form, the framers of its constitution were also influenced by an important consideration, viz., if students were educated by the professors of the Old School, would they not, at an age when the mind is so easily moulded, naturally adopt views and opinions which would militate against the central homœopathic truth, which was to be their guiding star through life? For let us remember that the homœopathic law of cure does not merely govern us in the practice of medicine or the materia medica, but is also capable of revolutionizing the practice of surgery and midwifery. Men, therefore, who are not fully imbued with the true spirit of Homœopathy, are not the proper educators of the students of a Homœopathic College of Medicine.

That the education in the Homœopathic College should be based on a Homœopathic Hospital, as the practical school, there are now, we believe, no dissenting voices, and we are happy to announce that a charter for a Hospital has already been obtained.

It will be the aim of the College to base the instruction to be received within its walls upon a practical foundation. In the policlinical Institution as well as the Hospital, the student will become familiar with the nature of disease, its diagnosis, pathology, and treatment, and, above all, with a knowledge of the proper *homœopathic examination* of each particular case, on which the whole success of the practitioner will depend, at the same time these important branches will be minutely expounded by several professors. The importance of diagnosis, pathology, materia medica, therapeutics, and clinical medicine has incited the College to establish four professorships for these branches alone, which in the Homœopathic School are much more intimately connected with each other than in the old. The devotion of so many teachers to apparently the sane sciences, will give the student an opportunity to view the homœopathic practice in a more diversified aspect. The peculiar and often diverging views of the individual professors will be thus more brought to light, to the manifest advantage of the student. Still each lecturer will chiefly confine himself to the main characteristic features of his department; e. g., in the lectures on the Institutes and practice of medicine, a more full description of the whole history and symptomatology of diseases will be given than in those of clinical medicine, where diagnosis the essential characteristics of the disease, the homœopathic examination of the patient, will form prominent points of interest. In the former the pathological phenomena, and the proper remedies according to their general indications, will be more adverted to, whilst in the latter, plates containing delineations of the physiognomy of diseases will form a part of the course.

In the lectures on the Materia Medica, besides the minute descriptions of the different substances composing it, a complete pathogenesis of each remedy will be given, with its most decided specific action on the diseased organ. Wherever, in cases of poisonings, structural morbid changes have

Hosted by Google

been produced by any remedy, they will be mentioned under the head of that remedial agent.

Nor will the student be less deeply grounded in surgery and midwifery, which in their therapeutical part will be entirely reformed, or at least greatly modified by the homœopathic doctrine, so that one-half of all the surgical operations may be dispensed with. By means of a judicious treatment of woman's ailments before labour and by strengthening her constitution, the act of parturition will become more and more natural, so that the mechanical and forcible means which have to be resorted to at present may, in future, mostly be set aside. But the necessary mechanical proceedings in their most approved form will not be overlooked in the lectures on this subject.

Even anatomy, physiology, and chemistry, which at first sight would seem to have to be studied independently, are nevertheless revived by the all-pervading homœopathic law. In the microscopical anatomy and physiology we shall be able to trace the deeper law of Homœopathy, and the cultivation of chemistry will teach us the limits of dynamic action; and often the union of both chemical and physiological, on the same platform; for the so-called isomorphic bodies are very similar in their pathogeneses.

With regard to botany, it will be a great deal more indispensable to the homœopathist than to the Old-school physician, for the constant accession of new plants will make it incumbent upon him to be intimately acquainted with this attractive science.

In a word, whilst contemplating the homœopathic law and its vast influence upon the other branches of medicine, the *synthesis* of all sciences becomes strikingly apparent.

---

## Correspondence.

### VETERINARY HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—I shall offer no apology for trespassing on your columns, because I believe them to be readily accessible to any communication having reference to that system of which you are so able an advocate.

A few weeks since, being on a visit to a farmer-friend in ——shire, I observed in his cattle sheds a few cows stalled, which appeared to be affected with a low dry cough. On inquiry, I was informed that they were suffering under an attack of pleuro-pneumonia; that there was no hope of their recovery; in fact, no veterinary aid could be of service to them, and when once attacked they were only fit for the shambles, and in value were worth only whatever might be offered for them. Hearing this, I urged my friend to adopt the homœopathic treatment, a recommendation which I will not say was scornfully derided and rejected, but was met with an incredulity as to the effect, which left me little hope of prevailing upon him to try it. I could only add, that if he chose to make the trial, no harm could result—much good might; and that if he would give me a detail of the symptoms, I would consult a medical friend, and inform him of the result. I returned to town; and to this effect I wrote to him, and a few days afterwards received the following letter:—

"The ——, 21st Aug., 1850.

"MY DEAR SIR,—You have my most sincere thanks for the interest you take in me and mine, and in order that your kindness may not be lost upon me, and that the light of Homœopathy may not be hid under a bushel, I shall be most happy to give it a fair trial. The opinion I expressed to you on the subject I hold as firmly as ever; but nevertheless I am open to conviction. I would most willingly submit to the loss of the few (if necessary) if I could by any means succeed in saving the many,

Hosted by Google

for I have too much reason to believe that sixty of my seventy head of cattle are at this moment in a diseased state. I will now explain the symptoms, and you may rely upon it your directions will be faithfully attended to in every particular, notwithstanding my prejudice against the system. The first symptoms will only be detected by the most minute observation; the beast looks a little out of spirits, and is perhaps rather stiff, but the appetite continues good; she chews the cud the same as in health, even till the last stages of the disease. The next symptom is a very slight, dry, low cough, perhaps once or twice during the day at first, but it soon becomes more frequent; and if you press upon the spine, a little behind the shoulder, she gives a slight grunt, or the same low cough, directly that is heard, all hope is at an end, and the shambles are the fittest place for her. The beast will often linger on in this state for two months, but gradually losing condition, although the appetite continues pretty good, and is occasionally voracious.

"At last the beast dies. Now for the *post-mortem* appearance. One lung is almost always grown fast to the side, and is completely putrefied; the other often looks perfectly healthy, as also are the heart and liver. There is often an abscess in the chest, about the size of a man's hand, and the lungs are so much enlarged as to weigh several stone. I have been told as much as ten stone, but I think I should feel inclined to be a little sceptical on that point, as I have never seen any which were much heavier than those of a healthy animal. It is extremely difficult to judge by the first symptoms, as the beast will look perfectly well at one time, and ill five minutes after, and *vice versa*. The animal does not appear to suffer in the least till the disease is in the latter stages, and then not at all acutely.

"This is all the information I can give."

On the receipt of this letter, I called on my friend Dr. Curie, who said that he had had no experience in the treatment of quadrupeds, but that he should recommend the same treatment and the same doses as to bipeds. He advised, therefore, for the first stage, *Bryonia*, six drops of the third dilution, in six tablespoonfuls of water; a teaspoonful every three or four hours.

Second stage. *Phosphorus*, six drops of the third dilution, in six tablespoonfuls of water; a teaspoonful every three or four hours.

Second and third stage. *Sulphur*, six drops of the fifth dilution, in six tablespoonfuls of water; a teaspoonful every three or four hours.

In case of much pain on pressure, to alternate *Bryonia* and *Squilla* in same doses every three hours. He recommended that the cows should be kept warm and dry, and as little subject to draught as possible, but with good air; not many diseased in the same shed; to have very little to eat, and only bran-water to drink.

The medicine and directions were sent, and also Dr. "Curie's Domestic Practice of Homœopathy," with reference to article Pneumonia, and on the 2nd of September, I received the following:

"The ——, 2nd Sept., 1850.

"I received the parcel too late on Saturday night for acknowledgment that day, but I began to use the contents on Sunday morning, and am consequently able to report progress.

"I began with one in the first stage, and one in the second, implicitly following your directions. I half fancied I could see a little improvement in the latter case this afternoon, but it is probably only fancy; nevertheless, I shall persevere, and if it does not succeed in this case, I shall try more.

I have read the article headed Pneumonia, in the book you were kind enough to send me. Of course, you are aware of the difference of pleuro-pneumonia and common pneumonia, the former being inflammation of the pleura and lungs, and the latter of the lungs; though the inflammation of the pleura eventually extends to the lungs.

I think if I were to change from *Phos-*

Hosted by Google

*phorus* to *Sulphur Tincture*, it would be better, but I will await your answer. I always administer the medicine myself, so that I know it is properly done. A circumstance came to my knowledge on Saturday, which has perhaps contributed to raise a spark of hope, only a very small one though, and at some future time I will relate it to you. In the meantime, I await your answer and further advice."

In reply, I requested my friend to refer to the article Pleurisy as well as Pneumonia, and the combined treatment would be suitable for pleuro-pneumonia. I also advised him to place three or four in each stage under treatment, that he might have a wider range of observation for his report of treatment.

On the 5th of September, I received the following :—

"The ——, 5th Sept., 1850.

"I have at present six cows under treatment, two of each stage, and still there is nothing decided, excepting that none of them are worse; but as I began to treat four of them only yesterday, I suppose it is too soon to expect results. I think if the dose were doubled, it would be better; the constitution of a cow is so much stronger than that of a man, that the same dose can scarcely be as efficacious in the one case as the other, at any rate, I shall try it with one. The want of shed-room is the reason why I do not try more at once; but should it be of any use, they shall all take their turn."

In reply to this letter, by permission of Dr. Curie, I recommended him to double the dose in all cases if he thought fit, and on the 7th had a further communication :—

"The ——, 7th Sept., 1850.

"I have only had one cow under treatment which was *seriously* ill, and she was one of the first I began with. Of her and the other first one I am most happy to give a favourable report: the former seems to be much livelier, has less inflammation in her eye, and seems to breathe more freely; she has not the fluttering nor the heaving in the flanks. As for the other one, I turned her out again. She seems to have entirely lost the cough, but not the sensitiveness when pressed on the back. So far, so good; it remains to be seen how they will go on."

The last letter I received, is as follows :—

"The ——, 11th Sept., 1850.

"I think I may now safely report a *cure* of *one* at least of my cattle, and *that* the most desperate case, or one of the most desperate cases I ever experienced. As for the others, it appears to me that they were only slightly affected,* perhaps by the cold frosty nights we had just before your visit; all are better than they were.

"I do not hesitate to confess that the former is a decided cure, and almost wish for another desperate case or two, that I may try it again.

"The mode of treatment was this :—

"I began on Sunday the 1st, with *Bryonia*, according to your directions, which I continued till Tuesday, the 3rd. I then began with *Phosphorus*, and continued till the 7th, then with *Sulphur* till the 11th, upon which day I considered the cow convalescent, and turned her amongst the other cattle in the field. The trouble I think nothing of, the cost is trifling, and the cow has lost very little condition. If, on further trial, Homœopathy should prove successful, it will prove invaluable to graziers.

"It is time now that I should tell you the circumstance I hinted at in a former note. I learnt from my veterinary surgeon that he was administering infinitesimal doses for the same disease, and he said he cured nine out of ten. He has since failed in one case which has come under my notice. He gave two tablespoonfuls twice per day.

"I must again thank you for your kindness, which is not undervalued."

I do not know that I need enlarge on this very plain statement, it speaks for itself. It is well worthy the attention of all large cattle-holders and veterinary sur-

* *Query*,—Would they have been so had they not been under homœopathic treatment? The farmer will do well to read Hahnemann's Organon forthwith, and the "Concise View of Homœopathy."—Ed.

Hosted by Google

geons, some of whom, it is well known have already adopted the homœopathic treatment for diseases of cattle. One thing is clear, that an animal which was confessedly, in the judgment of a practical man, only fit for the shambles, has, by the skilful and judicious administration of homœopathic medicine, entirely recovered health and condition.

A HOMŒOPATH,
who has had practical proof of the efficacy of Homœopathy.

London, 14th September, 1850.

---

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—Hopefully do I trust, now the day of election of officers to the Hahnemann Hospital approaches, that no false step will be made. Seeing the rapid growth of the homœopathic public, I had hoped that two hospitals might have been supported, although *one* on a large scale would have been more likely to have realized the fond aspirations of Mr. Sampson and his friends. The establishment of a large Homœopathic Hospital would indeed have been a "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." In this the promoters of one Homœopathic Hospital, in which many who took much interest, and to which they subscribed, and promised substantial pecuniary aid, in the belief that the funds so raised were to be devoted to the establishment of a large Hospital, founded on a liberal basis, have been grievously disappointed, in consequence of a blind, headstrong policy, ruinous to the Institution as well as the Cause which every honest homœopath has at heart. You have, Sir, in some of your strictures on the management of the Institution to which I allude, been justly severe, but all to no purpose, it would appear, as the Board of Management in Golden Square seem to be unhappily influenced. Surely it is high time that the promise contained in Clause 13 of the "Report of the Committee" (published in the *Homœopathic Times*, vol. i., p. 593) were fulfilled.

"In a few months a public meeting of the subscribers to the Hospital will take place, and the Committee will be then prepared to resign the trust which has been committed to them; and they hope that they shall then have secured, by a course of wise and prudent management, the approval of their constituents. Your Committee would desire to place their resignation at once in the hands of the subscribers, but this could not be done at present without disadvantage to the Hospital; they, however, feel assured that this interim management of theirs will be agreed to and accepted in full confidence of the purity of their motives."

Nothing would give the dissatisfied subscribers to this Institution more gratification than the fulfilment of the promise, here held out. A "public meeting" and "resignation" is what many desire. The subscribers wish to know how their object has been carried out.

Can any Homœopathic Hospital expect to flourish, or advance its Cause, which numbers amongst its officers an author, whose productions assume "a questionable shape," and who affords our rancorous contemporary food for merited criticism, as the following extract from the *Lancet*, Sept. 21, 1850, shows:—

"The allopathic-homœopathic Dr. Calvert Holland again! This time the author comes in such 'a questionable shape,' that we scarcely know whether his allopathic or homœopathic tendencies predominate. At all events he fights under an allopathic flag, by dedicating his treatise to Sir James Clark. Whether this may, or may not, be a 'weak invention of the enemy,' we leave those to decide who know something of Dr. Holland's late flirtations with Homœopathy. We cannot help thinking, however, from a careful perusal of the work, that Dr. Holland will ere long recant and be ranged again on the side of common sense and legitimate medicine. At all events, it will be to Dr. Holland's credit to declare unequivocally for either allopathic medicine or homœopathic humbug; for he cannot be allowed longer to play the Macheath of the medical opera, without losing all claim to even a cursory notice.

Hosted by Google

"We have spoken severely of Dr. Holland's late works, because we have regarded them as not only unworthy of his former reputation, but as detrimental, in a high degree, to the respectability of the medical profession. We must not dismiss 'Practical Suggestions,' without once more condemning, in the most unqualified manner, the whole of that class of works which pander to the popular taste, at the expense of a noble profession."

It is too evident that such advocates of the homœopathic practice as the *Lancet* justly rebukes are its worst enemies, whose blind course of action for notoriety calls forth our pity and commiseration. Can it be true of a report so generally current, that most of the good and true men connected with Golden Square long to be freed from the dominion and thraldom of, what some call, "evil associates."?

Yours, etc.,

A Homœopath, not a New Hollander.

## DR. SCOFFERN'S PROCESS NOT POISONOUS.

We regret that "A Subscriber" who furnished us with the remarks which accompany Mr. Herapath's letter, should have omitted to send us Messrs. Smith and Charles' reply, which we have now much pleasure in inserting.—Ed.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

Sir,—In your journal of this day we find a letter headed "An Allopathic Acknowledgment of Infinitesimal Power." To establish his point, your correspondent introduces a letter from Mr. Herapath (published in the *Times* of the 14th inst.), in which he mentions the name of Dr. Scoffern, and speaks of the dangerous effects of small quantities of *Carbonate of Lead* constantly repeated.

Lest any one should suppose that Mr. Herapath's observations had reference to our process, we forwarded the following letter to the *Times*, which the Editor, with his usual courtesy, inserted on the 16th inst.; and we have now to request a similar favour at your hands, as you have admitted Mr. Herapath's.

*To the Editor of the Times.*

Sir,—We observed in your paper of this morning a letter from Mr. Herapath, of Bristol, headed "Poisoning by Lead." The instance which that gentleman cites, is wholly irrelevant to Dr. Scoffern's process, which, by a chemical necessity, precludes the existence of *Carbonate of Lead* in the products. *Carbonate of Lead* is the most poisonous form of that material, and it exists, more or less, in all the products of ordinary refineries. It does not and *cannot* (as shown in the Government Reports) exist in the products of Dr. Scoffern's process, seeing that the sulphurous acid he employs, unerringly converts every form of lead present into a sulphite, which is also shown by these Reports to be innocuous.

We are, Sir, your most obedient servants,

(Signed) Smith and Charles.

As you have introduced the subject of our patent process into your journal, you will not, we hope, deny us the justice of admitting the following extracts from the "returns," etc. relative to Dr. Scoffern's patent, ordered by the House of Commons on 14th August last:

"We think the inevitable conclusion to be drawn from the Reports fairly weighed, is, that goods made by Dr. Scoffern's process are free from the *slightest* risk of danger, while the goods made by the ordinary process are open to objection by those who consider that *infinitesimal* quantities of *Carbonate* or *Oxide of Lead* are injurious to health. [Coode and Co., page 13.]

"I must now conclude by repeating my conviction that, with common care and attention, sugar in a wholesale way may be made *free from Lead, and that the presence of traces of Sulphite of Lead*" [Dr. Gregory, Professor of Chemistry, University, Edinburgh, demonstrates, at page 15 of same 'returns,' that '*Sulphite of Lead* is as harmless as so much chalk,'] "in his treacle are of less consequence than the presence of traces of *Carbonate of Lead, which I believe to be very comm n in* all *treacle.*" [Professor Brande, page 16.]

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

Smith and Charles,

*Agent for Dr. Scoffern's Patent.*

London, Sept. 21, 1850.

LONDON: Printed by Thomas Harrild, of Albany Cottage, Sydenham, in the County of Kent, at his Printing Office, 1, and 1½, Dudley Court, in the Parish of St. Olave, Silver Street, in the City of London; and Published by Henry Renshaw, at the Office, 356, Strand, in the County of Middlesex.—*Saturday, September 28th*, 1850.

Hosted by Google

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.
Review of British and Foreign Medical Science and Literature.

"RESPICE, ASPICE, PROSPICE."—ST. BERNARD.

No. 62. Vol. II. ] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1850. [UNSTAMPED 3d. STAMPED 4d.

## Communications.

### THE HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL.

A GENERAL meeting of the subscribers to this Institution was held on Friday last, at the Hospital, 39, Bloomsbury Square, for the purpose of electing medical officers.

Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR, M.P., the President of the Institution, took the chair.

The advertisement convening the present meeting and the minutes of the last having been read—

The Noble CHAIRMAN said:—As the meeting was not a general meeting, but merely one for the election of medical officers, it would not be necessary for him to enter into the general affairs of the Institution; but as only that which related to the medical officers was part of the business of the day, he would confine his observations to alluding to the means which had been taken by the Board of Management to secure an efficient staff of medical gentlemen. A resolution was carried at the last meeting empowering the Board of Management to originate a Medical Council, for the medical management of the Hospital, for the first year. By that resolution, the Board of Management had the right to choose what medical gentlemen they thought fit, but instead of exercising that right, they had thought it prudent to take those whom the profession thought best qualified to fulfil the duties they would have to perform; and he hoped, by adopting that course, the Board had given general satisfaction. (Hear.) Notice was given by advertisement that the Hospital would be ready shortly for patients, and the opinion of the Medical Board was solicited, as to how many medical gentlemen would be required for the Hospital; and it was urged that six physicians and six surgeons would not be too many to discharge the duties which would come under the medical department, for although the funds were not sufficiently large to admit of taking many in-patients into the Hospital at present, yet the out-patients would be *immense*, as those applying to the various Homœopathic Institutions in London amounted to several thousands. He (the Chairman) would now call upon the meeting to make their choice of the medical gentlemen. The election would not be for the full complement, as would afterwards be explained. He would observe that, by Rule 18, all candidates for medical appointments must hold a degree or diploma from an University or College, or other recognised licensing body exacting a definite curriculum of study, and requiring personal examinations. Agreeably with that regulation, a joint committee was constituted to investigate the diplomas of the candidates, and they were found to be quite correct and highly favourable. He would now put the names of candidates to the meeting, and if any gentleman present had any objection to raise why any of them should not be elected, the present was the time to state it.

Mr. MONCK asked in what order the gentlemen would stand.

The CHAIRMAN said, the Medical Council had the subject under their consideration, but it was the general opinion that there should be no precedence. The election of the following gentlemen was then announced:—

PHYSICIANS.—James Chapman, Esq., M.A. of Cambridge, M.D. of Edinburgh; E. C. Chepmell, Esq., M.D. of Edinburgh; P. F. Curie, Esq., M.D. of Paris and Aberdeen; R. E. Dudgeon, Esq., M.D. of Edin-



Hosted by Google

burgh; H. V. Malan, Esq., M.A. and M.D. of Tubingen, Geneva, and Aberdeen; and M. Roth, Esq., M.D. of Pavia.

SURGEONS. — Thomas Engall, Esq., M.R.C.S. of London; J. Hands, Esq., M.R.C.S. of London; A. Henriques, Esq., B.L. and M.R.C.S. of London; H. Kelsall, Esq., F.R.C.S., and M.R.C.S. of London and M.D. of Glasgow; and D. Wilson, Esq., M.R.C.S. of Edinburgh.

Mr. SANDOZ said, that as a member of the Board of Management he might state that much care had been used and great difficulty experienced in obtaining suitable premises for the Hospital, and he thought they might congratulate themselves on having obtained such as they now had in their possession. (Hear.) He trusted they would serve all the purposes required of them. He would also state to the meeting that the Board of Management thought it would be expedient to have a resident house-surgeon, and as no gentleman had been elected to fill that situation, he had to ask for a vote of confidence in the Board of Management, giving them the power of appointing a gentleman to fill that office. No anxiety was felt at present to fill up the vacancy by the Board of Management, as they would be perfectly satisfied with the gentlemen just appointed. (Hear, hear.) At the same time he thought it desirable to state that the Board had, after full consideration, deemed it prudent that the full complement of medical officers should not now be elected, as they had an immediate prospect of other candidates offering themselves, whose eligibility for office, especially in connection with the practical school of teaching, might render them an acquisition to the Institution. They had not the slightest doubt but that the gentlemen would discharge their duties in the best possible manner. He thought he might congratulate the subscribers on the fact that the first step before they could move onward had been accomplished, by the appointment of the medical staff, as they would be wanted in the advancement of the internal arrangements of the Hospital. The worthy gentleman concluded by moving:—

"That the Board of Management be authorized to nominate and appoint a resident house-surgeon."

Mr. SUGDEN seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. MONCK wished to know whether it would be right to state the amount of annual subscriptions already obtained.

The CHAIRMAN said, he did not think it would be right, as the present was not a general meeting, but merely a special one, called for a special purpose.

Mr. SANDOZ said, that though there was no reason to complain, it would be right to state that more funds were required.

Dr. DUDGEON said, he wished to return thanks in the name of the gentlemen who had been elected, for the honour conferred upon them, and he could only say that they all would do their duty to the farthest extent of their power.

Mr. SUGDEN begged to propose a vote of thanks to Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., and in doing so he would wish to state that no one appeared to take more interest in the affairs of the Institution than his Lordship, for he was always at his post, and attended the committee and other meetings with the greatest regularity. Under these circumstances, he (Mr. Sugden) was confident the meeting would respond to the motion.

The resolution having been carried,

The CHAIRMAN rose to return thanks. He could testify that not only had the committee, but the sub-committee, been very active in conducting the affairs of the Hospital, and he was exceedingly happy to state that the greatest harmony prevailed among all parties. (Hear.) He begged to congratulate the subscribers on the high class of the gentlemen who had offered themselves. (Hear.) As for himself, he felt highly satisfied with them, and he had no doubt but that all present felt the same. (Hear.) He might state to the meeting that a correspondence had taken place between the Board of Management and the London Homœopathic Hospital on the

Hosted by Google

subject of an amalgamation of the two Institutions. It was thought advisable to obtain as large funds as possible to place the Institution on a proper footing in London; such being the object looked for by the amalgamation. But the London Homœopathic Board of Management demanded that the medical officers shoud be selected from the British Homœopathic Soeiety, stating that that provision was one of their rules, which they could not alter. Such being the case, all communication between the two had ended; but he wished them all the success in the world, believing, as he did, that they had the same motives as he and his colleagues had in view. The noble Chairman having again returned thanks, the meeting dissolved.

## OBSERVATIONS ON ALLOPATHIC AND HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT OF EVOLUTIONARY DISEASES.

By Dr. ROSENSTEIN.

EVOLUTIONARY diseases commonly do not often require medical assistance; however, it may occur that Nature falls short in her efforts, and the physician's aid is called for. This may be the case when the following phenomena present themselves during that period: 1. *Constipation.* 2. *Diarrhœa.* 3. *Eclampsia, convulsions, fits.* 4. Too great irritability and sensibility of the system. 5. Tardiness in protrusion of the teeth.

1. *Constipation*, like other infirmities, is engrafted upon the child through mismanagement in diet on the part of the mother or the nurse; the abuse of spices, of spirits, of artificial beverages. The daily use of strong coffee gives rise to many physical and moral sufferings. Coffee does not agree with every person; it inclines many to constipation, and lowness of spirits. A careful inquiry will show that peevishness of temper, and constipation in the child, proceed from the same cause.

*Purgatives*, either taken by the mother or given to the child, are but too often the cause of this complaint.

Dr. Harris Dunsford observes:—"Constipation appears to be in a great measure an artificial complaint in this country, for it is comparatively rare in other climates. But, in truth, the same may be said of many other diseases, which are evidently produced solely by medicine. One of the greatest evils of the old school is the constant use of aperients. It is impossible to reprobate in terms sufficiently strong the pernicious practice so generally prevalent in this country, of having recourse to laxative medicine on the least appearance of sluggishness of the bowels. Frightful are the numbers brought to an early grave by this violation of the laws of nature. The practice is commenced even from the earliest age; for no sooner is an infant born, than it is dosed with an aperient. As it grows, every ailment is laid to the charge of the unfortunate bowels; and these, by the repetitions of the aperient, become the more unruly, until at length the peristaltic action can only be forced by the most drastic purgatives. It is indeed quite time that this irrational treatment should be abandoned, and that organs, on the tranquil performance of whose functions health mainly depends, should not be thus stimulated to disease"

Dr. C. Hering* remarks:—"The first observation we have to make on this complaint is, that every one whose bowels are constipated may congratulate himself that he has no worse complaint." Whoever has paid attention to the subject, must be aware that nearly all persons who are disposed to costiveness grow very old, and remain strong to their deaths, if they do not commit suicide by taking aperient medicine. Every one who will make the following experiment upon a horse, or upon himself, will be convinced that our opposition to purging is well-founded. Let an individual take aperient medicines for a week, and however healthy he may have been, he will find that at the termination of this period he will discharge the most abominable things imaginable, particularly after *Jalap* and *Calomel.* Frequently we

* The Homœopathist, or Domestic Physician.

Hosted by Google

are able to judge from the nature of the secretions, what medicine has been administered. After *Salts*, the evacuations always smell like rotten eggs; after drastic gums, they are thin and watery; after *Mercury*, green; after *Magnesia* and *Rhubarb*, generally sour, etc. When we inquire into the cause of this purging, we find that all poisonous substances have a similar effect, and for this reason we may class the purgatives among the poisons. If we are desirous of rearing our children, we should spare our little ones as much suffering as possible. Simplicity in the preparation of food is absolutely requisite for the prolongation of life.

Man's palate should never be accustomed to spices, coffee, or spirits; they are in fact medicines, and their daily use engenders disease. There is no necessity to give indications for the use of our drugs: every homœopathist is sufficiently acquainted with their specific powers. In case of constipation, the following remedies, according to circumstances, answer every purpose: such are *Nux vomica, Bryonia alba, Veratrum album, Opium, Tinctura sulphuris, Lycopodium, Argilla, Calcarea carbonica, Zincum.* It may not be useless to observe, that the knowledge of antidotes is not only of much importance in a medical, but also in a dietetic point of view. All acids annul the action of *Aconit., Kali, Natrum,* and *Ammonium;* vinegar increases the medicinal action of *Belladonna;* milk increases also the medicinal power of *Sepia.* According to Düfresne,* potatoes heighten the actions of *Alumina.*

Asparagus, celery, and parsley affect the kidneys in a specific manner, and should therefore be prohibited during the treatment of the affections of those organs.

*Diarrhœa*, as an evolutionary disease, has scarcely ever been alluded to by ancient authors. Some, however, have paid more attention to the subject, particularly Lennert, Sauvage, Stoll. The treatment of this disease differs according to the country.

The French physicians have still their Broussaisian dogma at heart. Gastro-enterite is the point upon which everything hinges.

*Leeches*, rice-water, gum-water, are the principal remedies.

The American, English, and German physicians of the old school are more bold in their practice. They recommend *Calomel, Magnesia, Rhubarb, Valerian, Opium*, etc. Polypharmacy is still the order of the day, and simplicity of medication was never practised by the allopathist. There are many who consider it the best of all medicine to "do nothing, and let Nature take its own way;" but, unaided, Nature very often misses her aim.

Diarrhœa during dentition requires a more careful treatment than that of a common kind. A sudden check often proves fatal, and therefore all remedies which possess the qualities of checking bowel complaints suddenly, are objectionable on that ground.

*Opium*, the favourite remedy of the allopaths for diarrhœa, does much injury. Brande* says, fatal accidents are often ensuing from its careless administration and extensive employment in medicine.

R. Christison† observes: "It appears that very young children are often peculiarly sensible to the poisonous action of *Opium*, so that it is scarcely possible to use the most insignificant doses with safety. Sundelin states, in general terms, that extremely small doses are very dangerous to infants, on account of the rapidity of absorption. This opinion, which I have heard stated by various practitioners, is amply supported by the following cases:—An infant, three days old, got by mistake about the fourth part of a mixture containing ten drops of *Laudanum*. No medical man was called for eleven hours. At that time there was great somnolency and feebleness, but the child could be roused. The breathing very slow;‡ artificial respiration was resorted to, but without advantage. Dr.

* Bibliothèque Homœopathique de Génève, Oct. 1835.

* A Dictionary of Materia Medica, etc.

† A Treatise on Poisons, etc.

‡ Artificial respiration is no antidote to *Opium*.

Hosted by Google

Simson, of this city, lately administered three drops of *Laudanum* in a chalk mixture, for diarrhœa, to a stout child fourteen months old, this was followed by coma, convulsions, and death, in about six hours. Dr. Alison met with a case where an infant, a few weeks old, died with all the symptoms of poisoning with *Opium*, after receiving four drops of *Laudanum*, and that he has repeatedly seen unpleasantly deep sleep induced by only two drops."

Professor Lieber in America observes, "that the use of *Opium* prepares children for a future abuse of strong liquors."

The homœopathic remedies produce a prompt effect. There is no danger of overdoing the thing.

*Pulsatilla, Chamomilla, Merc. solub., Colocynth., Ferr. metall., Rhus, Sulph., Hep. sulph., Graphit., Calcar., Phosp.*, etc. Each remedy prescribed according to the law *similia similibus*, will be found highly useful.

3. *Eclampsia, Convulsions, Fits.*—The younger the child, the more disposed to the disease. Children of a nervous irritable temperament are more inclined to it, than those of a sanguineous character.

Experienced mothers and nurses are too well aware of the nature and danger of the malady. A slight convulsive movement of the face and of the eye are symptoms which indicate that a fit is coming on. These are characterised by a peculiar shrill cry, and convulsive movements of the body, either general or partial.

Schonlein* observes: "Three-fourths of the children who die in fits during nursing must be attributed to fright of the mother or nurse." This shows the great responsibility of mothers and nurses in committing errors in diet, whether in a physical or a moral point of view, as it may tend to affect the child immediately.

There are thousands of instances on record, that the milk has turned into poison, which killed the child, through the unpardonable fault of intoxication.

Convulsion left to Nature's own exertions, often passes off without evil consequences.

* Pathologie und Therapie, 2ter Theil, p. 105.

When medical assistance is called for, it will be found that it never renders that service which is expected.

A modern French author of the old school thus speaks of the fallacies of common therapeutics.

"You must have heard that the best way to prevent or cure convulsion, is to put a grain of salt on the point of the tongue. This sounds ridiculous, nevertheless, it implies a great truth; that more is to be gained by dietetics than by the apothecary's shop."

Derivatives, as leeches, mustard plasters, warm baths, are recommended during the attack. In the intervals, *Musk*, with *Oxide of Zinc*, injections of mixtures of *Asafœtida, Camphor.* Trousseau prescribes *Opium*; with what success, those only know who are daring enough to use such dangerous means.

We are convinced that the time is approaching that allopathy "will die away like the snuff of a candle, when the tallow has melted away in the socket."

The homœopathic school have administered successfully the following remedies:—

*Aconit., Belladonna, Hyosc., Cina, Rhus, Ars., Cuprum, Calcarea carb., Causticum, Stramon., Cicuta, Secale cornut., Stan., Zincum.*

4. *Febris à Dentitione irritativa.* — The word bespeaks its import, *febris*, from *fervere*, to burn, *februare*, to purify. Πυρετος, from Πυρ, fire, means variation in the animal heat, acceleration of pulse etc.

If the fever is too strong, some means must be used to calm the excitement. In this respect we find the common practice extremely deficient — leeches. *Calomel* may allay the fever; but at what expense. The body becomes exhausted in consequence of such severe remedies, and if the patient recovers, it is but a happy escape.

Homœopathic physicians are aware how easily febrile excitement is allayed by a dose of *Aconit., Chamomilla, Coffee, Belladonna*, etc. It is certainly very barbarous when persons submit to such a severe

Hosted by Google

treatment, and not adopt more lenient measures.

5. *Tardiness in protrusion of the teeth.*—The foolish practice of lancing the gums to make the teeth break through, shows only how little the allopath has studied the nature of the malady. Mechanical means will never be of any advantage in constitutional maladies; far more good is to be done in such cases by the repetition of a dose of *Calcarea*, etc.

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5TH, 1850.

It is, at last, our pleasing duty to announce, as most of our readers are probably aware, that the Hahnemann Hospital and, for the present, Clinical School only of Homœopathy will be opened on the 16th instant.

As will be seen from our columns of this week, a large and, it is to be hoped, most efficient medical staff has been elected to the important and onerous duties connected with this Institution.

From the well-known energy and experience of the men who have been elected, and their unceasing devotedness to the progress of Homœopathy, we have every confidence that they will all, with untiring zeal, endeavour not only to sustain the confidence that has been reposed in them, but will, by their professional skill and clinical instruction, make manifest to those who seek their aid, the invaluable treasures of the homœopathic therapeutics when properly applied in the cure of disease.

We assure them this is a no less grand than trying ordeal, for in proportion to the success or failures of the Hahnemann Hospital and Medical School will be, to a very considerable extent, the progress or retardation of the Cause in the British Empire.

We beg to remind them that they will be narrowly watched in their hospital practice, not only by anxious students and inquirers, but by rabid opponents in disguise, some of whom, as the introductory lectures of the opening allopathic schools of Tuesday last testify, have again commenced their fulminations against Homœopathy, which is effecting with gigantic strides the most wholesome reform in medical practice.

We will, in our next, address a few words to some of these gentlemen, and inquire whether they are fit and proper persons to be intrusted with the instruction of the rising generation of medical men—whether they are the proper guardians of youths who have just left the protecting care of their parental roof. The gross ignorance of some of these lecturers on the subject of Homœopathy, we were informed, was so disgraceful, as to put some of their youthful hearers, who had gained a domestic smattering of Homœopathy, to the blush; certain it was the orators had no boisterous plaudits awarded them, as on former days and times gone by, on their outbursts of vituperative eloquence.

We were not a little amused to hear that one of the *would-be* 'learned lecturers' felt so chagrined and disappointed at the frigid reception of his ineffective compilation of worthless tirade of invective, that he openly avowed his suspicion of his hearers being homœopathic inquirers. We trust this ominous and practical hint will be of essential service in removing the film which obstructs the mental vision of this wholesale inexpert plagiarist of German brains—whose vanity and ignorance are rendered still more pitiable from his unfortunate organization.

Their anathemas fell quite flat, except for the occasional shuffle of their colleague-lecturers, who happened to rejoice in the opportunity afforded them of warming their feet. The day was rather cold. Groups of these juvenile students, after the harangues they had listened to, entered into warm discussions concerning the merits of Homœopathy, and we were pleased to hear had determined to walk the London Homœopathic Hospitals, and judge for themselves. This is just what we knew would come to pass, and all we could desire. Truth will and must prevail.

Hosted by Google

## PROGRESS TOWARDS THE ADOPTION OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC LAW AS A THEORY OF CURE.

*(Continued from page 98.)*

*Drowsiness.*—"If any one is sleepy without an evident cause, he will by *Opium* be rendered surprisingly sprightly, lively, and vigilant."*

*Cutaneous Diseases, Scabies, Psoriasis, etc.*—"Dr. Graves gives a case of psoriasis on the lip, which having resisted all the treatment previously employed, yielded at last to *Cod-liver Oil* in full doses."†

"Dr. Marshall Hall published a note on its *(Cod-liver Oil)* beneficial action in chronic skin diseases .....Dr. Thomson gave it to several patients, but discontinued it on account of the eruptions which it appeared to produce upon the skin."‡ "Dr. Richter, of Wiesbaden, praises the *Oleum Jecoris Aselli,* not only for its beneficial results in scrofulous affections of the skin, but in inveterate cases of itch, and those arising from the abuse of mercury and other causes.....He remarks, that not unfrequently the favourable operation of the oil is first shown by an *increase* of the eruption, especially of those which in their nature approach to psora."§

*Scabies.*—"I have seen instances in which the eruption of scabies has been prolonged for months by a continuance in the use of the means which destroyed the original cause, viz., *Sulphur* ointment."‖

*Porrigo.*—"Heartsease *(Viola tricolor)* was in high repute for cutaneous eruptions generally, and particularly for those before us (porrigo), during the 16th and 17th centuries. It fell into disuse, but was revived by Dr. Störck. .... He asserts, that during the first eight days the eruption usually increases considerably.....but that when the medicine has been taken a fortnight, the scab or scurf begins to fall off in large scabs, leaving the skin clean."¶

* Brown's Elements of Medicine, § 246.

† Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, vol. xv. p. 309.

‡ Bennet on the Oleum Jecoris Aselli, p. 16.

§ Wilson on Diseases of the Skin.

‖ Bennet, Op. cit., p. 154.

¶ Good's Study of Medicine, vol. iv., p. 492.

*Cancer.*—"The smelters of copper in Cornwall and Wales.....much exposed to the vapours of *Arsenic,* are sometimes attacked with cancer in the scrotum..... ....*Arsenious Acid* has been long employed in cases of cancer, and has certainly done more to improve the ulceration and give it a disposition to contract and heal, than any other external application." *

*Strangury.*—"In vesical retention, owing to spasm, several of the *Terebinthinate* oils have been employed with great advantage. .....In spasm of the urethra, the internal medicines that may be said to act immediately are *Opiates* and *Turpentines.*" †

"Dr. Home found that large doses of *Turpentine* brought on the strangury in women.....Strangury is the frequent effect of *Spirit of Turpentine* taken for some time." ‡

It has been already remarked, that one cause why the operation of the homœopathic law is not discerned in the cures which take place in the ordinary practice of medicine is, that the physiological effects of medicines, that is, their effects upon the healthy body, is a subject comparatively but little known in the established school of medicine; no direct and systematic experiments having ever been made on this subject before those made by Hahnemann. The descriptions given in the common works on the Materia Medica of the physiological actions of medicines are meagre, unsatisfactory, and conflicting. Occasionally, striking cases of cure presented themselves to me, that could not be explained by anything to be found in these works of the physiological actions of the medicines employed. My interest being now excited in this subject, as I contemplated it as the theme of an academical thesis, I procured the Materia Medica of Hahnemann, for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, from his experiments the relation of the physiological to the therapeutic action of drugs, as employed in the ordinary practice of medicine; and parti-

* Thomson's London Dispensatory, pp. 195—107.

† Good, Op. cit.

‡ Hunter, Op. cit. vol. ii., p. 275.

Hosted by Google

cularly how far the *similia similibus* principle of cure applied, when medicines were administered in the ordinary way. In the following cases of cure, I compared the symptoms cured with the symptoms given by Hahnemann, as the effects of the remedy employed when administered to persons in health, and in every instance the correspondence was perfect. The symptoms and diseases produced by the medicines agreed in all respects with those for which they were recommended as curative; these symptoms and diseases being, in fact, those in which I found they were commonly employed by homœopathists in their practice, on the very ground of the similarity of the symptoms produced by them to those of the disease.

*Arsenic.*—The value of *Arsenic* in intermittent fevers is well known to homœopathic physicians. With regard to the comparative efficacy of *Quinine* and *Arsenic*, Boudin found *Arsenic* often successful in cases which resisted *Quinine*. 188 cases (of different periodical types), which had not undergone previous treatment, were cured by *Arsenic*; 57 cases, which resisted *Quinine*, yielded to *Arsenic*; and 13 only, which resisted *Arsenic*, yielded to *Quinine*. The following extract from Boudin, bearing on the subject of the dose and its repetition, is interesting:—"Being convinced," says he, "of the poisonous influences of such doses as one-eighth to one-half of a grain of *Arsenious Acid*, I have applied myself to discover if it be not possible to preserve its therapeutic efficacy, by a smaller dose.....I am assured by successive trials, repeated with a similar result by many physicians in Marseilles, that *Arsenious Acid* preserves in the dose of a 120th part of a grain all its medicinal energy, not only in the treatment of marsh fever, but also in many other diseases. I have obtained by *a single dose* of a 120th part of a grain, the removal of fevers which had previously resisted *Sulphate of Quinine*.*

*Belladonna.*—Dr. Osborne states that, "*Belladonna* has proved itself to possess, in every instance, without exception, the property of causing an immediate cessation of migratory pains along the muscles, from joint to joint. It acts like a charm both in acute and chronic cases. Its efficacy is confined to the pains which shoot along the direction of the muscles, and which resemble in character the sensations of excessive muscular fatigue." * This description accurately applies to the rheumatic pains which *Belladonna* occasions.†

*Carbonate of Ammonia.*—"Dr. Bodenius says he is convinced of the specific virtues of *Carbonate of Ammonia* in scarlet fever. Both the smooth and the miliary varieties, and those characterised by severe affection of the throat and glands, were treated thus."‡

Dr. Peart recommends *Carbonate of Ammonia*, as a sort of specific for the disease (Scarlatina maligna).§ "Whatever be the theory of its *modus operandi*, the amount of practical evidence of its (*Carbonate of*

* Review of Boudin on Marsh Fever.—Brit. and For. Med. Rev., No. xxviii, p. 74.

*Note.*—From Boudin's success with single doses of *Arsenic*, and from the following extract regarding Dr. Pfeufer's (of Heidelberg) success with single doses of *Quinine*, an important lesson is deducible regarding the inexpediency of frequent repetition of the dose of a well-adapted homœopathic remedy. "Dr. Pfeufer states he has had much opportunity of treating this disease, and was formerly in the habit of prescribing from fifteen to twenty grains in divided doses in the intervals of the paroxysms.....The number of patients having greatly increased during the bivouacs consequent upon the revolutionary disturbances, the expense of so much *Quinine* was found a serious consideration; and he determined to try whether by a different mode of administration less might not suffice.....He finds, indeed, not only that the expense may be vastly diminished, but the cure expedited and rendered more certain by administering *a single ten-grain dose*.....on a day free of fever. This dose is well borne; none of the inconveniences which result from the long-continued use of small doses, or the tinnitus, giddiness, etc., produced by very large ones, presenting themselves. The subsequent attack is weaker, and its successors still more so, the convalescent remaining in hospital from four to eight days. A tabular view of the particulars of thirty-four cases so treated is given."—*Brit. and For. Med.-Chir. Rev.*, April, 1850.

* Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, vol. i., p. 26.

† Mat. Med. Pur. *Bellad.*, sec. 964, etc.

‡ Brit. and For. Med. Rev., No. xxxiii., p. 224.

§ Maunsell and Evanson on Diseases of Children, vol. iv., p. 459.

Hosted by Google

*Ammonia)* value in scarlatina is very great." * The *modus operandi* of this very valuable and truly homœopathic remedy in malignant scarlet fever is at once apparent, by a reference to the proving of it by Hahnemann. Among other symptoms of *Carbonate of Ammonia*, are the following:—

The whole upper part of the body is red, as if covered with scarlatina.

Rash on the left side of the neck and the left lower arm.

Pimples of the size of a millet-grain on the nape of the neck and on the forearms.

Pain in the throat during deglutition, as if the right tonsil were swollen.

Swelling of the tonsils, with difficult deglutition.

Head feels bloated and burning; next morning the face is covered with spots, as if scarlatina would break out.

*Charcoal.*—Sir Henry Marsh has found newly-burnt *Charcoal*, in fine powder, remarkably effectual in flatulent distension of the stomach after meals.†

The following symptoms were produced in the proving of *Wood Charcoal* on the healthy body:—

Bloated abdomen after dinner.

When eating and drinking he feels as if the abdomen would burst open.

Sensation of tightness and fulness in the stomach.

Sense of pressure in the region of the stomach, going off after emission of flatulence, attended with rumbling in the abdomen, etc.

*Iodine.*—Painting the external surface of the throat with the *Tincture of Iodine* is strongly recommended by Mr. Copeman, who gives two cases in which it appeared to be of much benefit.‡ *Iodine* is the active ingredient in burnt sponge, which is a principal homœopathic remedy in croup.

*Ipecacuan.* — Cases are given by Dr. Osborne and Mr. Trevor to illustrate the efficacy of *Ipecacuan* in hæmorrhage from the womb. Nauseating doses are not required; one grain of the powder every quarter of an hour, or every half hour, being sufficient.* Mr. Higginbottom also has found *Ipecacuan* of great value in uterine hæmorrhage. In one case it succeeded in arresting the hæmorrhage after *Ergot* had failed.† *Ipecacuan* is a much-valued homœopathic remedy in flooding from the womb, more especially in flooding after delivery.

*Nux Vomica.—Strychnia* and *Nux Vomica* have frequently proved curative in chorea.‡ *Nux Vomica* in minute doses is spoken of as "a specific" for the vomiting of pregnant women.§ Dr. G. Bird relates a case of chronic vomiting, accompanied with other urgent dyspeptic symptoms, and attended with copious deposit of phosphates in the urine, which yielded very satisfactorily to *Nux Vomica*. *Nux Vomica* has been found of especial benefit in "constipation from want of tone in the muscular coat of the bowels, in the aged or paralytic."‖ "Mr. Millor regards *Nux Vomica* as almost specific in pyrosis, from functional disorder of the stomach. In pyrosis from organic causes it is very useful. In almost all cases of dyspepsia, not complicated with inflammation of the mucous membrane, but where the stomach is obviously debilitated, as evinced by pain and distension after eating, he exhibits the *Nux*."¶ . . . . In each and all of the above-mentioned cases *Nux Vomica* acts homœopathically, and is familiarly employed in every one of them in homœopathic practice.

*Sulphuric Acid.*—"A bad case of acidity and heartburn during pregnancy, which resisted all other remedies, yielded to *Elixir of Vitriol*."** *Sulphuric Acid* is a very valuable homœopathic remedy in obstinate

* Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, vol. xii., p. 29.

† Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, vol. xiv., p. 391.

‡ Brit. and For. Med. Rev., No. xxxiv., p. 557.

* Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, vol. i., pp. 27—32.

† Braithwaite, vol. xii., p. 172.

‡ Braithwaite, vol. iv. and xii., p. 46.

§ Braithwaite, vol. iii., p. 169.

‖ Braithwaite, vol. xiii., p. 102.

¶ Medical Gazette, March 4th, 1837.

** Heberden's Commentaries, p. 454.

Hosted by Google

cases of acidity, particularly in acid vomiting.

In my next paper I shall relate some early homœopathic experiments.

Glasgow, Sept. 27, 1850. W. R. B.

## Correspondence.

### LETTER FROM DR. STRONG.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

Sir,—It occurred to me last July to propose the subject of Homœopathy for epistolary discussion, in a corresponding club, of which I am a member; partly with the view of enlightening the members respecting this great discovery, but likewise in order to test the extent to which Hahnemann's doctrine had spread at this period of time among the educated classes, and with what degree of favour it was received. The club consists of six ladies and five gentlemen, scattered throughout England, and but little known to each other; thus offering a wide field and a fair criterion for my purpose. The subject was propounded in the following terms:—"*Is the hostility of many of the regularly constituted faculty an argument against that mode of curing disease, entitled Homœopathy; or is Samuel Hahnemann, the discoverer, fairly to be considered a public benefactor?*"

L. D.—"In the absence of personal experience, my reply can be only a conjecture, that Homœopathy with Mesmerism, Hydropathy, and a multitude of similar and recent introductions, will not stand the test of a century's experience. The strict diet enforced upon homœopathic patients is highly beneficial, and alone would cure the majority of diseases; and, unlike most other fashionable systems, it has the negative merit of being harmless."

E. J., Esq. (formerly in extensive practice).—"An unbiassed opinion of its truth and practicability can scarcely yet be expected from the regular faculty, until time or a more exact exposition of its principles give a wider field for the investigation of its pretensions. This reputed science has not yet been ushered into the notice of the public with that openness and candour by which new discoveries in science and art are invariably accompanied; nor have its professors been distinguished by that fairness and liberality of feeling towards those of the older faith, which would secure for them and their discoveries a more generous and tolerant inquiry than is usually accorded to the thousand and one systems by which the history of medicine has been marked. Still, in the collision of educated minds, facts could be educed and information elicited, more than sufficient to neutralize the error and mysticism which surround Hahnemann's opinions and practice."

J. E.—"In merely glancing at the system of Homœopathy, there is assuredly much to allure and captivate. If an inhabitant of some favoured region, in which pain and sickness were happily unknown, should visit our earth, and be successively introduced into the laboratories or studies of a practitioner of the old school and of a homœopathic physician, or into the chambers of invalids subjected to these different modes of treatment, how might we suppose him to be affected? The first would present to his astonished gaze a vast assemblage of remedies (improperly so called), consisting of divers coloured mixtures, green, pink, and blue, surrounded with formidable-shaped balls and boluses, which might seem to him more like contrivances for torture, ingenious devices to effect death by poison or suffocation, than a calm and benevolent attempt to relieve pain or prevent dissolution. The pallid victim of medical art, sinking under the weight of remedies, might perhaps have just breath enough remaining to inform the amazed inquirer, that all this was but the usual method employed for the restoration of health; but the stranger would probably think, though he might not venture to *express* such an opinion, that were so improbable a result attained, a few additional months of life would be dearly purchased by so much previous pain and suffering. Then introduce our visitor to the apparatus of a skilful practitioner on the homœopathic system, how charming would the contrast

Hosted by Google

appear! The elegant cases, the tiny bottles, the sweet-tasted globules, the infantile doses prescribed—all might seem the very poetry of medicine—the *beau idéal* of physic—the precursor of the final extinction and annihilation of the healing art! If condemned to tarry in our world and to share its vicissitudes, can we doubt to which system the stranger would give his support?

"We have the highest authority for believing that a time is to arrive, when the amount of pain and sickness, from which we now suffer, will be materially decreased, and at length become altogether unknown. This, as well as other blessings to be expected in this world's better state of existence, will, it is probable, be accomplished by human instrumentality. Possibly the system under discussion may be one of the means employed to bring about this important change. A system so attractive in its application, so simple in its nature, so innoxious in its effects, may well be conceived an appropriate means of accomplishing this end."

E. S.—"Any system of medical treatment that makes mortality smaller and the duration of illness shorter, must be viewed as highly beneficial to humanity. The statistics of sixty-four of the most celebrated hospitals in Europe show that the average mortality under the old medical treatment is nine per cent., and the mean duration of disease twenty-nine days; while the results from the homœopathic institutions at Vienna, Munich, and elsewhere, show an average mortality of only four per cent., and a mean duration of illness of twenty-one days. It is thus plain that many have already had occasion to thank HAHNEMANN for the cure of their ailments; and when at a future day the practice of Homœopathy shall be universally adopted, the human race at large will undoubtedly with one voice acknowledge this gifted German as mankind's great benefactor."

Rev. J. D. H.—"The fairest field and freest play ought to be conceded to a theory which comes forward as the result of careful and extensive experiment. I am of opinion that, until the pretensions of his system shall be disproved by evidence stronger than that by which they are supported, Hahnemann *is* fairly entitled to be regarded among the benefactors of his race—and, if they should ultimately prevail, among the greatest."

Dr. R. F. (physician to a county hospital).—"The opposition of the mass of the regularly-constituted faculty, founded on the study and practice of medicine for so many hundred years, must surely be an argument against the introduction of so novel a practice as Hahnemann's. We cannot enter into the discussion here, but a case like poor Malibran's is sufficient to show the folly of trusting to infinitesimal doses in a case like hers—one of inflammation. Hahnemann, in endeavouring to teach moderation and temperance in diet, etc., is entitled to much praise. Let the system be established firmly, and then his doses of medicine would do as well as any other, because, in fact, people would not require physic, and his globules would at least be innocuous."

E. G.—"It would seem scarcely fair to regard the opposition of even many of the members of such an enlightened body of men as those constituting the faculty may be presumed to be, to a system which militates against the established rules of medical science, as affording decisive evidence against such a system. It belongs so much to the nature of man to feel incredulously as to the truth of every new idea started by a single individual without the pale of their own *clique*, and contrary to all the opinions and practice of those eminent within it—a certain jealousy which aids in blinding the eyes, and impedes the just weighing of its advantages and disadvantages—that we would not lay too important stress on their opinions respecting such a subject. The numerous instances on record in which Homœopathy appears to have been successful, pronounce against those who would entirely disdain its virtues, and forbid us to deny to its discoverer a large share of public gratitude."

Hosted by Google

F. E. T. and F. E., Esqs., are silent upon this subject.

It is only fair to state that nearly all the above parties were compelled "to put in their answers," without a single work on Homœopathy coming within their reach; the ordinary encyclopædias, etc., containing no mention of Hahnemann or his writings.

*Corollary.*—Of the eleven persons—

Two offered no opinion, probably from ignorance or want of books.

Two wrote against Homœopathy, evidently from ignorance also.

Five were more or less in its favour. Add to these,

Two, the proposer of the subject and myself. Yours, etc.

GEO. STRONG, M.D.

---

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—Should you consider the enclosed case of sufficient interest, and worth inserting, it is at your service.

I am, Sir, obediently yours,

Upper Clapon, DR. FISCHER.

Sept. 18, 1850.

---

Mr. S., confectioner, Stoke Newington aged thirty-seven, has been from youth subject to asthma, and for the last nine months confined to his bed, suffering from a severe cough, with hemorrhage of the lungs; had been under allopathic treatment, but received no benefit, and was ultimately prepared for the worst, his medical attendant declaring "nothing more could be done for him."

I first saw him on the night of the 2nd of August, suffering from general prostration, and so excessively weak as to be unable to turn in the bed without assistance. Continual vomiting of blood, produced by each fit of coughing. Fever, with chilliness; pulse quick, intermittent; entire loss of appetite; clammy taste. Constipation two days; much pain in the stomach and abdomen; soreness and constriction in the chest. On coughing, complained of acute pain in the back.

*Prescription.—Phos.* 3, four globules, twelve doses; one every two hours.

Saw him on the morning of the 3rd, found he had passed a restless night. Cough easier, pain in the abdomen increased, vomiting of blood ceased.

*Prescription.—Bryonia* 3, dose as before.

Aug. 4th. Bowels relieved, symptoms improved. Medicine continued.

Aug. 5th. Considerable improvement; appetite better.

*Prescription. — Bryonia* 30, four globules, twelve doses; one dose three times a day.

Aug. 7th. I found he had been out of bed some hours. Cough much easier.

*Bryonia* twice a day.

Aug. 12th. Complains of acidity; stomach somewhat disordered; tongue coated.

*Prescription — Bryonia* 100, four globules to twelve doses; one dose every other day.

Aug. 17th. Symptoms removed.

*Prescription—Phos. Ac.* 30, one dose every night.

From this time he has rapidly improved in strength; and on the 9th of September returned to his usual business.

---

## Miscellaneous.

BELIEF.—Were we to believe nothing but what we could comprehend, not only our stock of knowledge in all the branches of learning would be shrunk up to nothing, but even the affairs of common life could not be carried on. *Tucker.*

ANIMAL ELECTRICITY.—The sum of the series of experiments proves that the electric current alone has the power, according to the direction of its action on a nerve, of exciting separately contractions or sensations. When this current is long continued, no effect is produced; but it may be again excited on passing the current in a contrary direction; and this current is that which possesses the power of arousing the irritability of a nerve, however weak it may be, above all other stimulating agents. These conclusions in turn prove that the mode of action of the electric current on the nerves, is in some degree analogous to the unknown force which calls the nervous system into play.—*Chambers's Journal.*

Hosted by Google

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.
Review of British and Foreign Medical Science and Literature.

"RESPICE, ASPICE, PROSPICE."—ST. BERNARD.

No. 63. Vol. II. ] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1850. [UNSTAMPED 3d. STAMPED 4d.

## Communications.

### DISPENSARY PRACTICE, WITH CLINICAL COMMENTS.

By EDWARD C. CHEPMELL, M.D., Edin.

*(Continued from page 116.)*

CASE XIV.

PLEURODYNE SUCCEEDING MECHANICAL INJURY OF THE FIBROUS AND LIGAMENTOUS TISSUES OF THE LEFT SIDE.

Islington Homœopathic Dispensary, 4th March, 1846.

ALFRED B——s, a labourer, aged twenty-four, of bilious-sanguine temperament, with light hair and eyes, dark swarthy complexion, and hasty temper, states that, about seven months ago, he fell down with a heavy load of barrels, which came in contact with the left lower ribs, causing much contusion at the time. Ever since he has complained of aching and catching pains in that side, more especially at the end of a deep inspiration. The aching pain is slightly relieved by pressure, and extends from the sixth rib downwards. Within the last few days it has become so severe that he has been compelled to give up work. There is no dulness on percussion, and the respiration is normal.

Appetite indifferent; tongue covered with a white coat; thirst; aching in the left shoulder; bowels regular.

Feels very dull and heavy; sleep unrefreshing; alternation of heats and chills for the last few days; pulse 100, full.

*Prescription.—Aconitum*, 2 drops, 3rd dilution, and *Bryonia*, 2 drops, 3rd dilution, in doses of a sixth part alternately every four hours.

To keep his bed.

Diet, gum-water; toast and water.

March 5th. Has lost the catching pain, and the aching is less urgent. To-day he complains of beating and throbbing in the affected side; pulse less frequent; no appetite.

*Prescription.*—The same medicines as yesterday.

Diet as before.

March 6th. Is better to-day; appetite returning; tongue much cleaner. The *heats* and *chills* still continue. Pulse about 88, of good strength.

*Prescription. — Arsenicum Album*, 2 drops, 3rd dilution; a sixth part every four hours.

Diet, light arrow-root, to be gradually increased in quantity; toast and water.

To get up to-morrow.

*Clin. Obs.—Arsenicum*, on account of the intermittent febrile symptoms. The fever which the pathogenetic effects of *China* simulate is caused by *marsh-miasmata*. This medicine will generally be found of little use in those intermittents which owe their origin to other morbific causes.

March 8th. Sends word that he continues to improve, and that the heats and chills have subsided.

*Prescription.—Arsenicum Album*, 3 globules, 12th dilution, dry, in one dose.

March 12th. Has felt much better, and is able to come to the Dispensary to-day.

The aching pains, which are slight, have moved higher up, and are chiefly felt in the left mammary region. There has been no recurrence of the heats and chills. Pulse 84. Has returned to his ordinary diet and occupation.

*Prescription.—Sulphur*, 3 globules, 30th dilution, dry, in one dose.

March 31st. For the last two days has complained of palpitation at the heart, with aching in the lumbar region; otherwise he



Hosted by Google

is in good health, and the pains in the side are now very slight. Tongue rather pale; pulse 80; bowels regular.

*Prescription.—Bryonia Alba*, 3 globules, 30th dilution, dry.

April 17th. Feels quite well, and has experienced no pain for the last few days; pulse 72, regular, and of good strength.

*Prescription.— Rhus Toxicodendron*, 3 globules, 30th dilution, dry.

*Clin, Obs.—Rhus Tox.* was exhibited with a view to the exciting cause; viz., a violent strain upon the muscular and ligamentous fibres. This remedy has much resemblance to *Arnica* in its effects, and is chiefly indicated in those cases where *tension*, rather than *contusion*, has been sustained by the parts affected, as in strains and sprains of various kinds; and also is generally the more suitable remedy in the chronic stages of those disorders which supervene upon mechanical injury, no matter how caused. Like *Arnica*, it may be administered locally, when indicated, in recent accidents, in the form of the diluted mother tincture. It must, however, be remembered that its mother tincture is much stronger than that of *Arnica*, and, consequently, requires greater dilution. From 15 to 20, 30, and even 40 parts of water to 1 of tincture, will be required, according to the urgency of the case and the individual constitution.

### Case XV.

### Acute Pleurisy.

May 8th. This patient had continued very well, when he caught cold a few days ago at the close of a hard day's work. Soon after he began to experience aching and catching pains in both sides, worse in the left, which have gradually increased. These pains are now rather urgent, and are chiefly felt during motion or at the end of a deep inspiration, and at times seem to go through the chest. Tongue white-coated; no appetite; much thirst; skin hot; pulse 96, full; respiration hurried, with immobility of the lower ribs of the side principally affected.

Percussion-sound dull on the left side of the chest, anteriorly, laterally, posteriorly, and inferiorly. The dulness is more remarkable posteriorly, from the angle of the scapula downwards. Breathing very indistinct, and becoming gradually inaudible in the more dependent portions of the left lung; vocal resonance much impaired. There is very slight, if any, dulness in the right lung, and the respiration appears, with the exception of very trifling indistinctness, normal.

*Prescription.—Aconitum*, 2 drops, 3rd dilution, and *Bryonia Alba*, 2 drops, 3rd dilution; in doses of a sixth part alternately every four hours.

Diet, toast and water.

To keep his bed.

May 10th. Is less feverish, and feels more comfortable. Pain in the sides less urgent, and he can lie occasionally on the right side. There is slight improvement in the breathing, which is more distinct and less rapid. The dulness upon percussion still continues, but it has not extended. Thirst diminished; skin moister; no appetite; tongue still coated; pulse about 88, not quite so full.

*Prescription.—Bryonia Alba*, 2 drops, 3rd dilution; a sixth every four hours.

Diet, toast and water, and gum-water.

To sit up to-morrow for a short time, if the improvement continues, every precaution being taken to prevent a chill.

May 12th. Has had two very good nights, and the improvement has continued. To-day there is less pain in the sides, and he can lie for a much longer time upon the right side. The dulness in the left back is less, and the vesicular murmur is beginning to be heard. Has now a loose cough, which causes little inconvenience, followed by expectoration of whitish liquid mucus. With the exception of a few mucous *râles*, the respiration is normal throughout the right lung and remaining portions of the left.

Tongue white-coated; throat rather sore, with slight redness of the mucous membrane; no appetite; still thirsty; skin moist; bowels slightly relaxed; dejections rather loose and liquid. Pulse 84, of good strength.

Hosted by Google

*Prescription.* — *Sulphur*, 2 drops, 5th dilution, in doses of a sixth part every four hours.

Diet as before, with a little weak arrow-root when the appetite returns.

*Clin. Obs.*—*Sulphur* was administered, to act upon the serous membranes of the chest, the mucous membrane of the bowels, and also upon the skin. It is one of the best remedies to give at this stage of *pleuritis*, to promote the absorption of the effused serum and lymph; directly, by acting upon the absorbents of the *pleuræ*, and indirectly, by increasing the activity of the cutaneous exhalents.

May 14th. Since taking the *Sulphur*, he has been in a profuse perspiration, which still continues, and which very much relieved him. The dulness has diminished, and the respiration is fast improving. Tongue less coated; throat no longer sore; appetite returning; thirst subsiding; pulse 80; bowels regular; feels stronger.

*Prescription.* — *Sulphur*, 2 drops, 5th dilution; a sixth part morning, noon, and night.

Diet. Arrow-root; sago; weak cocoa.

To keep his bed whilst the perspiration continues profuse.

May 17th. Whilst taking the *Sulphur*, the perspiration continued profuse, espesially after the first four doses; since which it has gradually subsided. He got up yesterday, and went about the house. To-day he is up, and feels quite well, with the exception of not having recovered his usual strength. Tongue cleaner; appetite increasing; no thirst; skin cool; pulse about 76, regular, and of good strength.

He can now lie in any position; respiration clear on both sides; percussion yields a normal sound.

*Prescription.*—No medicine.

Diet. A gradual return to his ordinary diet.

May 19th. Has had no return of pain since the 17th. Feels quite well, and is able to come to the Dispensary to-day. Appetite natural; tongue nearly clean; digestive functions normal; bowels regular; pulse 70, of natural strength. Auscultation and percussion normal.

*Prescription*—*Sulphur*, 3 globules, 12th dilution, dry, in one dose.

A few days afterwards this patient returned to his work, and, when heard of, five or six months afterwards, he had continued in the enjoyment of good health.

## PROFESSIONAL GRATITUDE.

### HOMŒOPATHY IN HUNGARY.

*Extract from a Letter of a Hungarian Physician to Dr. Roth.*

"I MAKE use of your advice, and study diligently Homœopathy, and I inform you with great delight that I have made many successful cures by this treatment. I have reason to think of you, being particularly thankful that I was fortunate enough to make a perfect cure in a terrible case concerning a very dear member of my family, through means you induced me to examine.

"My sister-in-law had a severe attack of blood-coughing, and any assistance was useless; this lasted for three weeks. You can imagine in what anxiety I was, and with what haste I opened every letter, always expecting better news. But in vain; the disease was daily getting worse. At last I sent her from here *Aconite*, and requested my brother (who is a celebrated allopathic physician) to give this to her according to the prescribed rules. Imagine my joy, as the obstinate allopathist informs me that, to his greatest astonishment, the cough, the oppression of the chest, etc., etc., ceased, and he begs for further prescriptions. All the symptoms indicated *Nux*, which I sent, and since then the patient feels quite restored.

"I consider her indebted to you for her life, and thank you in the name of my brothers and sisters. I feel it the most agreeable duty, if I could in some way compensate you.

"Here I prescribe exclusively only homœopathically now, and even in intermittent fevers, which occur now very frequently, I make no use of *Quinine*, as formerly.

18th September, 1850.

Hosted by Google

## PROGRESS OF PUBLIC OPINION IN FAVOUR OF HOMŒOPATHY.

HABITUAL readers of the public journals of Great Britain are soon made aware of the changes, the modifications, or the progress of opinion on any subject of public interest. The public press has not frequently, and indeed only at rare intervals, adverted to our method of therapeutics. Sometimes a contemptuous allusion, or an illustration in the way of the *argumentum ex absurdo*, have occurred in the daily or weekly papers. Occasionally, articles in favour of Homœopathy have been inserted; but the time has now come for the open and avowed investigation of the grounds on which Homœopathy rests for acceptance with the public, and permanent establishment hereafter. The independent press, as may be judged from the editorial article of the *British Banner*, will see that justice and fair play are allowed us.

We are well content with such spectators, auditors, umpires. The tears of Ballard will be more frequent, unless, indeed, even he should consent to receive evidence, and to believe on evidence; and then we shall find him a student at our schools and hospitals.

We hope that our colleagues, in town and country, will see the necessity of co-operating with the *Homœopathic Times*, by sending us communications, and any particulars of interest in relation to the conflict between our school and the old one. It is incumbent on them, above all, to promote our circulation. We now give the disinterested notice of the *British Banner* of last Wednesday.—ED.

### "HOMŒOPATHY.

"When, most unintentionally, we were drawn into some brief remarks upon the subject of Homœopathy, we little anticipated that we were to raise such a conflagration as that which now blazes around us. The subject increases in interest and importance at every step. Already some valuable letters have appeared, and many more have been received by us. We have, we think, manifested laudable moderation in our previous discussions, and although we have been supposed, even by many of the homœopathists themselves, to have declared for the principle of Homœopathy, in point of fact, we have not done so. We have only contended for justice to the New School, insisting that a sufficient case has been made out for serious inquiry, and that it is deeply incumbent on the medical world to give due consideration to the general subject, and on the world at large to exercise their private judgment in the matter. We have stated, that many facts have come before us of the effects, real or supposed, attendant upon the homœopathic practice, which we feel bound to believe, whatever difficulties may attend our credence in the principle of *similia similibus curantur*. We have further protested against the insult, abuse, and calumny, which allopathic writers have heaped upon the homœopathists. Before us is the Prospectus of the New Hahnemann Hospital, Bloomsbury-square, which has for its patrons His Excellency Chevalier Bunsen, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of Prussia, a man of exalted parts and Christian principle, as his masterly book, published some years ago in England, demonstrates—His Grace the Duke of Hamilton, the Right Hon. the Earl of Wilton, the Right Hon. the Earl of Shrewsbury; and for its President Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P. Again, we think something is due to an Institution for the medical offices of which we find such candidates as Drs. Chapman, Chepmell, Curie, Dudgeon, Kelsall, Malan, Roth, and Messrs. Engall, Hands, Henriques, and Wilson. From a body of documents before us, it is demonstrated that the bulk of these gentlemen have received a first-rate medical education on the established allopathic system—gentlemen, it may be, who, without* renouncing allopathy in its own place, have adopted the principle of Homœopathy, which they have practised with the most abundant success, in cases to which they deem it peculiarly applicable. We say, we think

* We may merely note that this would not be admitted by any true disciple of Hahnemann, viz., the practising on both systems.—ED. HOM. TIMES.

Hosted by Google

something is due to such an Institution. That something has been refused by the literary chiefs of allopathy, and for that something we mean to contend, and have not the slightest doubt, that, with disinterested and intelligent Englishmen for a jury, by the time we shall have finished our plea, we shall carry a verdict with damages against the defamatory declamations of the *Lancet*, and all others in the same calumnious category. Having entered upon the subject, we shall go through with it. We know not how a portion of our space, for a week or two, can be better occupied, during the absence of all parliamentary demands upon us.

"We are not a little gratified at having been the means of calling forth one whom we deem the most competent unprofessional man in Great Britain to deal with the question,—James Silk Buckingham, Esq.,—who has honoured us with a letter, which constitutes the most interesting document upon the subject it has ever been our lot to read,—so abounding in fact, so pregnant with reason, so clear, so eloquent, so impressive, and so convincing. That letter alone constitutes the best popular defence of the general system that has yet met our eye, and richly merits what it will extensively receive, the attention of reflecting men. We have in type another letter of great ability, from Dr. Laurie, of Dunstable, in reply to the *Lancet*; we have also an article on a remarkably interesting and important correspondence which recently took place between the Board of Guardians of the Honiton Union and the Poor-law Board, on the subject of the District Surgeon, who for eight years has practised Homœopathy with unusual success, but who, nevertheless, has been compelled by the Board, either to return to exclusive allopathy, or resign his situation! This matter we shall set forth, in all its fulness of fact and of interest, next week, together with the admirable defence which the Surgeon has made, both of his principle and his practice. In the mean time, we commend to every reader the letter of Mr. Buckingham.

*To the Editor of the British Banner.*

"SIR,—I have read with the deepest interest your able and impartial article on Homœopathy, in the last number of your widely-extended and deservedly-influential Journal; and, seeing the manner in which the opponents of this system exert every nerve to destroy its credit, and thus to obstruct its progress among mankind, I feel it a solemn duty, as one of the many thousands who have derived unspeakable benefits from its use, to endeavour to neutralize these attempts of its enemies, by briefly describing the facts of which I have myself been the subject, as well as what I have witnessed in others; in the hope that by so doing, the cause of truth in science, and of humanity in the abatement of disease and suffering, may be in some degree promoted by such a course.

In the year 1830, I happened to be with my family at Paris, and there met the late Dr. John Borthwick Gilchrist, the well-known Oriental linguist, and Professor of Eastern Languages, for many years engaged in preparing pupils in Hindustanee for the East India Company's service. He was then bordering on seventy years of age; but, after a long and active life remarkably free from illness, he had become the victim of some disease, which rapidly exhausted his strength, reduced his size, and brought him to such a state of imbecility, that he was in his second childhood; his eyes protruding, his under-lip fallen, his hands tremulous and paralysed, and his memory and consciousness so obscured that he could recognise no one except his affectionate wife, whose attention was such that she scarcely ever left his presence. During all the period of his suffering, the best medical advice that money could procure, in London and in Paris, was had for him, but all without avail; and when, with some difficulty, he was removed to Brussels, we expected that the next intelligence we should receive of him would be that of his death.

"About six months after this, in the spring of 1831, while walking in Piccadilly, near the Doctor's usual residence in Clarges-street, I met, with as much astonishment as pleasure, the same Dr. Gilchrist, walking erect, with firm and healthy step, his person filled out to its former size, and his whole aspect more full of strength, activity, and vigour, than I had ever before seen him in his best days,—for I had known him several years before his illness. In accosting him, I expressed my surprise and delight, and asked him to what cause was to be

Hosted by Google

attributed his almost miraculous resurrection from what appeared to us the brink of the grave, to his present happy condition? He replied, that when at Brussels he had been placed under the homœopathic treatment by a physician there, and his recovery was as rapid as it was effectual, astonishing all his friends as well as himself. He asked me if I had ever read anything on the subject of this new system, to which I replied in the negative; when he told me that he felt so grateful for his cure, that he had determined to write a pamphlet on his case, which he afterwards sent me, and which I read with deep interest; but I regret to say, that, in my frequent wanderings since then, this pamphlet has been lost; and I cannot, therefore, refer to it for any details.

"In 1837, on resigning my seat in Parliament I made a visit to the United States of America, for the double purpose of giving my Lectures on the Countries of the Oriental World, and acquiring all the information I could respecting the institutions and condition of the Great Republic. We landed at New York in October; and my public labours commencing immediately, they were followed up so incessantly, that the continued excitement of the throat, from much and loud speaking, and the extreme variability of the climate, brought on so severe an attack of bronchitis, that I was obliged to suspend my labours altogether. I had recourse to the best medical advice of the city; and, after the treatment prescribed by three separate physicians in succession, each persons of the largest practice, I derived so little benefit, that I entertained the resolution of abandoning my original intention of journeying through the country, and returning to England, from an impression that, owing to my peculiar liability to quinseyed sore throat (with which I had been afflicted on four different occasions in England and in India, and each of such severity as to excite the greatest alarm for my safety), added to the trying nature of a North American climate, and its severe cold in winter, there was great danger of my sacrificing my life, if I persisted in my public labours under such circumstances as these.

"At this conjuncture of affairs, a clergyman of my acquaintance called on me to invite me to dine with him, which I felt obliged to decline, from the state of my health (wasting night-perspirations having accompanied this inflammation of the throat, and greatly reduced my strength), when he asked me if I knew anything of the homœopathic treatment, and whether I should be willing to try it. I remembered the case of Dr. Gilchrist; and though from that period, 1830, to the year of this interview, 1837, I had had no serious ailment, requiring medical advice, so that I had had no occasion to have recourse to any change of system, I felt strongly disposed now to try it. To this, indeed, I was greatly encouraged by the many proofs which this clerical friend adduced, of the efficacy of the homœopathic treatment in cases similar to my own, once in his own person, and several times in that of his friends.

In the course of the same evening, he brought to me Dr. Vanderburgh, a gentleman born and educated in New York, descended from one of the old families of the original Dutch settlers there, and for many years one of the most eminent and successful physicians of the allopathic school, but now as extensive a practitioner of Homœopathy. This gentleman, then about fifty years of age, had, from severe professional labour and the effects of a trying climate, fallen into a state of consumption, a disease more prevalent, perhaps, in the Northern States of America than in any part of the world; and was so reduced in strength by the ravages of this disease, which wes manifested in its worst forms, that neither he himself nor any of his friends entertained the least hope of his recovery. At length one of his relatives advised him to give Homœopathy at least a trial, as all hope from every other source was gone; to which he replied, with as much of indignation as his strength would admit, that he would never so far stain his professional reputation as to encourage this "humbug," and that he would rather die than submit to be deluded by such "arrant quackery." In his case, as in most similar ones, these terms were applied in utter ignorance of all the works written on the subject; the pride of professional eminence, and the indolence and aversion to innovation, so common to almost all professors of established systems, preventing his taking the only rational course of carefully examining a thing before condemning it. The near approach of death, however, and the quickened sense of duty which that solemn hour begets, induced him to rescind his former inconsiderate refusal. He submitted to homœopathic treatment, and in six months he was gradually, but steadily and substantially, restored to his former state of health. As might have been expected in a conscientions man, he soon felt that

Hosted by Google

it was his duty to study and practise a system from whence he had derived so much benefit, and he issued notices to his former friends and patients accordingly; when such was the confidence in his sincerity and skill, that ultimately his practice became larger than ever; and, at the period of his calling on me, which was about a year after his recovery, he had a practice which kept him in constant motion from early in the morning till late at night, and was as vigorous and healthy a man in all respects as any person of his age in the whole city.

"Dr. Vanderburgh commenced his duties with me, by a long, careful, and patient examination of the history and progress of my disease, and. having satisfied himself on the minutest matters of symptoms, diet, etc., he took from his pocket medicine-box some of those globules—the smallness of which is made the subject of so much ridicule by those who ought to know that much smaller globules than even these, which float invisibly in the air, and can neither be seen, handled, weighed, tasted, nor felt, are powerful enough to convey pestilence from one region to another across the widest oceans; and that the poisoned arrows of the Indians, and the bite of the scorpion, the cobra, and other venomous animals, will kill the strongest man with smaller globules of poison than any that are administered by homœopathists; and to *cure* need hardly require larger quantities than to *kill*—I am free to confess, however, that having. through all my previous life, seen medicine administered in copious draughts, and bulky pills, and habitually associating quantity with force, I at first felt a little incredulous as to the power of such an apparently simple agency to remove so confirmed and severe a disease as that from which I was then suffering; and, therefore, I had no active faith in the efficacy of the remedy applied.

A few days were, however, quite sufficient to prove its salutary effects; and, without any other change than that of ceasing to take the larger pills and copious draughts prescribed by the regular faculty, and substituting for them the smaller globules of *Belladonna, Bryonia,* and *Sulphur*, in highly-diluted forms, and in succession at intervals of several hours apart for each separate medicine, and of two days between each change from the first to the second, and the second to the third, I was in three weeks restored to perfect health, my night-perspirations ceased, my strength and appetite returned, and my throat was rendered so sound, and my voice so clear, that I speedily resumed my labours. From that time till I quitted America, at the close of 1840, I passed three years of severe labour in giving public lectures or speaking at public meetings, almost every evening, from one to two hours at each time, and to audiences varying from 500 to 2,000 each; and in the daytime, either travelling from town to town, or visiting the institutions and establishments of the country; enduring all the vicissitudes of weather, sometimes melting beneath the heat of Philadelphia, with the thermometer at 104°, or braving the cold of Boston, with the thermometer 8° below zero; traversing the mountains of the Alleghanies, the swamps of Virginia and Carolina; sleepnig in log-huts in the forest among the wild Indians; driving in open waggons across the prairies of Illinois, or sleeping on the decks of steamboats along the sedgy banks of the Mississippi; from Canada in the north to New Orleans in the south, and from the borders of the Atlantic in the east to the banks of the Missouri in the west; enjoying during all this period almost uninterrupted health, and removing every symptom of disease as soon as it appeared, by the prompt and timely application of homœopathic remedies.

It would fill every column of your paper, ample as is its space, if I were to narrate to you the scores of cases well known to me in the circle of my immediate friends and acquaintances, as cured by Homœopathy, when the allopathic physicians and surgeons had effected no benefit by their treatment, to say nothing of the cases of which I have heard through the testimony of others. But it will, perhaps, be sufficient to say, that from that period to this, now thirteen years ago, from 1837 to 1850, we have used no other remedies than homœopathic ones in my own family, and that we never, at any period of our lives, enjoyed better general health; though age and hard labour have begun to mark their traces on me more visibly than before; but when a man approaches towards his seventieth year, he cannot reasonably expect not to feel the advance of that weakness and infirmity which is inseparable from such a stage of his existence.

I most cordially rejoice, therefore, to see the establishment of Homœopathic Hospitals in London, and I hope to live to see them increase throughout the country. The interests and the prejudices of established systems and their professors, have always opposed with great vio-

Hosted by Google

lence the introduction of any improvements which oblige them to renounce their favourite theories, and begin to learn new ones. Their pride of intellect revolts at any admission of their ignorance; and, in the self-sufficiency of their wisdom, they claim to be infallible, and treat all innovators as "humbugs" and "quacks." Their very phraseology betokens their anger, and their anger is proof of their illiberality. This is not peculiar, however, to the professors of medicine; it is common to almost all established systems and their teachers,—and the reason is in each case the same. All such changes have a tendency to excite alarm in them as to their pecuniary interests; and this being, with the majority of mankind, the tests by which they try every proposed innovation, it is hailed as a good if it will put money in their pockets, it is denounced as an evil if it is thought likely to abstract it from them. This test will solve many a problem in politics, as well as in science. The parties who believe, whether rightly or wrongly, that the pecuniary interests of their class will be benefited by any innovations, hail them as blessings; those who fear that such interests will suffer, dread them as curses; and each party acts accordingly. But science and the interests of humanity ought, at least, to rise superior to such grovelling tests as these. The progress of Homœopathy—of Mesmerism—of Hydropathy—of Hypnotism, will not only lessen the amount of human suffering, by curing existing diseases more rapidly, and by less painful processes than before, but will bring about such a change in the habits of mankind, by encouraging temperance, bathing, ventilation, open-air exercise, simple diet, early hours, and other great restoratives of natural health and strength, as to prevent the existence of many diseases, now unhappily too prevalent from the mere violation of Nature's simplest laws; and if, thereby, mankind are saved from the drenching system of bleedings, blisterings, vomitings, and purgings, with all their accompaniments of nausea aud disgust, and can at the same time keep a large family in perfect health at an expense of 5*l.* a year instead of 50*l.*, the pecuniary loss to the medical profession may be considerable, just as the advance of temperance lessens the gains of brewers and distillers, gin-palaces and beer-houses, and as the electric telegraph has led to the discharge of all the officials who were paid to superintend the working of the old semaphore between London and Portsmouth, which has just been taken down by orders of the Admiralty, aud just as the change from war to peace leads to the dismissal of soldiers and sailors; yet the general good cannot fail to be promoted by every improvement that shall lessen the necessity for much medicine, and abate the cost of its administration; and on this ground the public will ultimately view this question, leaving the medical profession to shift for themselves, as all other parties are compelled to do when their services are no longer needed.

"J. S. BUCKINGHAM.

"St. John's Wood."

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12TH, 1850.

IN our last we briefly noticed the fact, that several of the lecturers of the allopathic schools had alluded to Homœopathy in no measured terms of invective, and we then promised to review some of these gentlemen's remarks; but, on reflection, we believe the best answer that we can give to their silly and marvellously stupid assertions—the best field we can offer for the instruction of the Lankesters, Halls, Aldises, Dorringtons, Ballards, *et hoc genus omne*, will be the wide scope of observation and statistical results that will shortly be presented to them in the practice of the Hahnemann Hospital, to the wards of which we have no doubt they will find ready access. We should feel ashamed that one of our junior tyros should, after six months' instruction, escape from us with a tithe of the intellectual darkness displayed by many of these lecturers in their addresses at the opening of their respective schools. To do full justice to their incomprehensible ignorance and virulence, would require more space than we can possibly afford. There is something, however, so very preposterous in the illogical harangues and manifest *non sequiturs* of these sages, that we cannot allow them to pass altogether unnoticed.

If the specimens we are enabled to select from the reports of their *orations* in the allopathic journals, be an average of the intellectual calibre of their authors and their method of imparting knowledge, we pity the victims who are doomed, for five or six months out of the twelve for three or four years, to listen to such instructors.

Dr. E. Lankester, M.D., of Heidelberg, *extra*-Licentiate of the College of Physicians, and lecturer on Materia Medica and Botany at the school adjoining St. George's Hospital, treats his hearers with a medley of the most singular character that it has ever been our misfortune to read;

Hosted by Google

and if he will allow us to decide for him on the propriety of his having had the honour to deliver the introductory lecture, we beg to assure him that, in this instance, the "custom would have been more honoured in the breach than the observance."

Let it not be imagined that we class all the introductory lectures delivered on the 1st of October, 1850, in the same category with those we have felt it our duty to censure. We would except, along with others, the gentlemanly and valuable address of that accomplished surgeon Bransby Cooper, at Guy's, who seemed, with several of his brethren on that day (singular to say, most of them surgeons), to comprehend what an introductory address to students ought to be. We recommend the gentlemen we have named to read the sensible remarks and invaluable advice of a scholar and a gentleman, as it may be of service to them hereafter.

Mr. Bransby Cooper, like a wise and good surgeon, fully acknowledges the difficulties connected with an introductory lecture, and is "fully sensible of the importance of everything which is undertaken being well accomplished."

He says: "I am aware that it is no easy matter to place before my hearers (particularly those who are now for the first time entering into their professional career) an abstract of the studies and duties to which the medical student is called upon to devote himself; to point out the means whereby difficulties may be surmounted, and the general course of application and conduct most likely to lead to ultimate success."

That Bransby Cooper comprehends what ought to be the leading features of an introductory lecture, and that he has fulfilled his task like a man of sense and a gentleman, practitioners, and students to whose attention we especially commend an attentive perusal of this lecture, will readily discover. There is a striking contrast between the sterling advice of this practical man and the flippant, pompous, ill-arranged, and contradictory nonsense of Dr. Lankester, whose subject-matter is not only perfectly unintelligible to the first year's student, but to most seniors and practitioners in medicine. However, the Heidelberg graduate shall speak for himself and then we will leave our readers to decide upon his eligibility for the important duties of a lecturer at the school presided over by that justly-celebrated surgeon Mr. Lane.

Dr. Lankester says: "My object will be rather to give the student a bird's-eye glimpse of the country over which he has to travel, and a few directions and warnings to help him on his way, than to afford to the qualified practitioner *any* information in which he could find interest or instruction." How far the Doctor has succeeded in his "object" we will leave to the decision of others. He says: "The profession of medicine involves in its practice the same principles that we find involved in all other human occupations." He then goes on to tell us that he could illustrate his position "by a thousand instances." "I could show you," he observes, "that, by the application of a knowledge of chemistry, the humble occupation of the maker of matches to procure artificial light had been converted into an important branch of national manufactures." "I might allude to the lowly occupation of knitting, as having been developed, by a knowledge of physical laws, into the great textile manufactures of Britain, which now supply almost the whole world with clothing." "But this will suffice for illustration." So be it, Doctor. "If, then, man has obtained such great results by the application of physical laws to the lower departments of human industry, how much greater results may we anticipate from the same research, and the same application of laws, in pursuits which deal with the complicated phenomena of life." So that Dr. Lankester would lead us to infer that a knowledge of the physical laws employed, in lucifer-dipping, and, at *Lancaster* in canvas and coarse linen manufactures, would enable us to weave a physiology applicable to the laws of vital phenomena! This is indeed an age of wonders!!

Do not let us misrepresent the Doctor

Hosted by Google

however, for we think he answers the difficult question himself, and fairly points out the difference between the "physical laws' which concern a lucifer-match maker, a stocking weaver, a canvas manufacturer, and a *human* physiologist.

He says: "The exercise of the medical profession differs not so much in kind as in degree from the other occupations of human life, and the degree in which it differs is measured by the complication of the phenomena presented by the human frame, as compared with any other set of physical or vital phenomena. IT IS IN THIS COMPLICATION THAT WE DISCOVER THE CAUSE OF THE COMPARATIVELY LOW CONDITION OF PHYSIOLOGY AS A SCIENCE."

Yes, Doctor, you have now spoken the truth, so that after all there does appear to your own understanding to be a *vital* difference between the "physical laws" called into action in the lucifer trade, knitting, and the *physiology* of "complicated vital phenomena."

After discoursing somewhat ambiguously concerning physiology, the Doctor tells the anxious pupils, to whom such jargon must not only be bewildering, but positively worse than useless, that "the special function of the medical man, the duty which has given him a place in every civilized society, is to convert the pathological (diseased) state or condition of the human frame into a physiological (healthy) one; and where this cannot be done, to seek to produce conditions in which life may be prolonged." To effect this, he informs his hearers that it is essential to know "both in what health and in what disease consist."

In the same breath almost, however, he singularly adds: "That the medical man *will ever know*, in all their fulness, in what health and disease consist, may perhaps be *doubted*, but the man WHO EMBRACES THE MEDICAL PROFESSION, IS BOUND BY THE MOST SACRED OBLIGATIONS TO NEGLECT NO SOURCE OF INFORMATION, WHETHER FROM TESTIMONY OR EXPERIENCE, TO ASSIST HIS JUDGMENTS ON HEALTH OR DISEASE, TO GUIDE HIM IN THE USE OF MEANS TO MAINTAIN THE ONE AND ARREST THE OTHER."

This confession and advice to his pupils, which we have no doubt they will store up, our readers will admit, is honest enough, and requires no comment. Why does Dr. E. Lankester, then, dare to discourse concerning Homœopathy, a science of which he evidently knows nothing, in the following strain: "It is to this beneficial tendency (the power of Nature) that we may ascribe the cures of the self-styled homœopathic practitioner, rather than to the infinitesimal nonentities which they dignify with the name of remedies.

"How, then, are we to be guided in the administration of remedies? You will be told by experience, and experience alone. But what experience? Surely, not merely the experience of cure. In this word experience lies the grand source of fallacy in all erroneous systems of medicine, and the modern quackeries of Hydropathy, Homœopathy and the like. If we confine ourselves to mere results, and agree to regard the termination of disease as proof that whatever has been administered is the curative agent, *then we must* give credit to the infinitesimal doses of the homœopath." We should like to know what further evidence of the superiority of any system of medical treatment Dr. Lankester could desire than the superior statistics of results. Even Dr. J. C. Hall, who delivered the introductory address at the Sheffield Medical Institution, also a virulent opponent to Homœopathy, admits the value of a system of medical treatment to be established from "*the same result being obtained in many similar cases.*" Yet would it be believed that the same Dr. Hall denominates *Homœopathy*, which has over and over again manifested these results, "*that double-distilled essence of humbug and quackery.*" Is it not strange, after these extraordinary admissions, that men have wilfully shut their eyes, and are determined to be blind to a grand truth—an invaluable discovery—in medical science affecting humanity?

Mr. Dorrington, who delivered an in-

Hosted by Google

augural address at the Chatham-street School of Medicine, Manchester, exhibits a most singular reason for disapproving of Homœopathy, and of "orthodox practitioners meeting in consultation homœopathists," because, says he, "such cannot *fail* to shake the confidence of students in the principles and practice of legitimate medicine, diminish their salutary repugnance to empirics, and empiricism, lessen their *esprit de corps*, and break down in their minds the line of demarcation between truth and falsehood, honesty and knavery."

Dr. Aldis, to whom we would earnestly commend the speedy adoption of his own quotation,

"Begin, be bold, and venture to be wise,"

seems to dread the homœopathic progress in another point of view.

He says: "What! has the name of Hospital become desecrated? Is that establishment, which has in some countries been named the house of God, to become a receptacle for homœopathic trickery? Are the old hospitals and dispensaries to languish for want of funds, to be wasted for such a purpose?" Surely, after these specimens of puerile absurdity, our readers will exclaim, that with these medical philosophers common sense has run riot. Such is but a moderate sample of the inexplicable ravings of some of our allopathic brethren, who seem to look upon homœopathists, who are successfully endeavouring, with untiring industry and talent, to arrest disease and lessen the amount of human suffering, as if they were the greatest foes to their fellow-beings that ever trod this earth. Surely, this state of insane antagonism cannot be permitted to endure much longer. Numerous practitioners and students are already inquiring into the truth of Homœopathy, and, before it be too late, we would implore our opponents, if they desire to be handed down to posterity as benefactors to their species, to listen to the voice of Hahnemann. "*Refute*," says he, "*these truths, if you can, by showing a still more efficacious, certain, and agreeable method than mine: refute them not by words, of which we have already too many.*

"But if experience should prove to you, as it has done to me, that my method is the best, make use of it to save your fellow-creatures, and give the glory of it to God."

Remember, at the same time, gentlemen, the task Hahnemann has enjoined upon you, before you undertake the experiment He has given you a challenge ever since 1817, and which you, strange to say, have never accepted.

It is as follows:—

"I ask of you, *most urgently*, to judge Homœopathy by its results.

"Take a case, of course one for which a homœopathic remedy has already been discovered, note down all its perceptible symptoms in the manner which has been taught in the Organon, and with a correctness with which the author of Homœopathy shall be perfectly satisfied; apply that drug which shall be perfectly homœopathic to all the symptoms, the dose being of the size prescribed in the Organon, and avoiding all those heterogeneous influences which might disturb the action of the drug, and if, under these circumstances, the drug does not afford speedy and efficient help, then publish the failure to the world in a manner which shall make it impossible for me to deny the homœopathicity of the drug, and the correctness of your proceedings, and the Author o! Homœopathy will stand confounded and convicted.

"*But do not resort to deception. Every fraud is sooner or later made manifest and stigmatized.*"

## Correspondence.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

Sir,—Should you consider the following cases of sufficient interest for the pages of your popular and instructive journal, they are at your service. The authoress possesses a medical mind and diagnostic power of no ordinary stamp, as I think the relation of her cases will prove. It is much to be desired that an equal amount

Hosted by Google

of energy were displayed by the lay public generally, then indeed would we cease to hear of half-and-half homœopathists, whose wavering and flirtations inflict so much injury upon the rise and progress of the new law of healing. The medical profession even would have no reason to be jealous of the accession of a few Mrs. Ferrands into their ranks, seeing the allopaths are proud to acknowledge the scientific skill and pathological acumen of a Madame Boivin, in Paris.

It is only by a great number of successful results, backed up by a vigorous energy, that the "pressure from without" will tell in bringing about a rapid reform in medicine, and the full recognition of Homœopathy by our obdurate opponents.

Faithfully yours,

D. WILSON.

Brook Street, Oct. 7th, 1850.

---

Mrs. Ferrand writes as follows:—

MY DEAR SIR,—I cannot resist forwarding you three cases of what I feel to be a wonderful proof of the power of Homœopathy. You may give the full name and address, if you please.

CASE I.

James Daniels, a child of five years of age, had been ill for four weeks, when I returned home after an absence of five weeks. On inquiring what was his malady, I was told that it was supposed by the then medical man to be typhus fever. The child was so alarmingly ill that other medical advice was called in. I requested this gentleman to write me his opinion of the case. He did so (he is reputed to be very clever); his opinion was as follows: "Subacute inflammation of the bowels and of the mucous membrane of the bowels and stomach." The child continued in the utmost danger, and was allowed no food, but unfermented biscuits soaked in chicken-broth (very weak), for SEVENTEEN days, at which time both medical men told the father that recovery was *impossible*, and that the child could not live more than a few hours, and *gave up the case.* I was then requested to try if I could, with the aid of Homœopathy, do anything for the little sufferer; the father candidly owning that he *only permitted* me to give him *homœopathic* medicine, *because he was pronounced incurable.* I visited the child. I found him emaciated to a *perfect shadow*, restless, blue round the mouth, eyes sunk; pulse 150, and very feeble; a constant picking of the nose, and incessant diarrhœa of stringy mucus; the child was sensible, but so exhausted as to be unable to answer any questions. Having had much experience of children and of sickness generally, I was led to imagine from minute inquiry that the "inflammation," etc., supposed to be the cause of his expected death, was the effect of something else, and not an *original* affection, and I considered these were all the symptoms of worm fever present. I therefore determined, in the first instance, to endeavour to stop the diarrhœa, from which the child was sinking. I administered *Cham.*, 3 globules, 30th potency, in six teaspoonfuls of water; one to be given every quarter of an hour, until some effect was produced. The *second* dose *took effect;* the diarrhœa, which had been *incessant*, stopped. The period was then lengthened for administering the medicine; for *two hours* the bowels remained perfectly undisturbed. The remainder of the *Cham.* was given, one every four hours; at which time the child had marvellously *rallied*, and the diarrhœa stopped. I had ordered him strong beef-tea every hour, but only one tablespoonful at a time. After twenty-four hours had elapsed from my first seeing him, which was on Friday, June 28th, 1850, I gave him 2 globules of *Cina*, dry on the tongue. He was much improved during this day, Saturday, the 29th. On Sunday morning, the 30th, the father came up to the Rectory, by eight o'clock in the morning, to say that the child had passed a most comfortable night, and that he saw him picking at something *in his mouth*, and on examination saw it was a *large worm*, which he pulled gently out of his throat, and of thirteen or fourteen inches in length. From that day he mended in health. I did indeed rejoice at this marvellous recovery. He took

Hosted by Google

nothing but *Cham.* 2, 12th dilution after—one globule at a time, at an interval of four days. He is perfectly well, is as *robust* as ever, and is another added to the many triumphs of *Homœopathy, when all else has failed.*

The father is a shoemaker, residing in my parish, and would attest this case, if necessary.

CASE II.

Mary Ann Trumpeter, a child, two years and three months old, had repeatedly been attacked with slight inflammation of the lungs. On Sunday, the 30th, I was requested to go to this child at nine o'clock in the morning. The child was apparently gasping for life; pulse so rapid that to count it was utterly impossible, respirations 64; perfectly insensible to all around; the countenance quite livid; nose drawn in; a cold sweat on the forehead; loud mucous râle, and, in fact, every appearance of a speedy termination to its sufferings.—Several persons were present, and amongst them a woman whose occupation is to nurse the sick and dying. Her first words, on my entering, were, "It is of no use—this child is dying." I administered *Aconite in Tincture*, 2 drops, 5th dilution, in ten teaspoonfuls of water, one teaspoonful every five minutes. At the expiration of *twenty* minutes, after taking four doses, there was a manifest change in the pulse and breathing, though the former still remained too quick for me to count. I then left, desiring the medicine to be given only every half-hour until my return. At half-past twelve I again saw the child; the pulse had greatly improved,—was then 153; breathing 40; countenance less haggard; mucous râle lessened, as the child had *then* power to *cough*, and so loosen the phlegm. I gave *Phosphorus*, 1 globule, 12th potency, dry on the tongue, desiring that at an interval of one hour, the *Aconite Mixture* should be again given. I saw the child at four o'clock, when it was so wonderfully better as to be able to speak to me. Pulse 120. I repeated *Phosphorus*, 1 globule, 30th dilution, and desired that at ten at night one more teaspoonful of the *Aconite* should be administered. The next morning I left home, but prior to my leaving, the aunt of the child, who had watched it all night, came up to my house. She told me that, after the administration of the *Aconite* at ten, the child had fallen into a sweet sleep and profuse perspiration; that she had awoke at seven, convalescent! She quickly recovered, and is now quite strong and well.

CASE III.

Henry Fairhead, a boy, eight years old, was taken on the 3rd July with violent diarrhœa and vomiting, and was under the regular medical attendant of the family. The vomiting ceased after two days, but the diarrhœa continued every hour during the day, and frequently during the night, for three weeks; the medical man not being able to stop it with *Opium*, *Chalk Mixture*, etc., etc. At that time the father came to my house, and entreated to have some homœopathic medicine; the boy had become so weakened as to be unable to walk without support. *Chamomilla*, 18th dilution, was given, 3 globules, in six teaspoonfuls of water, one every three hours; and this single remedy effected that which had been found impossible to arrest. At the time of the administration of the *Cham.*, the evacuations had become involuntary. His recovery was rapid.

I could give many more cases, but these are enough to prove that, even in the hands of a non-medical person, who has a knowledge of disease and a *perception* of symptoms, that this wonderful medical discovery is one of the greatest blessings of this our day.

GEORGINA FERRAND,
Tunstall Rectory,
Oct. 1, 1850. Woodbridge, Suffolk.

---

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

WE have before us the *Quarterly Journal of Mesmerism*, and as the passage quoted below is indicative of the increasing influence of Homœopathy, we are desirous of introducing it to the notice of the readers of the *Homœopathic Times*. Dr. Elliotson thus writes, in his answer to Dr. Todd, of King's College, respecting a case of epilepsy cured by mesmerism, and which this

Hosted by Google

gentleman had considered one of imposture, and afterwards could not credit as cured :— "The boy had no hysterical paroxysms induced by mesmerism, but most tranquil sleep-waking; *and if such had been induced, why should they be declared beforehand calculated to prevent the cure of hysteria. Dr. Todd ought to know that the best remedy for vomiting is frequently an emetic; the best remedy for diarrhœa is frequently a cathartic; the best remedy for hemorrhage is frequently the abstraction of blood.*" Bravo, Dr. Elliotson! We look anxiously for the result of the learned Doctor's trial of Homœopathy; for that he is in a transition state we have not the least doubt, if, indeed, he be not actually treating some of his cases by that system already. Again we assert his openness of character and the firmness with which he will assert his conviction, arrived at by a long, cautious observation. Would that the same spirit would animate some of the secret homœopaths as led him to relinquish friends, the esteem of Europe, and professional emolument, at the call of a principle! There is too little self-denial, a lack of moral courage, an obedience to the hateful doctrine of expediency, that has ruined nations, and would ruin an individual enterprise, were it not for the overwrought energy of the few. The timeserver is ever the canker-worm that gnaws most vitally, because admitted most closely, at the heart of any cause. It has grown common for a man to stand forth and abuse Homœopathy, whilst he practises it in the closet—to revile, yet make use of its power; perhaps the chemist is in league, and the patients deceived with medicines tinctured brown with spirit-colouring, or red with anchusa. Others again, and these in high places, glory in an eclectic system, and now Allopathy, now Homœopathy, or a mixture of both, is proclaimed, and yet we wonder at allopathic virulence. Well may we be accused of using large doses such as an allopath would shrink from, of *Calomel*, etc., in the form of homœopathic powders. Would that they could better recognise the duty they owe to society, to contemporary inquirers, to future generations, and, throwing aside the double garb, embrace Homœopathy, firmly and unflinchingly, as the great and comprehensive law of therapeutics, apart from all sordid, timid motives, the ties of so-called friendship, and the admiration of the crowd, in the full assurance that the sacrifice of self at the altar of Truth will not be without its reward, even in this world. Herein lies the difference between the avaricious quack, who covets your pelf, and the self-denying, self-confident lover of truth; and that such is really the case, we have only to look around at this moment at many now in extensive and lucrative practice, who relinquished or lost all in obedience to such a line of duty. Is it honourable or honest to a noble profession, to conduct a large dispensary through two generations on homœopathic principles, whilst Allopathy gains the credit of better cures and more enduring than itself can perform, whilst patients go away with the belief that they are treated in the old way, and uphold the tottering walls of Allopathy with homœopathic cures? Yet such exist.

With regard to Mesmerism, we trust the visit of Dr. Ennemoser has not been without result in tending to modify the present allopathic system of mesmerism, the induction of somnambulic disease, of that revulsion of the system called clairvoyance, or some other abnormal state incompatible with health, and coexistent with a susceptibility too frequently inconvenient and hazardous. Let mesmerists read the Organon; let them consider that their agent cures homœopathically in diseases which it is also, as all other medicinal powers, capable of producing, and then the present system of operating for thirty minutes and even more, sometimes repeated twice in the day, will grow more rational, and will fall into its due homœopathic relation to disease, for the artificial magnet removes its similarities by application for one minute to the tip of a patient's finger.

M.R.C.S.

LONDON: Printed by THOMAS HARRILD, of Albany Cottage, Sydenham, in the County of Kent, at his Printing Office, 1, and 1½, Dudley Court, in the Parish of St. Olave, Silver Street, in the City of London; and Published by HENRY RENSHAW, at the Office, 356, Strand, in the County of Middlesex.—*Saturday, October 12th*, 1850.

Hosted by Google

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.
Review of British and Foreign Medical Science and Literature.

"RESPICE, ASPICE, PROSPICE."—St. Bernard.

No. 64. Vol. II.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1850. [Unstamped 3d. Stamped 4d.

## Communications.

### DRUG DISEASES.

By Dr. Rosenstein.

Drug diseases have never been mentioned before the time of Hahnemann.

An extensive knowledge of drug diseases would convince the medical world of their wrongs, of their duty not to prescribe large doses of powerful drugs.

Temperance societies have taken great pains to point out the danger of intemperance. Intemperance in drugging (if I may be allowed so to express myself) is by far more injurious, more destructive to the human constitution than any other with which I am acquainted.

The following observations on some drugs daily in use, will show what confidence we may place in allopathic prescriptions.

#### I. Antimony. Tartar Emetic.

*Antimony* was first made known by Basil Valentine towards the end of the fifteenth century, who is stated to have poisoned a brother monk, by administering to him some of its preparation; whence the usual name of the metal is said to be derived from ἀντι, against, and μονος, a monk.* *Tartar Emetic* is to be classed under the poisons, and, like every other poison, becomes a valuable medicine when administered in proper doses, and according to the homœopathic law. The allopaths explain the beneficial result of emetics in a variety of human maladies, to be consequent upon the sympathetic control exerted by the stomach and alimentary canal on distant parts. The concussion of the body during their operation is the circumstance which they consider of great service.

* See Brande's Dictionary of Materia Medica, etc.

*Fevers, catarrh, hooping-cough, jaundice, croup, asthma, blood-spitting*, are pointed out as diseases to be benefited by emetics. Dr. Samuel Dickson is also an advocate of emetics in inflammations of the lungs and bowels. "Who, then, will tell me that the same effect may not take place from the employment of an emetic, in what are termed inflammations of the lungs or bowels? 'Oh, all experience is against it,' I have been told. 'All experience!—whose experience?' I have asked; but I never got an answer, for *nobody had ever tried.*

"But for a period now of seven years, staff-surgeon Hume, in his military hospital, has treated his pleuritic and enteritic patients in this manner; during all that time he has not bled or leeched one patient for any disease, he has used emetics instead; and his practice has been beyond all precedent successful. Now that I call a fact, a fact worth all the hypothetical assumptions of people whose gains depend, not so much on speedy cure, as on protracted sickness. There is no part of the body that you may not influence by an emetic. The old physicians knew this; they gave emetics in the case of typhus even."

There have not been wanting medical men in all ages who had not courage enough to adopt any hazardous treatment. Still everybody does not like to play *quitte ou double.* As to the use of emetics, the author observes, "nobody has ever tried." Has Pringle, Hildebrand, and others, not recommended emetics in typhus, and why has it been abandoned? An eminent French author observes:* "Like most of the rare cases of the successful employment of the-

* F. G. Boisseau. A Treatise on Fevers, Fourth edition, Paris.



Hosted by Google

rapeutic agents, those instances have been productive of the most unhappy results to humanity, because they have induced practitioners to prescribe emetics in a number of circumstances in which they are delete rious. From not comparing attentively the few instances of success with the numerous failures, they constantly do harm, without the probability of ever being useful."

*Rasori and Laennec* recommended large doses of *Tartar Emetic* in inflammation of the lungs. Professor Paris recommends emetics in hemorrhages. The value of *Ipecacuanha* in doses of a scruple, given in the evening, has lately been established by Dr. Ashborne, of Dublin, in cases of menorrhagia. He administers on the following morning an acidulated saline purge, and he says, that by such means the discharge has ceased in twenty-four hours. For how long a time? How many have been injured by it, he does not say. We see there are many bold hands besides Dr. Dickson. What cautious practitioner will imitate them? Who will imitate the opium-eater in the abuse of opium? Who will indulge in the use of ardent spirits, because a few persons are not intoxicated by the abuse of them?

I have known persons who took large quantities of *Arsenic* for years. Who will be mad enough to try it?

The Babylonian steeple of theories of the old school have bewildered the brains of thousands. It stands there like a child's card-house.

Professor Schönlein observes: "That the contrastimulists prescribe poisons in enormous doses: *Aconite extract, Extractum Hyoscyam.* to half an ounce, *Aqua laurocerasi* to many ounces, in twenty-four hours. We have seen intoxication take place by the use of half the quantity. But Rasori, Brera, and all the followers of Rasori's contrastimulus, have long since fallen into the hands of justice."

Brande observes: "The application of *Tartar Emetic* ointment to the region of the stomach has been recommended in hooping-coughs, but, independent of the painful and often troublesome consequences, such treatment, more especially in children, should be adopted with extreme caution, for severe symptoms have, in some cases, followed the inunction of *Emetic Tartar*, arising from its absorption into the system; and a case is related in the *London Medical Repository*, (xvi. 357,) in which it is supposed to have caused death. The subject was a child two years old, who, soon after the spine had been rubbed with the ointment, was seized with sickness and fainting, which, in forty-eight hours, proved fatal. Indeed, in all cases of the treatment of infants and children, too much circumspection cannot be insisted upon in reference to the use of powerfnl remedies."

*Tartar Emetic* is a highly useful remedy in inflammation of the lungs. However, there is no necessity for administering it in scruple or grain doses. A homœopathic dilution or trituration of the third or sixth potency answers every purpose.

Dr. Dickson speaks also of the use of *Tartar Emetic* in inflammation of the intestines. However great his success may be, I am convinced he will some time hereafter acknowledge such practice to be highly dangerous.

### II. Arsenic.

*Arsenic* is used by the allopathic and homœopathic practitioner, with this difference, that the first administers it in the usual dose, and the latter reduces his remedy to an atomic state, and is also guided in his choice by the law *similia similibus.*

Hahnemann makes the following preliminary remarks to his masterpiece:— "Experiments with *Arsenic* on the healthy body." "A piece of iron may be shaped into a ploughshare, to work the field with for the support of our brethren, or made a sword of to kill them. Happy would man be had he only known the peaceful ploughshare."

The same may be said of the use of poisons. It is an unpardonable fault to use powerful poisons, such as *Nitrate of Silver, Calomel, Digitalis, Opium, Hyoscy-*

Hosted by Google

*amus, Arsenic*, in gross doses, and in too frequent repetition, the efficacy of which allopaths only guess at; their intrinsic powers are unknown to them.

What little the allopathist knows of the action of poison, taken accidentally or tried empirically in diseases, should have convinced him of the truth of the homœopathic law, had he but reflected.

The standard work on Poisons, by Prof. Christison, is well known to the profession. I will copy some examples which he has translated from foreign works, in order to prove the correctness of my assertion.

"Soon after *Arsenic* is taken the sickness begins, or about the same time the region of the stomach feels painful, the pain being commonly of a burning kind, and much aggravated by pressure. Violent fits of vomiting and retching then speedily ensue, especially when drink is taken. There is often also a sense of dryness, heat, and tightness in the throat, creating an incessant desire for drink; and this affection of the throat often precedes the vomiting. Occasionally it is altogether wanting, at other times it is so severe as to be attended with fits of suffocation and convulsive vomiting at the sight of fluid. Hoarseness and difficulty of speech are commonly combined with it. The matter vomited, as in other cases of long-continued vomiting, is greenish or yellowish, but sometimes it is streaked with blood. In no long time after the first illness, diarrhœa generally makes its appearance, but not always. In some cases, instead of it, the patient is tormented by frequent and ineffectual calls. About this time, the pain in the pit of the stomach is excruciating, and is often likened by the sufferer to a fire burning within him; almost always shortness of breath. In many instances, too, the urinary passages are affected, the patient being harassed with frequent painful and difficult micturition. The general system always sympathises acutely with the local derangement. The pulse commonly becomes very small, feeble, and rapid soon after the vomiting sets in; and in no long time is often imperceptible. This state of the pulse is naturally attended with great coldness, cramps, lividity of the feet and hands. The countenance is commonly collapsed from an early period, and almost always expressive of great torture and extreme anxiety.

"Delirium sometimes accompanies the advanced stage, and stupor also is not unfrequent. Death in general comes on calmly, but is sometimes preceded by a paroxysm of convulsions."

Whoever has been attacked by the Asiatic cholera, or seen persons suffering from it, must be struck at once with the similarity of the symptoms produced by *Arsenic* with that of the disease.

The characteristic symptoms of the Asiatic cholera are the following:—The countenance anxious and collapsed (*facies cholerica*), faintness, sickness, coldness externally (*stadium algidum* of some authors), and burning internally; vomiting, diarrhœa, difficulty of micturition, painful breathing, imperceptible pulse, cramps of the legs and arms.

Many homœopathic physicians have called the cholera, *morbus arsenicalis*, on account of the similarity of the symptoms produced by that drug, and the symptoms of the cholera.

The eminent Prof. Hufeland observes:* The homœopathists could give us a striking proof of the truth and excellency of their system, if the cholera could be cured by *Arsenic*,—that this has been frequently the case, a glance at our cholera literature shows. The excellent homœopathist, Dr. Wurmb, remarks, that the learned Hufeland was not aware that *Arsenic* was already known to many persons as a specific against the cholera, before the law of specificity was made known.

We read in Kleinert's Repertorium: A woman, eighty-eight years old, attacked with cholera, tried the usual means without effect. She asked for a little *Arsenic*, of which she took the size of a grain. She recovered instantaneously, to the great surprise of her friends and medical man.

* Journal der Practischen, Heilkunde, 1830, stück ii.

Hosted by Google

Dr. Dickson says: "Were I myself to become the subject of the cholera, I should feel inclined to trust more to a bottle of brandy than to anything contained in the Materia Medica. What effect brandy produces, I have frequently the opportunity of seeing among the poorer classes of this town, who are generally in the habit of taking a good dose of it as soon as they are attacked by the disease. The consequence is that they either throw themselves into a typhoid state, or die intoxicated."

*Arsenic* is empirically administered by allopathists in a variety of diseases, but its indication is based upon chance; therefore the great mischief arising from the improper use and abuse of it.

Dr. Paris says:* "That *Arsenic* is capable of accumulating in the system I can aver, from my own personal experience; and this in certain habits may predispose the patient to serious diseases."

Dr. Brande says:† "When carefully administered, *Arsenic* is generally regarded as an efficacious and safe remedy, but this may admit of doubt."

Professor Sachs, of Königsberg, having had bad luck with the remedy, rejects it altogether. He says: "Neither theory nor practice should induce any medical man to prescribe *Arsenic* either internally or externally." Others talk of it lightly.

Dr. Dickson remarks: "Having obtained all the good which *Arsenic* or any other remedy has the power to do in any case, change such remedy for some other constitutional power, and change and change until you find improvement to be the result."

Change and change in cancer until you hit upon the right remedy, is the worst thing you can do. Cancer is one of those diseases which bears the least change. *Arsenic* is, without doubt, the proper remedy for it, but all depends upon how it is used. The case of cancer treated by Dr. Parr, cited by Dr. Dickson, does not prove the inefficacy of *Arsenic* in that complaint. It only shows that Dr. Parr did not know how to use it.

Dr. Wurmb observes: "*Arsenic* has ever been known by medical men and empirics as a specific remedy against cancer. The only difference is, that formerly it was unknown why it cures it. Now we know, at least we ought to know, that it cures it, having the power of producing a similar disease in a healthy body."

Dr. Attomyr relates the following case: Aloysia Lyde, six years old, was affected with a cancer on the upper lip. *Ars.*, sixth potency, repeated once a week, cured her in six weeks.

Dr. Lobethal attended a woman seventy-one years old, labouring under a cancerous affection of the face. *Ars.*, 30th potency, internally, and *Ars.*, 30, mixed with lard, used externally, cured her in a short time.*

Two eminent medical professors on the continent of Germany are at a loss how to use *Arsenicum* in cancer.

Professor Vogt† recommends it only externally.

Professor Harless says:‡ "In cancro vero Arsenici internus usus etsi minus cito opem ferat quam externus tamen tutius et constantius malo medetur."

In cutaneous diseases of a malignant character, *Arsenic* is considered by the old and new school one of the best remedies to eradicate it. Dr. Dickson relates in his works five severe cases of skin diseases cured to the greatest extent by *Arsenic*. Had he understood the nature of the remedy, he would not have used caustics and emetics besides.

Dr. Wurmb observes: *Arsenic* was known since ages, as an excellent remedy in malignant cutaneous diseases. The specific action of the remedy is attributable to the homœopathic law. *Arsenic* takes a wider range in skin diseases in the homœopathic than in the allopathic practice. The allopathist uses it only in some chronic cases. The homœopathist prescribes it also in many malignant forms of acute,

* Pharmacologia.
† Materia Medica.

* Allgemeine Homœopathische Zeitung, Band 13.
† Pharmacodynamik.
‡ De Usu Arsenici in Medicina.

Hosted by Google

and in many chronic cutaneous diseases, such as—Scarlatina maligna, variola confluentes, erysipelas neonatorum, zona zoster, crusta serpiginosa, tinea capitis humida, urticaria chronica, psoriasis inveterata, herpes furfuraceus and rodens, scabies vesicularis, etc.

The homœopathic journals abound with numerous malignant acute and inveterate chronic skin diseases effectually cured by minute doses of *Arsenic* alone. We will extract a few cases in order to show, however minute the doses may be, it will do everything if the remedy is used according to the law *similia similibus*.

Dr. Schreter relates (Annalen I. 183) the case of a woman, fifty years old, suffering from inflammation of the arm, which turned into gangrene; fomentations, scarifications, bleeding, tonics, were used without effect. *Ars.*, 30th potency, cured her within a short time.

Dr. Scubert relates (Archiv f. Hom., H. ii, 104): A blacksmith, forty-three years old, of a robust constitution, suffered since three months from a cutaneous disease, for which the usual means were tried without benefit. When he called upon me, I found the whole body covered with ichorous ulcers. *Ars.*, 30th potency, cured him in ten days.

As I do not wish to occupy more space, I will close with the observation, that sufficient has been said to prove the necessity of studying the effects of drugs on the healthy body as the safest guide to their use in the treatment of diseases.

## CLINICAL REMARKS.

### The Efficacy of the same Medicine in the Acute and Chronic Disorders proceeding from the same cause.

North London Homœopathic Establishment.

#### Case I.

The 10th October, 1842, Mary Rink, aged thirty-six, states that in October, 1841, she was bitten by a cat in her left foot; from then till October, 1842, she continued under allopathic treatment, and the result was, the whole left foot became much swollen, red and burning; the wound on the instep an inch large, with boring pain and sanious secretion; for the last six weeks she lost the use of her leg; there is besides stunning pain at the vertex, clammy mouth, no appetite, much thirst, and constipation.

*Prescription.— Tinct. Arn.* lotion, and two globules of the 30th dilution internally.

Oct. 15th. No inflammation; wound almost healed; general health restored.

Oct. 30th. Feels quite well.

#### Case II.

The 28th of September, 1843, Mr. W. S., builder, had a fall from a ladder of great height; he could not move the neck, neither the arm, nor the leg of the left side; sensorial functions suspended; there was laceration two inches long on the left parietal region; the whole head very painful to the touch; left shoulder dislocated, but no fracture of the bones or cartilages; much swelling in the left hip.

*Prescription.—Arn.* lotion, and 6-12 internally, two globules at a dose.

September 29th, p. m. The bruises are seen on the neck, the left shoulder, on and across the shoulder-blades, on the back, and the left hip; scarcely any pain, but much uneasiness and rigidity in the muscles of the neck, the lumbar, and psoas; he sat up, the shoulder was located in without difficulty.

*Prescription.—Arn.* lotion; *Rhus Tox.* four doses of the 12th dilution, three globules every six hours.

Sept. 30th. Almost all pain left him: felt comfortable and easy; laceration closed and healing; but there remained dull understanding (concussion of the brain), for which he took *Cicut. Vir.*, 6-2.

Oct. 1st. Patient is out, attending to his business.

Oct. 8th. Reported quite well.

#### Case III.

May 18th, 1846, Mr. J. K., aged thirty-six, master of the horse to the late Duke of Northumberland. In the beginning of February, he fell from his horse, for which he was lanced, leeched, and took many medicines prescribed by the most eminent

Hosted by Google

physicians of London; they at last gave him up, pronouncing that his disorder must end in death or madness. He lost under their treatment thirteen pounds weight in the body, perspiring profusely at the least exertion. There is heavy sensation in the whole head, and pricking pain near the parieto-frontal suture of the left side, where there was found a soft protuberance, very sensitive to the touch. These pains prevented sleep and exercise; there was a feeling of torpor in the whole frame, with anorexia, thirst, constipation, dysuria, much dejection, and frightful dreams.

*Prescription.—Arn.*, 6-4 iv, in water internally.

May 23rd. No pain, but itching on the scalp; slept well, and walked free from suffering; only constipation.

*Nux Vom.*, 12, two globules.

June 7th. Reported himself quite well. The 17th, I received from him a letter, stating that his health improved daily. Now he is in Ireland in military service, and quite well.

CASE IV.

Sept. 18th, 1846, R. Maclonghing, aged thirty-eight, private in the Royal Artillery, Woolwich. In August, 1845, he lifted a heavy load and strained his back, which was followed by copious hemorrhage; to stop it, *Sulph. Acid, Sulph. of Quin.*, and *Tinct. Camph.*, were used by allopathy; but on the 6th of February and 13th of July, he had relapses, which no medicine could stop. He felt giddy and blind when stooping, requiring several minutes to balance himself in the erect position; there was much lumbago-like pain in the loins; he could only sleep on his back, propped up to prevent hemorrhage; no appetite, particularly for breakfast; much burning thirst; tongue deep white, coated, and debility.

*Prescription.—Arn.*, 6-4 iv internally.

Sept. 25th. Felt better, but the duty made him worse again; much sick feeling, and pain in the back.

*Rhus Tox.*, 6-4 iv.

Oct. 2nd. Reported himself quite well; could perform his duty without inconvenience.

Oct. 8th. The same report, and no relapse till now.

29th Sept., 1850. GF. v. VIETTINGHOFF.

## Clinical Reports.

### CASE OF COUGH.

(*From Dr. Simpson's Practical View of Homœopathy.*)

(*Continued from page* 118.)

CASE VIII.

A COUNTRY innkeeper, of firm fibre and well-built body, with a healthy ruddy countenance and somewhat projecting eyes, was attacked almost every morning upon awaking, with an anxious feeling about the epigastric region, which in a few hours extended to the chest with a sensation of constriction so great, as at times to stop the breathing. From the chest, after the lapse of a few hours, it proceeded to fix upon the region of the larynx, threatening suffocation (during which deglutition of solid or fluid substances was impossible). Towards the setting of the sun the malady abandoned these parts to occupy the head with morose, desponding, and suicidal thoughts; till, at length, towards ten o'clock, sleep took possession of the patient, with the disappearance of all his morbid symptoms.

The remarkable similarity of the symptoms in this patient with those excited in healthy individuals by the action of *Veratrum*, induced Hahnemann to prescribe three grains of the powdered root of this plant every morning, which the patient continued to take for four weeks, with the gradual disappearance of all his symptoms. The disease had already affected the patient for four years.

---

This is one of those remarkable cases published by Hahnemann in the year 1796, in Hufeland's *Journal of Practical Medicine*. In another case of obstinate colic, he exhibited the same substance in four-grain doses with a similar result. In a very remarkable case of puerperal mania he prescribed it with the same excellent effects in half-grain doses. All these cases he adduced as examples of the treatment of disease upon the principle *similia similibus curantur*. The quantum of the dose, therefore, is purely a practical question,

Hosted by Google

and in whatever way determined, can in no manner alter the principle upon which the medicine has been selected. In the case just quoted, too, we see nothing of the absurd practice of waiting till the patient again becomes worse, before a second dose is exhibited, which has also, and with as little reason, been made an essential element in the homœopathic method. Let practitioners, therefore, forget that such absurdities have been engrafted upon Homœopathy, and remember that it is the application of the principle that is the life and soul of the doctrine; and that the dose and its repetition still is, and probably long will remain a disputed point, upon which ideas will be entertained as various as is the susceptibility of patients and the minds of practitioners. For myself, the question is resolved by the collation of the innumerable cases which have been published, where doses of different strengths have been used, and by the results of my own experiments, which have fully convinced me that the most successful issues are obtained with moderate doses,—the 1st, 3rd, 6th, and occasionally the 12th dilutions; and that, though there are cases when much higher dilutions are more or less efficient, they are by no means either necessary or equally efficient in cutting short morbid processes; indeed, the mere inspection of the different results obtained by extremely minute, and by moderate doses in the above cases, must suffice to convince any unprejudiced mind of the superiority of the method here recommended.*

* It would seem, too, that even Hahnemann himself has abandoned the higher dilutions, as I have before me a list of sundry medicines, with the strength of the dilution, furnished by him to an English gentleman for his private use, and I find that there is not one, however powerful the medicine, in a higher number than 18. Now it cannot for a moment be supposed that Hahnemann furnishes private individuals with medicines more powerful than those he uses himself. Let his decillionth disciples look to this, for, I fear, they are no longer treading in the steps of their master; but more particularly let the editors of the *Bibliothèque Homœopathique* look to it, for they have ventured most unwarrantably to attack Dr. S—— of London, before Dr. S—— had even published an opinion on the subject:—a proceeding equally uncalled for and reprehensible.

[Subsequent experience seems to have modified the statement so strongly expressed in this note. We have Hahnemann's latest authority to show he used the highest dilutions, and at the present moment, some of the most distinguished homœopathists support the claims of the very highest dilutions. These are matters of experience.—ED.]

THE

# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19TH, 1850.

ON the morning of Wednesday last, the 16th inst., at nine a.m., the doors of the Hahnemann Hospital, 39, Bloomsbury Square, were opened for the admission of out-patients, and in a few days, we believe, the internal arrangements will be completed for the reception of in-patients. We promised that we would, in our present number, give in brief detail the admirable arrangements which had been agreed to between the medical officers, for effectively carrying out the objects of the Institution, and of adapting their time and days of attendance, so as to do ample justice to the patients, and mutually to divide the arduous duties that will inevitably be connected with their office. With the resident house-surgeon to be appointed, there will be in all *twelve* medical officers, consisting of physicians and surgeons. These have divided themselves into *three* batches, of four in each. One set of *four* will attend every morning alternately; that is to say:

Dr. Dudgeon,
Dr. Roth,
Mr. Engall,
} Wednesdays & Saturdays.

Dr. Curie,
Dr. Malan,
Dr. Henriques,
Dr. Kelsall,
} Thursdays and Mondays.

Dr. Chapman,
Dr. Chepmell,
Mr. Hands,
Mr. Wilson,
} Tuesdays and Fridays.

The doors will be open at half-past seven, and shut at nine a. m., precisely.

By the foregoing arrangement, the out-patients will have the option of seeking the advice, and placing themselves under the care, of either set of medical officers for whom they may have a preference. They will have the advantage of obtaining access to all,—an advantage not to be obtained at an allopathic hospital, where the medical

Hosted by Google

officers are divided into physicians and surgeons, who attend to the in-patients only, and into assistant-physicians and assistant-surgeons, who attend to the out-patients. It has ever seemed an anomaly to us that men who are selected, from their supposed greater fitness, to perform the duties connected with the in-patients, should not extend their *superior* skill to the poor out-door sufferers, many of whose complaints are quite as serious and difficult to manage as those which occasionally afflict the in-patients. We cannot too highly commend this admirable division of labour in the Hahnemann Hospital, which must be an effectual barrier to the obtaining of any jealousy amongst the medical staff themselves.

The internal officering of the Hospital has been managed with the same happy circumspection, by the following plan:—

The same sets of medical officers will alternately perform the duties connected with in-door attendance, with this difference, that a batch of four will remain in office three months, and each medical officer will attend daily at a certain hour in the middle of the day, no one absenting himself from his post unless he has previously acquainted a brother officer, who has consented to perform his duty for that day. The set who have thus to do duty regularly *every* day for three months will still be required to attend their alternate morning duty as usual.

The rota for the internal hospital duties has been settled by drawing lots.

The first three months, commencing Oct. 16th, 1850, will devolve on Dr. Dudgeon, Dr. Roth, and Mr. Engall.

The second three months will devolve on Dr. Curie, Dr. Malan, Dr. Henriques, and Dr. Kelsall.

The third three months will devolve on Dr. Chapman, Dr. Chepmell, Mr. Hands, and Mr. Wilson.

There will be regular consultations between all the medical officers whenever circumstances arise to demand such.

Of course the above plan of providing and distributing medical officers to perform the duties connected with the wards, will not be irrevocable, should it not be found to work well; at the same time it seems to us the best arrangement that could have been devised.

Some of our allopathic friends are of opinion that the number of medical officers is too large. Of course such opinions result from their want of experience and knowledge of the immense labour connected with the examination of a patient homœopathically. We have no hesitation in saying, that the time occupied for an allopath to examine twenty patients would barely be sufficient for the proper examination of five, according to our method. Herein inquirers will discover the truth of what Mr. Silk Buckingham has so forcibly described, as an essential and important feature in the homœopathic practice, "a long, careful, and patient examination of the history and progress of the (patients) disease," before they are prescribed for. The examination and sifting to select the proper drug or remedial means, require often as much, if not more, time than the examination of the patient.

To the Hahnemann Hospital and School, with its medical staff, we say, go on and prosper.

## THE PROGRESS OF OUR REFORMED MEDICINE.

HOMŒOPATHY does indeed wear a cheering prospect. In our last we gave our readers a fair and able article and letter from the *British Banner*, which we have been much gratified to find, that in previous numbers of that paper, for a few weeks past, the claims of Homœopathy have found fair play, and that the editor of the *British Banner* has done himself honour, and the cause of truth service, by admitting correspondence, and giving his own remarks on the subject. We will give some extracts of the letters and editorial observations on another occasion. Meantime we have had further honour and justice done to the advocacy of our cause in the

Hosted by Google

*British Banner's* able contemporary, the *Patriot* of October 14th, we have great pleasure in republishing his notice of

"THE HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL.

"It becomes simple laymen to be modest when men of science are at loggerheads. Who shall decide when doctors disagree? Nature and Time are the great arbiters, and Experiment is the test by which they solve the knot of every difficulty and every dispute. The controversy which has long existed between the Allopathists and the Homœopathists in medicine, has of late raged with a somewhat undignified heat. It is not wonderful, that, in a science with respect to the practical part of which the lives of millions are at stake, professors should be slow to admit the certainty of conclusions at variance with what has been long received and practised; but it is surprising, that the professors of a science in which, even in modern times, so many great discoveries have been made as in the science of medicine and in cognate branches of human knowledge, should be obstinately intolerant of every doctrine which does not square with their preconceived opinions, and should go the length of absolutely refusing to hear anything that a new school of practitioners may have to say in defence of themselves and of their Master. Why, without any palpable and admitted revolution in the physician's code, the treatment of patients has, in many cases, been turned completely topsy-turvy since we were children; and medical men now living gave in the sick chamber, at the commencement of their career, instructions the very reverse of those which they now inculcate with all the weight of experience upon nurses more antiquated than themselves. This should, at least, prepare them to believe, that the faculty have not yet rooted up every error, nor reached the *ne plus ultra* of discovery in the art of healing.

"The homœopathists have, at all events, adopted the right course, by the projection of a hospital, in which their principle of treatment will be fully and fairly tested. So bold and important a step, by the bye, could hardly have been taken, unless experience had already armed its professors with considerable data of an encouraging nature. The appearance of Chevalier Bunsen's highly respectable name in connection with the scheme, symbolizes to the British public the fact, that in Germany the practice of Homœopathy has been sufficiently tried, and has proved sufficiently successful, to impress minds of a character not very open to be deluded by mere quackery and empiricism. Nor would it have been prudent to think of erecting a homœopathic hospital in the metropolis of England, unless in this country the new practice had vindicated for itself a fair title to the serious consideration of thoughtful men. The medical staff appointed affords, in the names, characters, and standing of the gentlemen composing it, every guarantee to the public that the business of the hospital will be conducted in the most prudent and efficient manner. No doubt its career will be closely scrutinised by the allopathic school; but every enlightened practitioner, of whatever school or class, will admit, that the merits of the new treatment are now about to be submitted to a test fair in itself, and which, be the result favourable or otherwise to its pretensions, must be allowed to be decisive of its claims. We congratulate the homœopathists, therefore, upon the step which they have taken; and we hope, that the results of the experiment will be promotive of sound medical science, and beneficial to the community."

---

## THE TEARS OF MR. BALLARD.

This unfortunate gentleman has been highly commended by the Editor of the *Lancet* for his letter anent the London Homœopathic Hospital, in Golden Square, (we should like to know what object he had in view in heading his letter The Hahnemann Hospital?) which the curious in such matters will find in the *Lancet* of October 5th, 1850.

We have reason to know that Mr. Ballard has the common prejudice to what he considers an innovation in medical practice, and in his case this prejudice has been fomented by circumstances irrespective of the "farcical proceedings" of the above-named hospital, which he described for the benefit of the readers of the *Lancet*.

As his letter is too long for insertion, we make a few comments on it. He says he is "induced to record what he there observed," because he was thought uncourteous in the remarks he made during his visit; and infers that he has lost his pro-

Hosted by Google

spect of paying a visit on another occasion, and that "probably pains will be taken in future to select those who are favoured with an introduction." In other words, he confesses that he went for espial, and as he could not expect to be admitted again, he thinks he may as well relate what he spied.

We can have no doubt that the Hospital is open to all candid inquirers, and that Mr. Ballard may have gone as often as he pleased to observe the progress of the treatment of the cases he saw. He did not choose to investigate the practice patiently; it was easier, and more congenial to his taste, to dash off a rash and presumptuous letter for the pages of the *Lancet*.

Mr. Ballard objects to the Hospital that a surgeon saw cases that "would have been referred to the physician in any other hospital or medical institution, where there was a pretended division of labour."

This seems a monstrous anomaly to Mr. Ballard, and yet far the greater part of the practice of all those who call themselves pure surgeons, consists of strictly medical cases, as he may ascertain by putting the question to Sir Benjamin Brodie, or any other pure surgeon. Mr. Ballard will do well to read attentively the admirable address of a first-rate surgeon and a gentleman, Mr. Bransby Cooper, at the opening of Guy's School, and to which we alluded in our last number. He says:—

"You may naturally inquire, of the many subjects to which you have to direct your attention, with which you should begin, and, with me as your adviser, you may be inclined to believe that I should give the preference to surgery in its more comprehensive sense; nor can I say that I should direct you unwisely were I so to determine; for the education of a surgeon is no longer limited to the methodical application of the hand and instruments,—it has become actually necessary for him to make himself acquainted with the laws of the animal economy, and, indeed, everything relative to the science of medicine, that he may acquit himself judiciously in his own department. I may tell you, gentlemen, with equal truth, that a due knowledge of the theory of surgery is no inconsiderable addition to the character of a good physician; for such is the reciprocal action and reaction between local and internal derangements, between the exterior or surface of the body, and its vital centre, that I conscientiously believe the duties of the surgeon and physician are inseparable—'*Ergo eundem quidem hominem posse omnia ista præstare concipio; atque, ubi se diviserunt, eum laudo, qui quam plurimum præcipit.*' Influenced by these considerations, I the more strongly recommend you to apply your minds, not only to the study of manual operations and topical expediencies, but to learn diligently the effects of internal remedies, and the means to alleviate the constitutional derangements arising from external influences; for as the surgeon cannot expect always to command the advice of the physician, to render himself competent to the duties of his profession, he should be a physician himself. Indeed, throughout Europe, excepting in England, the best surgeons have been doctors of medicine, and, at the same time, the best physicians; for the education necessary for a good surgeon will surely equally adapt him to the exclusive practice of physic. A disorder, apparently constitutional, is indeed so frequently cured by the removal of a local source of irritation, and an external disease so often benefited by appropriate constitutional remedies, that it becomes equally necessary for the administrator to either to comprehend the pathological considerations of both, or otherwise the physician and surgeon must be in continual consultation."

In this spirit does the public generally begin to recognise the union which ought to exist between medicine and surgery, and to estimate the value of each accordingly.

Mr. Ballard writes himself M.R.C.S., and most of his practice is medical, we presume. The division of labour, of which he speaks, is suitable in a large hospital like St. Bartholomew's, but is hardly called for in a small one like that in Golden Square. He knows, besides, that the surgeons of Dispensaries do not confine themselves to merely surgical cases, but often prescribe for patients generally.

The next peculiarity that struck him was the mode of recording the cases. So far from taking advantage of that mode, he sneers at it. It consists in the patient being allowed to tell his case,—so far as he can himself—to describe his symptoms and his sensations. The medical man then

Hosted by Google

extracts, as he best can, such particulars as enable him to get the portrait of the disease, avoiding as much as possible all questions that would mislead the patient. This, the only philosophical method of getting, not at the name of the disease, but at the disease itself, is very offensive to Mr. Ballard. It certainly takes more time, and requires more patient investigation, than the ordinary routine method of hurrying to a conclusion. We recommend this gentleman to take a lesson from this "*peculiarity*." Now for his remarks on cases.

1. He sneers at the administration of *Natrum Muriaticum* to a patient, who "could not eat bread;" and he was told that this medicine in decillionth of a grain doses restored the power of eating bread. Of course, we cannot tell why this medicine was chosen: one of its symptoms is loss of appetite for bread, without any reference to "holding the head at an angle of 45°," or to difficulty of swallowing bread.

2. *Calcarea*, to a girl with scrofulous glands of the neck, given once a week, with powders of *Sugar of Milk* in the interval as a "placebo," excites his contempt. We know not how far this medicine was suitable in this case, but perhaps, had Mr. Ballard watched its progress, he might have seen a good cure. It would be happy for his patients, if he knew the value of holding his hand, whether with the lancet or with drugs. We inform him that the *Carbonate of Lime* is, when indicated, curative of diseased submaxillary glands.

3. He objects to the non-use of a surgical instrument in a particular case: we doubt not the surgeon was quite as capable as Mr. Ballard of judging whether it was or was not necessary, and that he would have used it, if he had thought it necessary. We inform this ingenious gentleman that our remedies do cure some affections for which he knows no medicinal remedies.

4. He sneers at the *Arnica* lotion as a wet rag: if he will keep a lotion of *Arnica* —that kind of wet rag—to his leg for a week or two, we promise him he will find that there is something more than a wet rag in it.

5. He sneers at a case of erysipelas nearly cured—evidently not believing there had been erysipelas. Mr. Liston did not so sneer, for he treated erysipelas homœopathically. We do not think Mr. Ballard has yet reached Mr. Liston's standard of experience, reputation, and authority.

6. A case of ascites, with disease of the liver, induced him to predict they would not cure him. They may cure him, after all, formidable as the case is.

7. The case which he supposed was of no consequence, and would be curable by a dose of *Castor Oil*, had been a week in the hospital, and had been seen by competent medical men, quite as able to diagnose a case as Mr. Ballard—yet he pronounces at a glance (though the physician under whose care she was, had informed him it was a case of organic disease) that she had no organic disease.

This gentleman and his admirer the Editor of the *Lancet*, *Arcades ambo*, think this a very plain account of "the farcical proceedings" he saw at the Golden Square Hospital.

He concludes with this question: "In case of death occurring in this institution, would it not be proper that the coroner should inquire whether all due means had been employed to prolong life? and if found to be otherwise, would not some one be guilty of manslaughter at least, or passive murder?

This is the favourite knock-down postulate of those who cannot argue, nor investigate the truth of any question.

This gentleman and many others of our profession seem to think that "the sick are made for them, and not they for the sick;" that each of themselves is autocrat in his circle, and that his way is and must be the only way; that those who venture on any other mode of practice than such as they adopt, must be put down by abuse, and if abuse fails, by brute force.

We wish Mr. Ballard would give six months to a calm and patient investigation of Homœopathy. It is creditable to no

Hosted by Google

man to prejudge a cause, to sneer at what he does not understand, and to make a mock at human suffering because he chooses at a glance to say there is no organic disease, and that a dose of *Castor Oil* would remove that suffering. It is not modest to suppose he knows by intuition that the supposed knowledge of experienced men is no knowledge at all; but Mr. Ballard has, as he seems to think, in an hour, proved the hollowness of the pretensions to diagnostic skill and therapeutic ability of the staff of the London Homœopathic Hospital — most of whom were qualified practitioners before he had a beard to his chin.

## Correspondence.

### QUERIES ANENT THE GOLDEN SQUARE HOSPITAL.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

Sir,—Where there are doubts about facts in anything in which the public is concerned, the best course to pursue is to lay the whole case before the world in the public prints, so as to give a full opportunity for a public explanation.

A short time ago a correspondence took place between the secretaries of the Hahnemann Hospital and the London Homœopathic Hospital, as to the advisability of uniting the two hospitals, which correspondence was concluded by a letter from the secretary of the London Homœopathic Hospital, in which he stated that he had laid the subject before the Hospital Committee, who had instructed him to state that it was a fundamental rule of the London Homœopathic Hospital, that the medical officers of that hospital must be elected from among the members of the British Homœopathic Society, and that unless the council of the Hahnemann Hospital would agree to that rule, it was impossible that any union could take place between the two hospitals.

Now. Sir, it is commonly reported that the medical gentlemen, who are described as having kindly volunteered to act as the physicians and surgeons to the hospital, until the permanent medical appointments shall have been made, and *who alone are interested in maintaining the exclusive privileges* in the above rule, actually sat in the council that instructed the secretary to write the above letter, and that it was by their means the resolution was carried.

I believe that I am quite correct in stating that the above medical gentlemen are alone interested in maintaining the exclusive rule. It is hardly worth stating here, as it is known to all the world, that the British Homœopathic Society as a body, *have declined connecting themselves with the London Homœopathic Hospital*, and that the majority of that Society are subscribers to the Hahnemann Hospital, and disapprove of any exclusive privileges being given to the members of the Homœopathic Society; and it is generally supposed that the *whole number of members of the Society that would be willing to take an active part in conducting the London Homœopathic Hospital, are to be found in the list of those gentlemen who have undertaken provisionally to act as its medical officers.* So that no other different medical men can be elected to the hospital as long as that rule is maintained.

It is further reported and believed, that there does *not exist any such fundamental rule* as that stated by the secretary to the London Homœopathic Hospital.

The only meaning that can be attached to the term fundamental rule is, a *condition publicly announced in the beginning, with a knowledge of which persons subscribe their money.* The public have never heard of any condition having been so publicly announced, and it is generally believed that the great body of the subscribers put down their names in the belief that they would have the power of availing themselves of the services of the best medical men that offered, without reference to what private medical society they belonged to.

That which nearest approaches to a fundamental rule is to be drawn from the *re-*

Hosted by Google

*port of* the speech of Dr Quin at the meeting of the British Homœopathic Association, on the 22nd of August. "I may, however, premise that before the medical members (of the British Homœopathic Association) enter upon their work, one of the conditions on which they agreed to give their co-operation was that the medical arrangements of the hospital and the election of the medical officers should be made, in the first instance, as the members of the British Homœopathic Soeiety should determine." Can it possibly be to this report of the speech of Dr. Quin that the secretary of the London Homœopathic Hospital makes allusion? for there was I believe nothing else on the subject *reported* to have been stated at that or any other public meeting. And although it appears rather irregular to build a fundamental rule upon the speech of an individual, unsanctioned by any public resolution at the meeting, still I think, that, if fairly and *bona fide* carried out, and the British Homœopathic Society would undertake the task, and, in the first instance, settle the medical arrangements of the hospital and the mode of electing its medical officers, the subscribers to the hospital would probably be very well satisfied with their decision. It so happens, that the sentiments of the Society can be pretty well known by the votes ascertained by the best of all balloting boxes—the subscription box.

As the British Homœopathic Society was constituted at the time the hospital was first proposed, we find the following result:—

The number of the medical adherents of the Hahnemann Hospital (founded upon the principle of open election of all the officers by the subscribers) was eighty-three.

The number of the medical adherents of the London Homœopathic Hospital, founded upon the principle of management by the Homœopathic Society, or that all the medical officers must be taken from that Society, was nine. So there were eighty-three for the open principle, and nine for what we must be allowed to call the contracted principle. *Vide Homœopathic Times*, No. 39, Advertisement and Editorial Summary, page 610.

Some people actually go so far as to insinuate that the marquises, earls, and other members of the aristocracy, who ornament the list of the London Homœopathic Hospital Committee, are not very regular in their attendance, and that somehow or other the hospital is practically governed by its provisional medical staff. It is further very generally reported and believed, that the governing body of the London Homœopathic Hospital are not particularly anxious to call a public meeting, still less to take the sentiments of each individual subscriber as to the propriety of rescinding the senseless rule that prevents the union of the two hospitals; that in short, like the Elector of Hesse Cassel, they have run so far counter to public opinion, that they are unwilling to call a parliament. Here, as there, there is the cabinet on one side and the public on the other. Here, as there, great inconvenience will be experienced in the supplies not being regularly voted.

I have stated nothing in this letter that is not very generally reported and believed, and upon subjects upon which the homœopathic public *ought to be rightly informed.*

The public want to know whether there were any of the provisional medical officers of the London Homœopathic Hospital present when the Hospital Committee voted that a fundamental rule prevented the junction of the two hospitals; and, if possible, their names, and those of the Hospital Committee who came to that singular decision.

They want to know exactly where the *fundamental* rule, spoken of by the secretary of the London Homœopathic Hospital, is to be found.

They want to know who really govern the hospital.

They want to know when a general meeting of the London Homœopathic Hospital is to be called, and whether any measures will be taken to ascertain the sentiments of each individual subscriber as to

Hosted by Google

what has been termed the fundamental rule and the junction of the two hospitals.

COMMON REPORT.

[We are not answerable for the statements in this letter as to what is said to be commonly reported of the management of the London Homœopathic Hospital. We do know, however, that overtures were made for the junction of the two hospitals, which were rejected on account of what our correspondent calls the "senseless rule" of insisting that the medical officers should be elected only from the members of a small medical society, after the fashion of a Venetian oligarchy.—ED.]

---

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

Norwich Private Homœopathic Dispensary,
2, Queen-street, Open from 9—10 a.m.

SIR,—If the following note and summary would be of any use to you, I shall be glad to serve you.

In the private Homœopathic Dispensary which I commenced as soon as I came to Norwich, I have treated, from the 14th of May until the end of September, 114 cases; of which are cured 66, result unknown 28, dead 1, under treatment 19. But of the 114 cases, were 20 of scarlet fever, of which are cured 19, dead 1, from paralysis of the lungs. In the cases of the smooth and glossy scarlet, the effect of *Belladonna* (which I gave usually in the 4—3 dilution decim.) was wonderful; while in those cases where the skin was rough, I saw better effects from *Aconitum*, or from the use of both medicines alternately. During the same period I have paid 298 visits at the houses of the poor patients, who now like Homœopathy much better than the system with the pills and castor-oil.

DR. ALEXANDER HARTMANN, JUN.

---

Cases since the 14th of May to 30th Sept.

| DISEASES. | Admitted. | Cured and improved. | Unknown. | Dead. | Under treatment. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Angina | 8 | 7 | 1 | — | — |
| Albuminuria | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Amenorrhœa | 2 | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Anosmia | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Bronchitis | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Catarrhus Acutus | 3 | 1 | 2 | — | — |
| Catarrhus Chronicus | 1 | — | 1 | — | — |
| Catarrhus Vesicæ | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| Caries | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Cardialgia | 7 | 6 | 1 | — | — |
| Colica Menstrualis | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| Colica Flatulenta | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Congestio ad Caput | 1 | — | 1 | — | — |
| Contusio et Vulnus | 4 | 2 | 2 | — | — |
| Diarrhœa | 3 | 3 | — | — | — |
| Epilepsia | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Erysipelas | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Febris Gastrica | 2 | 2 | — | — | — |
| Febris Scarlatina | 20 | 18 | — | 1 | 1 |
| Helminthiasis | 2 | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Hemicrania | 2 | — | — | — | 2 |
| Herpes Facialis | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Herpes Zoster | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Hydrocephalus Chron. | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Hygroma Patellæ | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Hypertrophia Cord. Dextr. cum Hydrope | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| Intertrigo | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Leucorrhœa | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Molimina Potator | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| Neuralgia | 2 | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Otitis | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Ovaritis | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| Ophthalmia | 2 | — | — | — | 2 |
| Phthisis Tuberculos | 10 | 1 | 7 | — | 2 |
| Panaritium | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Pleuritis | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| Pneumonia | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Ulcus Scrofulos | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Ulcus Varicos Ped. | 2 | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Rheumatism. Chron. | 3 | 1 | 2 | — | — |
| Rheumatism. Acut. | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| Syphilis | 5 | 2 | 3 | — | — |
| Scrofulosis | 3 | 2 | — | — | 1 |
| Varioloides | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |

| | |
|---|---|
| Total cases | 114 |
| Cured and improved | 66 |
| Unknown | 28 |
| Died | 1 |
| Under treatment | 19 |
| Total | 114 |

LONDON: Printed by THOMAS HARRILD, of Albany Cottage, Sydenham, in the County of Kent, at his Printing Office, 1, and 1½, Dudley Court, in the Parish of St. Olave, Silver Street, in the City of London; and Published by HENRY RENSHAW, at the Office, 356, Strand, in the County of Middlesex.—*Saturday, October 19th*, 1850.

Hosted by Google

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.
Review of British and Foreign Medical Science and Literature.

"RESPICE, ASPICE, PROSPICE."—St. Bernard.

No. 65. Vol. II. ] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1850. [Unstamped 3d, Stamped 4d.

## Communications.

### IS IT PERMITTED TO USE LOCAL MEANS FOR THE CURE OF DISEASES?

By Dr. Rosenstein.

There are medical men in our ranks, who still adhere to some extent to the old system; they combine Allopathy and Homœopathy together. They use leeches, caustics, etc. They flatter themselves, that in so doing they will better succeed, and cure their patients more effectually; but experience speaks otherwise.

Let those who are partially convinced, but have nevertheless the earnest will to become true homœopathists, listen to the words of Hahnemann: "The adherents of the old school moreover believe, that by putting a ligature on polypi, or exciting suppuration, by means of local irritants in, in indolent glandular swellings, by dissecting out encysted tumours (steatoma and meliceria), by removing with the knife scirrhous tumours of the breast, cauterizing ulcers etc., they have removed the affection, conquered the disease, and conducted a rational treatment directed towards the cause. But what is the result? The new forms of disease, that sooner or later inevitably appear, caused by this mode of treatment, which are always worse than the original affections, sufficiently prove the error of their notions, and might and should open their eyes to the deeper-seated and immaterial nature of the disease, and its dynamic origin, which can only be removed by dynamic means."*

* Organon of Medicine, by S. Hahnemann, translated by R. E. Dudgeon, M.D.

There is something very attractive in reading the works of Drs. John, Hughes, Bennet,* Balbirnie.† These learned men praise their methods, and through cauterization, extirpation, etc., they (say they) have cured many who would otherwise have fallen victims. However, Dr. Balbirnie further states, "the cure by cauterization is no guarantee of relapse. Bayle and Cayol mention instances of such relapses after twenty years of perfect cure."

What I know of my own allopathic practice and those of others, I must confess, I have no opinion of those cures performed by cauterization and extirpation. I believe in the dynamic nature of diseases, which can be only radically cured by dynamic means. Medical men who profess to be advocates of the truths of Homœopathy, and still make use of caustics, and such like means, are far from following the right course. They are either deficient in the knowledge of the homœopathic Materia Medica, or are impatient, changing their remedies too often: no good can be obtained by such a practice. Hahnemann observes: "Every external treatment of such local symptoms, the object of which is to remove them from the surface of the body, whilst the internal miasmatic disease is left uncured, through the use of ointments, caustics, ligature, etc.,—this pernicious external mode of treatment, hitherto so usual, has been the most prolific source of all the innumerable named or unnamed chronic maladies under which mankind groans. It is one of the most criminal procedures the medical world can be guilty of, and yet it has hitherto been the one

* On Cancerous and Cancroid Growths.
† A Treatise on the Organic Diseases of the Womb.



Hosted by Google

generally adopted, and taught from the professorial chair as the only one. For any medicines that might at the same time be given internally, served but to aggravate the malady, as these remedies possessed no specific and therapeutic powers for the totality of the disease, but assailed the organism, weakened it, and inflicted on it, in addition, other chronic medicinal diseases.

"If we deduct all chronic affections, ailments, and diseases that depend on a habitual unhealthy mode of living, as also those innumerable medicinal maladies that arise from the irrational, continued, harassing, and pernicious treatment of often inconsiderable diseases by physicians of the old school, all the remainder, without exception, result from the development of three chronic miasms—*syphilis*, *sycosis*, and *psora*.

"The incredible number of chronic diseases which have plagued mankind for hundreds and thousands of years, would none of them so frequently have existed, had physicians striven in a rational manner to cure radically, and to extinguish in the organism, these three miasms, by the internal homœopathic medicines suited for each of them, without applying topical remedies to their external symptoms."

The nature of psoric and sycotic affections is unknown to the medical man of the old school; he therefore makes use of topical means. The homœopathist is not justified in using topical means, as he is, at least he ought to be, aware that the benefit thus derived is at the expense of the whole system; the sufferer is often crippled for life, whereas a rational treatment would gradually have conquered the malady.

The following instructive cases I have translated from the work of Dr. Oroszko, formerly surgeon-major in the Polish army.*

### Ulcer of the Collum Uteri.

Madame C—, 28 years old, subject for three years to an affection of the uterus, consulted several physicians known as treating particularly those maladies. However, the disease made rapid progress under their treatment, in spite of soothing medicine, injections, leeches, and cauterization: In this manner the patient was treated for two years, having been kept also in a horizontal position. I visited her December 29, 1836, and noticed the following symptoms: Pain in the head, particularly in the morning; aversion to light; face red, puffed; ulcers in the mouth, with bitter taste and nausea; cramps of the stomach, flatulence, constipation; hæmorrhoids; irregular periods, with colics; the abdomen painful to the touch; severe pain in the sacral region; difficulty of walking; little sleep; much agitated; extremely irritable. Having examined the collum uteri by means of a speculum, I discovered large and deep ulcerations. I prescribed *Nux* 10, which seemed to be well indicated, as walking, air, touch, aggravated the disease, and rest made her feel more comfortable. I visited her again in eight days, and was agreeably surprised at the change which had taken place. A number of accessory symptoms had entirely disappeared, particularly the pain in the back, of which she most complained; all the other symptoms were greatly mitigated. I prescribed, in the course of time, *Sepia* 10, *Pulsat.* 10, *Secale* 10, *Acid. Phosphor.* 10, *Bellad.* 10. After two months she was free from all pain, and the ulcer perfectly healed.

Another remarkable case was that of Madame G—. She had suffered four years from a similar complaint, and was also frequently subjected to the tortures of cauterization, and within a few months I had the happiness to see her restored to health.

I could cite a great number of similar cases cured homœopathically, but I consider these sufficient.

However, I most conscientiously declare, that many patients intrusted to my care, judged to be suffering from ulceration of the uterus, were entirely free from it.

* Recherches sur l'Homœopathie ou Théorie des Analogues. Paris, 1839.

Hosted by Google

Others, really distressed, in consequence of severe ulceration, were thrown into that state by improper cauterization.

Is there anything more irrational to destroy by operation locally that which is but a symptom of a general disease?

### Dissolution of Encysted Tumours.

December 20, 1837, I was consulted by M. M. Achille Bigat, 17 years old, for a tumour on the thigh, in the direction of the muscle sartorius. The tumour felt hard, even at the surface; it had the size of an egg, not very painful, and slightly moveable. After a careful examination, I was convinced it was an encysted tumour.

Having treated similar cases before successfully, I would not have recourse immediately to surgical operations, however I wished to be sure of my diagnosis. I showed the case to a colleague, Dr. Edmund K—, whose impartiality and excellent judgment obtained my confidence. He agreed with me as to the nature of the disease. I prescribed *Graphit.* 10, in drops. One drop of the medicine was mixed with half a tumbler of water, one tablespoonful morning and evening. The tumour remained for some time stationary. The 2nd January, 1838, the pain lessened, and the tumour decreased in size, and disappeared entirely at the close of February.

Madame Renoult Gust, 22 years old, lately married, consulted me for a tumour on the left eyelid; it had the size of a nut half oval; even the skin which covered the tumour was healthy, but its extension hindered the movement of the eyelids, and the left eye seemed to be half open. The diagnosis was not doubtful, and the successive use of *Thuja* 10, *Caustic.* 10, and *Graphit.* 16, produced a strong irritation in the eyelid, which closed it for a few days. However, the slight suppuration which followed, dissolved entirely the tumour.

### Varices.

This evil is generally considered difficult, almost impossible, to cure. The disease in its progressive state is disagreeable, often dangerous, on account of rupture of the veins, which has endangered the lives of many persons. Nevertheless, the common treatment usually employed would scarcely be excusable, if put in practice by medical men who figured at the siege of Troy, such as astringents, solution of lead-water, compression, excision.

Homœopathy admits of no local disease, and by the use of medicines which affect the system generally, removes also the local disease.

Mr. Tavernier, 56 years old, had formerly been troubled with a psoric affection. He consulted me for varices on the legs; by the use of *Puls.* 10, *Thuja* 10, *Carbo Veget.* 10, *Sulph. Calcar.* 10, *Lycopod.* 10, I cured him within three months.

## ALLOPATHIC TOXICOLOGY.

Thanks to the assiduous heroic practice of the old school, cases of over-dosing, or intentional or accidental (even worse than heroic) abuse of poisons, are far from unfrequent, and the open and free sale of such agents, all through the kingdom, is too conspicuously inviting to any desperate person maddened with rage, jealousy, or the thirst for revenge. Occasionally, too, accidents occur from the incautious swallowing of substances whose action is not well known: animals feed on a noxious herb, and, after some sickness, die, or children eat the tempting berry, and alarm the medical practitioner with unusual symptoms of poisoning. Such symptoms are to us invaluable; for they are so many sketches or outlines of the pathogenesis of each medicine, and are, therefore, worthy the notice of the compiler of a homœopathic Materia Medica. Further, our pathology is confessedly wanting, and hence we must obtain evidence to us beautifully corroborative of the truth of our law, and the precise mode of action of our remedies, and here break ground which has long been sacred soil to the allopath, at once his pride and defence. Once let us demonstrate that pathology also is so much evidence in favour of Homœopathy, and his best support is transferred to our

Hosted by Google

Cause, and his greatest prejudice effectually overcome. When, therefore, cases of poisoning occur, they should be carefully recorded by the homœopath, to be compared with his provings. We therefore make no apology for introducing the following observations from different medical journals of late years:—

### Ranunculus Repens.

In the case of some sheep who had eaten this herb, they suddenly fell down as if struck by lightning, their eyes rolled in their sockets, breathing dull and laborious, and some of them kept turning round and round as if they were dizzy, and died with their heads inclined over their left flanks. The antidote used for those that recovered was *Sulphuric Ether*, under which the symptoms disappeared, though for some days the sheep remained very feeble and tottering on their legs.

### Oil of Bitter Almonds.

In a young lady, aged eight and a half, after a teaspoonful of *Ratafia*, consisting of ʒj of *Ess. Ol. Amygd. Am.* to ʒvij of *Spirit*, which contained rather more than seven drops of *Ess. Oil* to each drachm. Immediately afterwards, the symptoms were as follows:—Absence of radial pulse on either side; extremities almost bloodless; face of the usual tint; considerable swelling and undulatory motion of the jugular veins; the carotid beat quickly and fully; spasm in either extremity; limbs completely lax, and feel lifeless when lifted; eyelids closed, and both eyes drawn to the left side; the jaw was firmly clenched in rigid spasm; pupil dilated; eye brilliant and glassy, mere physical brilliance, without mental expression; perfect insensibility; breathing slow and gentle. *Ammonia* and brandy were used successfully as restoratives.* After seventeen drops, in a female, aged forty-nine:—Total insensibility; face extremely livid; lips separated; teeth clenched; much froth about the mouth; eyes half shut and glassy, pupils rather dilated, directed upwards and irregular, especially the left; iris immovable; regular respiration had ceased, but at short intervals the chest was expanded by convulsive action; pulsation of the heart extremely feeble, scarcely perceptible; absence of radial pulse.†

* Lancet, p. 335.

### Daphne Mezereum.

After forty berries:—Frequent and violent vomiting; pituitous stools, almost uninterrupted, mixed with blood, and causing excruciating pain; head giddy and dull; face shrunken and cold; pupil dilated, and vision obstructed; thirst extreme; burning pain extending from the throat to the stomach; violent colic; voice altered, trembling; respiration short and difficult; pulse frequent, irregular, hard, and cord-like; urine dark; extremities cold; skin dripping with perspiration.†

### Arsenite of Copper.

In children:—Sudden, violent sickness, and vomiting of a light green matter, resembling bile, diluted with water, repeated every ten or fifteen minutes, till it appeared to be clear bile; intense thirst; at midday; pains in the bowels, followed by copious natural motions, after which the pains seemed abated; jaundice; violent vomiting; severe pains in the stomach and bowels, and cramps in the extremities.

### Æthusa Cynapium.

In a female, aged five, from the bulbs:—Sudden pain in the pit of the stomach and belly, followed by sickness, without vomiting; complained of being very ill; unable to swallow, and incapable of answering questions; countenance wearing a wild expression; lower jaw fixed to the upper, so as to prevent anything being introduced into the mouth; insensibility; death, after one hour. And in a female, aged fifteen:—Pains in the epigastrium; sickness and vomiting, and profuse perspiration: excessive griping pains in the belly. And in a male, aged three:—Pains in the throat, pit of the stomach, and belly sickness and vomiting. In animals:—

* Med. Times, x. p. 524.

† Ibid., x. p. 427.

Hosted by Google

Frequent efforts to vomit, and violent spasms.*

### Plumbum Carbonicum.

In a male, aged twenty, after five or six drachms, in a few hours:—Violent burning pains in the stomach, with vomiting; violent pains, particularly in pit of the stomach and umbilical region; face red and swollen; eyes shining and prominent; tongue and mouth dry and very red; abdomen distended, and extremely sensitive to superficial pressure, but stronger pressure relieves; great thirst; bowels constipated, after twenty-four hours.†

### Plumbum Acetatum.

In a female, aged twenty-four, after one ounce and a half:—Violent burning of the stomach, sickness, and vomiting; increased redness of the face; violent pulsation of the carotid; epithelium of mouth white; epigastric region very sensitive; skin dry; pulse accelerated, small, and weak.‡ In a lady, after one ounce, in two hours:—Violent pain in the stomach, followed by vomiting, which persisted till evening, when the disorder assumed a bilious character. Abdomen very tense; constipation, and a metallic taste in the mouth, after three days.§

### Kali Sulphuricum.

A physician prescribed ten drachms as a purgative for a young woman, seven days after lying-in, to be taken in six doses. Immediately after the first:—intense pain in the abdomen and stomach; cramps in the arms and legs; nausea and vomiting; death after the fifth dose.‖

### Digitalis Purpurea.

After first dose of infusion: long sound slumber. After a second, on the following morning: dizziness, staggering, syncope; lying supine; cold, pale, and covered with a copious perspiration; (becomes conscious and complains of) violent pain in the head; pupils dilated; pulse extremely low, 38 to 40 per minute, three or four pulsations being succeeded by a complete intermission of several seconds, each stroke, though weak, being given with a peculiar explosive shock; great pain in the epigastric and umbilical regions; vomiting incessant and severe; functions of the kidneys entirely suspended; flow of saliva constant and considerable.*

* Med. Times, xii. p. 408.
† Ibid., xii. p. 390.
‡ Ibid., xii. p. 471.
§ Ibid., x. p. 476.
‖ Ibid., ix. p. 176.

### Antimony.

In a child:—excessive depression and exhaustion. Pathology: exceedingly exsanguineous condition of the whole body.

### Laburnum.

In a case of poisoning, the following symptoms are recorded:—Violent vomiting; the vomiting and retching continued incessantly throughout the whole evening, night, and subsequent day; at the same time, shivering, general pain in the abdomen, especially in the stomach; and such feebleness from the onset that she with difficulty walked to her bed; severe purging on the second day. After some days she returned to her work, but the sickness, vomiting, and purging continued to recur, in some degree, daily; she complained of pains around the abdomen; fell off rapidly in looks, flesh, and strength; and about six weeks after, was so ill as to leave her situation. From Whitsuntide to November she thus continued, and was then found by Dr. Ross to be labouring under symptoms of gastro-arterial irritation; vomiting, especially after food; pains in the abdomen, increased by pressure; diarrhœa, with tenesmus, and slightly sanguinolent stools; flatulent distension of the belly; great debility; impaired appetite; hurried and laborious respiration; pulse rather frequent, and easily excitable; strong bellows-sound over the large vessels of the heart; pale countenance, bloodless lips, and a pale, glazed tongue.

A teaspoonful of dry *Laburnum Bark*, in powder, was given to a cat. Soon afterwards it was seen to writhe, apparently in great pain, but in a short time it vomited violently, and thus cleared its stomach; it looked languid and dejected for the rest of

* Med. Times, x. p. 437.

Hosted by Google

the day. Sixty-nine grains were given to a dog. In ten minutes it whined and moaned, then vomited violently all its food. By means of a catheter introduced into the stomach, Dr. Christison administered to a full-grown rabbit, ℥j of the infusion of *Laburnum Bark*, containing the active matter of sixty-two grains. In the course of ten minutes, the rabbit began to look quickly from one side to another, as if uncertain in which direction to go; then twitched back its head twice or thrice, and instantly fell on its side in violent tetanic convulsions, with alternating emprosthotonos† and opisthotonos,‡ so energetic that its body bounded with great force upon the side up and down the room. Suddenly, however, all movements ceased, respiration was at an end, all the muscles became quite flaccid, no sign of sensation could be elicited; death, in short, had taken place, and that within two minutes and a half after the poison was injected into the stomach. The heart was found gorged, but contracting with some force, and capable of contraction under stimuli; the stomach filled with green pulp soaked in the infusion; the muscles contracted, but no morbid appearances visible anywhere. In further experiments, the rabbits died after thirty and forty-five minutes respectively, *convulsions* being the leading symptom.*

M.R.C.S.

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26TH, 1850.

THE Hahnemann Hospital is now open, and many out-patients have already applied for relief. It has already received in-patients, and will in a few days be quite ready for a general reception of such. We hope the Editor of the *Medical Times* will himself attend the practice, to satisfy himself that Homœopathy is a "gigantic falsehood," to use his expression, and if he should be satisfied, on the contrary, that it is a gigantic truth, to give him the opportunity of confessing his error, and of proclaiming the advantages of our method of therapeutics.

---

We refer our readers to a very interesting letter of Dr. Dudgeon, which appears in this number, on the subject of the monument to Hahnemann. We agree with him in thinking, that Leipsic is the best place for the erection of that monument, and the fact that our German colleagues would at once agree to the selection of that city, is one of the best recommendations of that site. We hope that every avowed homœopathic practitioner, and that many of the non-medical admirers of Hahnemann, will contribute their offerings for this monument. Should there be any surplus, it can be devoted to Hahnemann's daughter and grandson. The homœopathic body is much indebted to Dr. Dudgeon for the information he has given, and for his kind offer of communicating with Dr. Rummel, and of forwarding whatever amount of subscription may be raised in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Though a monument is not needed to preserve the deathless fame of our Founder, it is a token of our respect, and veneration for one of the greatest men that ever lived. When his system of therapeutics is established in every region of the earth, and his doctrine is set forth in every written language of man, we might say of him, pointing to those restored to health, and relieved of suffering through his instrumentality—"Si quæris monumentum, circumspice;" but let each of us, at present, give our contribution to the monument of Hahnemann at Leipsic.

No obscure locality ought to be selected on this occasion. Let the executive intrusted with the erection of the Hahnemann monument, and each of us, reflect over and imbibe the noble sentiments quoted from the London *Examiner*. The writer says, when he received a most courteous invitation to be named on a committee for erecting a statue to Jenner: "It was

* Med. Times, ix. p. 154.
† A spasm in which the body is bent forward.
‡ Ditto ditto backward.

Hosted by Google

impossible for me to decline it, and equally was it impossible to abstain from the observations I am about to state. I recommended that the statue should be placed before a public hospital, expressing my sense of impropriety in confounding so great a benefactor of mankind, in any street, or square, or avenue, with the dismemberer of America and his worthless sons." A similar spirit ought to influence all the followers of the illustrious medical reformer, Samuel Hahnemann, with a desire to see his statue placed in the most exalted position, and where "a true lover of his country should be exempted from the pain of blushes when a foreigner inquires of him, '*Whom does this statue represent? and for what merits was it raised?*'"

---

We published in our last number a letter, signed "Common Report:" we observed that we were not responsible for any of the statements therein made. We have at no time been put in possession of any information concerning the London Hospital, as to its internal management, and the medical working of it. But it is just to the Committee of Management of that Hospital, to observe that the subscribers to it have received a circular, which we subjoin, in which it is announced that a General Meeting of the Governors and Subscribers is deferred till the beginning of December.

As there seems no prospect, at all events no immediate prospect, of the absorption of the less into the greater, that is, of the junction of the two hospitals, we are glad of the announcement that a full public meeting of the Governors and Subscribers of the London Homœopathic Hospital will be held in a few weeks. This is the best answer to the reports mentioned in our correspondent's letter.

The medical constitution and the regular election of medical officers, in accordance with their fundamental rule and the constitution of the Hospital, will no doubt be discussed, and definitively arranged at that public meeting.

The love of our species, the love of science, and the love of truth, will, we doubt not, have full play, and be exhibited to advantage in the Homœopathic Hospitals, and their fruits will prove that the advocates of Homœopathy delight in other *loves* than those ignoble ones, under whose influence the Editor of the *Medical Times* chooses to assume that they are.

*October 10th*, 1850.

At a Special Meeting of the Committee of the London Homœopathic Hospital, held on the 26th ult., for the purpose of making the necessary preliminary arrangements for a Public Meeting of the Governors and Subscribers to the Institution, this 10th day of October—

*It was unanimously Resolved:*

"That in consequence of the representation of several Governors, who are "desirous of securing a full Meeting of "the Supporters of the Hospital for the "Election of the new Board of Management, and for the transaction of important "business connected with the Medical and "other arrangements of the Institution, "that the General Meeting of the Governors and Subscribers be deferred till the "beginning of December, with the view "of ensuring the attendance of many Supporters of the Charity who have not yet "returned to town."

*It was also Resolved:*—

"That due notice be given hereafter to "the several Governors and Subscribers "to the Hospital, of the day and hour of "such General Meeting."

*Signed by Order of the Committee,*
RALPH BUCHAN, *Hon. Sec.*
*32, Golden Square.*

---

## FORE-WARNED, FORE-ARMED.

This is the motto to a very interesting letter addressed to the Prince Consort—"The Philosopher's Mite to the Great Exhibition of 1851." It is published by Houlston and Stoneman, 55, Paternoster

Hosted by Google

Row. We earnestly recommend it to the attention of our readers.

We have been the more struck by this timely publication, because it gives expression to the apprehension we have entertained of the consequences of that great gathering of nations, which is appointed to take place in the metropolis of the world during the following year.

We think it probable that, without this gathering, Cholera would again be epidemic in these kingdoms next year. Choleraic diarrhœa even now is prevalent to some extent. It is most important, therefore, that the Board of Health should have ample means placed at their disposal, to meet the probable emergencies of the coming year.

It has been established on competent authority that the Cholera lately prevalent at Malta was *there* communicable, and even *contagious*. This character of the pestilence may be found, will probably be found, *here*, on its next invasion.

We propose to give a brief summary of the views of the excellent Christian philosopher, to whose letter we have invited the careful attention of our readers. We hope that funds may be provided *in time*, and all the necessary appliances for treating the disease according to our method of therapeutics, should it burst out again among us next year.

According to this writer, and our own reading fully bears him out in the statement, history records this to be one of the certain laws of nature. "Great sudden human gatherings, domiciliated in a confined space, are liable to be followed by pestilence in the compound ratio of the diversity of the sources from whence they come, the diversity of breed, habits, and diet, and the length of their sojourn in such given confined space,—a liability scarcely to be obviated at all, if such accumulation be protracted, and even, if continuing for a few weeks, demanding special regulations for the public health."

In Sacred Writ, we find it recorded that pestilence followed large gatherings of people. Homer adverts to the same fact.

The Black Death was introduced into England, in the reign of Edward III., when that Prince by his invitation caused a great influx of strangers at the founding of the Order of the Garter. That freak of Edward cost England more than a third of its population.

The Sweating Sickness was introduced by Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., when he came with an invading motley army of aliens, to do battle for the throne with Richard III.

The Crusaders brought the plague with them to the different countries of Europe, on their return from their wars with the Saracens.

When Rome was rebuilt, in the reign of Nero, after the great conflagration, with all possible attention to sanitary laws, the Emperor invited all mankind to come and see how soon and how admirably a vast city had been erected. Hear what Tacitus says in his Annals :—"To the blood and horror that made this year for ever memorable, we may add the vengeance of Heaven, declared in storms, and tempests, and epidemic disorders. A violent hurricane made the country of Campania a scene of desolation; whole villages were overthrown, plantations were torn up by the roots, and the hopes of the year destroyed. The fury of the storm was felt in the neighbourhood of Rome, where, without any apparent cause in the atmosphere, a contagious distemper broke out, and swept away a vast number of the inhabitants. The houses were filled with dead bodies, and the streets with funeral processions. Neither sex nor age escaped; slaves and men of ingenuous birth were carried off, without distinction, amidst the shrieks and lamentations of their wives and children. Numbers, while they assisted their expiring friends, or bewailed their loss, were suddenly seized, and burnt on the same funeral pile. The Roman knights and senators suffered the common lot of mortality, but death delivered them from the power of the tyrant, and for that reason they were not regretted."

It is not necessary to give more instances of the historical fact, true of all climates

Hosted by Google

and regions, and of every part of the human history, that great gatherings of people, from divers quarters, occasion pestilence—and where there is a predisposition to it, develope it. What we have to apprehend is Cholera.

A given number of cubic feet of air is essential to man's health; and the danger of overcrowded dwelling-places, large or small, may be easily appreciated.

The over-animalization of cities, towns, villages, of single houses and hovels, is unquestionably one of the chief causes of pestilence: when a city has a tainted atmosphere, and is purified (?) by the medium of a corrupted river, the danger of still further overcrowding a space already greatly overcrowded, must be apparent to all.

The Exhibition will, of course, take place, but measures may be taken to diminish the danger, and to induce as many of the visitors as possible to spend the day only in the metropolis, and to sleep at different places on the different railway lines.

We believe we are the first of the Medical Journals to call the attention of the Board of Health, and of the Public, to this very important subject. We are not aware that it has been taken up by the newspapers, or by any portion of the periodical press.

The danger is unquestionable, and we hope the functionaries, with whom it rests to take the necessary precautions and enforce the necessary measures, will be compelled by the voice of the public to bestir themselves in time.

When the Cholera having done its work for the time last year, was fitfully ceasing and all but extinct, an attempt was made to get up a hospital for the homœopathic treatment of patients suffering from that disease. We recommend that a fund be at once gathered for the purpose—should it happily not be required for that especial object,—it may be given to the Homœopathic Hospitals already existing. We conclude as we began—

FORE-WARNED, FORE-ARMED.

## THE "MEDICAL TIMES" AND HOMŒOPATHY.

FEW, if any, except our medical readers, may be aware that our allopathic cotemporary, the *Medical Times*, has again thrown down the gauntlet, and has in the most cautious and cunning manner challenged one of our body, Mr. WILSON, to support the exposition of the Hahnemannian precept, "Similia similibus curantur," which that Journal says "is utterly without proof; that it is a mere hypothesis, based on no sound knowledge, and unsupported by anything except the vaguest analogies, or the most flimsy and ill-conducted experiments."

We need scarcely inform our readers that the stipulations under which the Editor has given this invitation to Mr. WILSON, are of the most unscientific and unfair character. However, we mistake that gentleman's principles, if he will flinch from the challenge any more than from the invitation the same Journal has given him, to explain why he has deserted their (allopathic) ranks, and joined himself "to such very bad company," in which they "are truly sorry to find him."

This is not the first challenge that homœopathists have had, in which they have hitherto been unfairly dealt by; but now the public press has opened its columns to the discussion, we suspect our allopathic opponents will exercise a little more discretion with our colleague, who has, we know, replied to the *Medical Times*.

As we invite a fair and free discussion on both sides of the question, we shall watch that with Mr. WILSON and our cotemporary with much interest; and meantime have much pleasure in giving to our readers the following correspondence from that independent journal the *British Banner*:—

## HOMŒOPATHY.

*To the Editor of the British Banner.*

SIR,—In common with all the practitioners of Homœopathy in these kingdoms, I feel indebted to you for your generous determination to see that we have fair play; and I address you in your character of umpire, and not of advocate,

Hosted by Google

I shall feel obliged by your inserting this brief history of my adoption of Homœopathy, and, though I withhold my name in accordance with proper professional etiquette, I send, for your private information, my name and address.

I was educated at a public school, and had unusual advantages of literary and scientific instruction: I believe none of my medical colleagues of any school had more, very few so many.

The first time my attention was called to Homœopathy was on the occasion of the death of Malibran. From the newspaper reports, and from my prejudice of education, I was induced to believe that she had fallen a victim to a ridiculous folly; I have since ascertained, that if she was victimised, it was by the practitioners of the old school. I laughed Homœopathy to scorn, and should have thought myself insulted by any indiscreet prophecy that I might some day be a homœopathist myself.

Some five or six years after Malibran's death, I was led to test the therapeutics of Hahnemann from the following circumstances:—

One of my children was subject to convulsions, originally from teething, but afterwards from any and every cause of irritation,—a passion, fright, disturbance of stomach or bowels, &c. I had used the allopathic resources without any advantage, when a friend pressed me to try *Aconite*, *Belladonna*, and *Chamomilla*. To this friend I had some years before been indebted for the first concern about my soul, and I am now indebted to him for whatever comfort and satisfaction I have had, or may yet have, as a practitioner of Homœopathy. The child never had a fit afterwards, and is now as healthy a girl as any in the country. In fact, she has had no illness but measles from that time to this.

It may appear strange, but I was still incredulous. I thought my child's recovery, while taking the homœopathic remedies, was a mere coincidence; that a critical change had occurred, and to that the cessation of her fits was due. I gave no credit to Homœopathy.

In the course of that year, however, some of my patients, for whom I had done my best without any sensible advantage, and for whom others before me had also done their best to no purpose,—suffering from maladies that could be seen and handled, as it were—were treated homœopathically, and, to my amazement, were speedily cured. The theories of coincidence and natural crisis were totally inapplicable to these cases. I will only mention one of them. A gentleman had for years suffered from hæmorrhage from the bowels. He had consulted the most eminent surgeons of the metropolis; he had tried numerous physicians. He was a mere bag of bones, and each successive bleeding threatened the immediate extinction of his life. I had seen him on one of these occasions, and it was beyond my expectation that he rallied. I had lost sight of him for five or six months, and supposed he had consulted some one else. Had he died I should have heard of his death. I met him one day in the street, so changed that I hardly knew him. He was portly, had a healthy complexion, and had an air of exhilaration, to which for many years he had been a stranger. I congratulated him on his transformation, and asked him how it was brought about. "When I had the next bleeding after I saw you, I was thought to be dying; my wife sent for Dr. —, a homœopathic practitioner. He gave me *China:* I rallied, and have had no bleeding since, and the doctor is now treating me to cure me. But you see I am cured."

Seeing is believing; in this instance, and in others, I saw and believed.

I investigated the subject, adopted Homœopathy, lost the practice I had as an allopathist, offended my family and friends, was looked on as mad by some, and as the fanatical victim of a wicked delusion by others.

I persisted, however, through good report and ill report; and, touching the medical question, I am more and more satisfied, by every day's experience, of the truth of the homœopathic law of healing, and of the efficacy of small doses of one medicine at a time.

I was once bigoted and illberal towards homœopathists myself, and am disposed, therefore, to make every allowance for the bigotry and illiberality of my allopathic colleagues. But I never called the homœopathists knaves, quacks, and impostors, because they were homœopathists. I thought the law was exceptional, for I knew it was sometimes applicable; but I considered the doses ridiculous. One of my illustrations was, that if a drachm of arsenic was thrown into the Thames at its springs, all who drank of the water through its course must infallibly be poisoned, according to the homœopathists.

We court investigation and searching inquiry. Some of our body are as highly endowed with the gifts of nature and education as

Hosted by Google

are any of the allopathic school; some are as high-minded and as high-souled as any men of any rank or profession in the kingdom—to such men the epithets, "knaves, quacks, scoundrels, and impostors" ars not applicable according to the fitness of things, and the circumstances of the case.—Your obedient servant,

Oct. 10, 1850. MEDICUS.

## HOMŒOPATHIC AGGRESSION.

*To the Editor of the British Banner.*

SIR,—Permit me to say one word in reference to the homœopathic discussion which you announce as about to appear in the pages of your Journal. I shall not offer any remarks as to the respective merits of the rival systems of medicine, having neither leisure nor inclination to do so, and deeming that hasty and imperfect observations can only tend to obscure the truth. I have read your article in last week's paper with much surprise, arising from the circumstance that you there represent the opponents of Homœopathy as having been the first or only ones to make use of "insult, abuse, and calumny." Can you be ignorant that the practitioners on the established system are the attacked and not the attacking? and if, as I admit and regret, both for their sake and the public's, they have made use of intemperate language in reply, it has only been because they have been themselves assailed with the grossest, and, I hesitate not to say, the falsest accusations. I do not give instances, because plenty must be fresh in the minds of all who are in any degree acquainted with the history of the controversy. It may suffice to remind your readers, among other things, that, either in words or by implication, the medical profession have been, and are continually charged with (knowingly or ignorantly) *murdering* their patients. If any one doubts this, let him glance over the current homœopathic literature; nor can it be said that it is only during recent years, and in self-defence that this style of language has been adopted. Hahnemann himself was guilty of it. Or, if further proof be needed, I may adduce an expression lately used in my hearing by a homœopathic paysician, on being told that a person formerly under his care had gone into an hospital: his words were, "Take care they don't kill her."

I humbly submit to you, as a man in whose impartiality I have confidence, that you have not placed this matter fairly before your readers; and much as I regret to see and hear what appears to me to be unbecoming language used against Homœopathy, I feel bound, as an honest man, to express my conviction, that its advocates were the first to begin, and have gone to the greatest lengths in that disreputable course—to such lengths, indeed, sometimes, I have been grieved and disappointed to observe, as to place themselves almost upon a level with such sad company as Morison and Holloway, of pill-making renown.

In truth, I have been for a long time much amused with the cry of persecution as raised by the homœopathists. The case is just this: one body of men charges another, among minor misdemeanours too numerous to mention, with being murderers; they retort that their accusers are humbugs. Herein I admit they may be wrong. The proper mode of meeting such a charge might be either a dignified silence or a calm and elaborate defence; but certainly it is natural, and I think the people who provoked it ought not to infest the public ear with querulous lucubrations about their unjust treatment. And this also I think may be affirmed, that whatever may be the result of the investigation as regards the trustworthiness of the homœopathists (and I sincerely hope it may be favourable), the experience of a very large portion of your readers will enable them at once to testify to the falsity of the charges brought by them against the profession generally.

I am sorry to see that even a gentleman usually so urbane as Mr. Buckingham has not been able to refrain from using a little harsh language, which I think, upon consideration, he will wish unwritten, more particularly as the question can never be fully and impartially discussed until all reflections upon character are entirely laid aside, as being (what they are in truth) utterly irrelevant to the subject.

I enclose my name to vouch for the truth of the fact I have mentioned, and am, Sir, your obedient servant,

October 10, 1850. FAIRPLAY.

# Correspondence.

## HAHNEMANN'S STATUE.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—In your report of the proceedings of the Homœopathic Congress at Cheltenham, you omitted to mention that a resolution was unanimously passed, to address a letter

Hosted by Google

to the committee appointed to carry out the erection of Hahnemann's statue, representing to them, that the proposed site that they had selected for that purpose, namely, the market-place of Coethen, was, on account of the utter insignificance of that town, and the merely accidental manner in which it was connected with Hahnemann's name, quite unsuitable for the resting-place of his monument, and that Meissen, the birth-place of our Illustrious Master, seemed to the Congress greatly preferable.

A letter to that effect was accordingly despatched to Dr. Rummel, of Magdebourg, the acting member of the committee; and a most courteous reply has just been received from that gentleman. He states that the committee are most anxious to meet the wishes of their English colleagues on the subject of the site of Hahnemann's statue; and that as *we* seem to wish it, they are quite willing to abandon their first project of erecting the statue at Coethen; but that as Meissen is but a small, out-of-the-way town, it would be difficult to gain the assent of the German subscribers to placing the statue there.

On the other hand, he feels confident that the assent of all would be most readily gained for erecting the statue of Hahnemann at Leipsic, which is, as all well know, a much-frequented, beautiful town, and is most interestingly connected with Hahnemann, as it was here that our Master first practised and gave instructions in Homœopathy, and from Leipsic Homœopathy spread over the world.

"The main object of the monument," writes Dr. Rummel, "is to express our veneration for the Founder of Homœopathy, but that does not exclude another object, namely, to promote thereby at the same time the spread and recognition of Homœopathy. It has, indeed, been objected that Leipsic expelled Hahnemann beyond its walls, but this reproach applies only to the medical authorities, the chemists, and a few physicians; the town itself remained attached to Homœopathy, and is so still."

There can be no doubt that Leipsic is vastly preferable to Coethen, in reference to its connection with Hahnemann's discovery and promulgation of the homœopathic law, and that it surpasses Meissen in the publicity it will afford to the statue of our Master; so that, probably, it is the most suitable locality that could be selected, and we should hail with satisfaction the fortunate change in the committee's plans.

Dr. Rummel intimates that this change of locality will involve a loss of 250 Prussian thalers, which the committee will have to refund to the Duke of Anhalt and the town of Coethen; as that sum was received only on condition that the statue should be erected in Coethen.

In order to make up this loss, further subscriptions wil be required, and Dr. Rummel hopes that England will assist in making up the requisite sum, which is equivalent to about £70 sterling.

It is now about four years since a subscription was made in England for Hahnemann's monument, and since that time the number of the disciples of Hahnemann has more than doubled itself in this country; and, doubtless, many of these would be glad of an opportunity of aiding in the erection of the statue of their Master.

I shall be most happy to receive and to forward to Dr. Rummel the subscriptions of those who may be willing to contribute towards this noble testimonial to Hahnemann, and if you will allow me I shall avail myself of the medium of your valuable periodical, to acknowledge the sums or *promises* that may be sent me; for, as additional subscriptions will only be required, in the event of the statue being erected in Leipsic, it will be as well that those desirous of subscribing should at first merely send their names and the sums they propose giving, provided Leipsic is eventually decided on by the committee charged with the erection of the statue.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. E. Dudgeon, M.D.

82, Gloucester-place, Portman-square,

October 22nd, 1850.

Hosted by Google

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—I beg to forward you the *Huddersfield Chronicle* of Oct. 19th, by which you will perceive that the aspect of medical affairs begins to assume a healthy tone. The Allopathic Hospitals and Dispensaries are no longer the downy beds for drones and aspirants to fame and fortune—the stepping-stone to practice as they used to be. Medical men must now make themselves acquainted with the gigantic strides of medical science, and learn to avail themselves of the better therapeutics unfolded by the genius of Hahnemann. The reforming plane and chisel are at work here, as you will perceive, thanks to your useful and able periodical, which has been of incalculable service in enlightening the mind of the public, as to the doctrine and practice of those who have been called "dupes," "knaves," and "vagabonds." Homœopathy has here an able and efficient representative in the person of the indefatigable Mr. ———, whose zeal and industry in the spread of the new medical doctrine are untiring. He has become a Governor to the Infirmary; and, in consequence of the recent decision of carrying into effect a very useful, but nearly obsolete rule, as you will perceive, by the letter from "A Governor of the Huddersfield Infirmary," he will be summoned to attend every operation, which will enable him to throw out some useful hints, no doubt, to his allopathic brethren.

I understand they are furious at being thus exposed to the critical eye of a sound homœopathist; nevertheless, the Infirmary, and those for whose benefit it was established, will not be losers in the new acquisition of such a practitioner. Some are of opinion here, that he will be shortly elected to do duty as one of the regular staff.

I wonder what the homœopathists in London can be doing. Why do they not take a hint from the energy, zeal, and tact of their homœopathic brethren here? If the London homœopaths were to become governors to the London hospitals, and attend regularly, they would effect immense good. I am told anxious pupils abound, who are now walking the London hospitals, and who are most desirous to hold conversation with those who know something of the homœopathic law of healing. They even venture, I perceive, by your journal, to take a sly peep into the homœopathic hospitals. It is to be hoped, they will manfully screw up their courage, as now is the time.

I am, Sir,

A STAUNCH HOMŒOPATH.

Huddersfield, Oct. 19th, 1850.

[We have much pleasure in giving insertion to the letters from the *Huddersfield Chronicle*, as well as to our correspondent's remarks, as we perceive he is a right-minded man, who has the interest and love of his fellow-beings at heart. We are pleased to hear that the zeal and energy of one of our distinguished colleagues continues unabated in the Cause, and we wish him all success.

Our correspondent is in error in think, ing that we are slothful here; but he little knows the difficulty we have in keeping the team in order. As might be naturally expected, where there are various men of various minds, with diversified objects in view, there is an immense difficulty in getting them to work in an harmonious whole; still we have every reason to be well pleased with the amount of unanimity, cohesion, and good feeling now displayed between the contending disciples of Hahnemann. From an announcement which we have elsewhere made, there seems to be a further prospect of a speedy amalgamation amongst *all* the *real* friends to our Cause. We shall look forward to the result most anxiously. We like our correspondent's notions much about our visiting and becoming governors of the allopathic hospitals. We assure him that we know several highly-gifted intellectual students now attending the London hospitals, who are disseminating very effectively the Hahnemannic precepts, and youths there are who have minds of their own. Our young pioneers only require to observe the cranial developments of their men. Perception, intelligence, courage, and truth will conquer all difficulties.—ED.]

Hosted by Google

## HUDDERSFIELD INFIRMARY.

*To the Editor of the Huddersfield Chronicle.*

SIR,—A paragraph which appeared in your last publication, headed "Huddersfield Infirmary," has afforded me unfeigned satisfaction.

I am glad to find that the Monthly Board, having thrown off their lethargy, are determined to carry out the liberal provisions of the 43rd Rule, as originally contemplated by the benevolent founders of the Institution.

Owing to official apathy or professional exclusiveness, this admirable rule has long remained a dead letter, restraining the spread of ana tomical knowledge, and preventing the diffusion of medical science.

Had the gentlemen who have from year to year composed the Monthly Board been imbued with a knowledge of their duties, they would never have permitted such a flagrant abandonment of one of the most important regulations connected with the charity.

I cannot permit the committee to shield themselves from censure, under the plea that the exercise of the 43rd Rule is only "recommended," when the whole context clearly indicates that an active operation of the rule was n tended by the founders "with a view to the extension of the utility of the Huddersfield Infirmary."

I have heard it stated that the three medical officers of the Institution have already arrayed themselves in hostility to the Board, with a view of resisting any attempt to enforce the provisions of the aforesaid rule. I cannot believe the statement, that gentlemen elected to fill offices, in a public charity, would so dishonour their characters as to permit the exercise of private pique to influence their public duties.

In chronicling the statement as communicated to me, I am giving the medical officers alluded to, an opportunity of publicly repudiating the rumour in your next Saturday's journal.

Waiting your reply, I am, Sir,
Yours respectfully,
A GOVERNOR OF THE HUDDERSFIELD INFIRMARY.

## HUDDERSFIELD INFIRMARY.

*To the Editor of the Huddersfield Chronicle.*

SIR,—In your number of last Saturday I observe a paragraph stating that at the usual monthly meeting of the committee of the above institution, on the 7th inst., reference was made to a question which had been mooted at the last annual meeting, namely, the non observance of a recommendation contained in the 43rd Rule, and that the committee, after a long and animated discussion, directed the apothecary to carry out the recommendation by inviting the medical men of the town and neighbourhood, (being governors) to witness capital operations in all future cases.

For the information of those who may not recollect this particular rule, I beg to quote it as follows:—

That none of the greater operations be performed, (except on occasions of emergency,) without a previous consultation of the medical officers, to all of whom a written notice shall be sent by the apothecary, if possible, the day before.

*And with a view to the extension of the utility of this Infirmary, it is recommended that the gentlemen of the profession of the town and neighbourhood of Huddersfield, who are governors, should be invited to witness the capital operations.*

On the part of the medical officers, it seems difficult to account for the non-observance of a recommendation so obviously calculated to advance the progress of medical science, except on the supposition of a *close corporation*, feeling so utterly repugnant to the spirit of a liberal and benevolent profession like that of the "healing art," that I throw overboard the supposition at once. I suppose they cannot have neglected or disregarded, but have simply forgotten it.

On the part of the governors or subscribers, we all know very well that their annual meetings are apt to become mere matters of routine, and that when the primary objects of the Institution, namely, the prompt and effectual admini stration of medical assistance to the patients, along with good and economical management of the finances, are known to be attained, secondary matters are scarcely looked into. I beg to submit, however, that in this case a secondary matter, of very great importance, not only to the Institution itself but the entire community, has been hitherto overlooked by the subscribers.

The above recommendation, in Rule 43, shows clearly that it was the intention and wish of the founders of this noble Institution to diffuse the benefits of the medical experience afforded by its practice more widely through the profession than has hitherto been done, and a truly wise and benevolent intention it was—one in which every man, woman, and child is vitally interested.

The more abundantly the benefits of such practice and observation can be thrown open to our medical attendants, the safer we must all feel ourselves to be when under their care.

In this view of the case I congratulate the committee on the course they have so judiciously taken in the business, and I confidently trust that the carrying out of the above recommendation will be productive of great advantage to the progress of medical science, by affording to its practitioners occasional opportunities of mutual and harmonious co-operation in some of the most important branches of their noble profession.

I trust also that those surgeons in the town andneighbourhood who are not already governors, will see the importance of becoming so, with the view both of benefiting the Institution and likewise availing themselves of the professional advantages now offered to them through its medium.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
A GOVERNOR.

LONDON: Printed by THOMAS HARRILD, of Albany Cottage, Sydenham, in the County of Kent, at his Printing Office, 1, and 1½, Dudley Court, in the Parish of St. Olave, Silver Street, in the City of London; and Published by HENRY RENSHAW, at the Office, 356, Strand, in the County of Middlesex.—*Saturday, October 26th*, 1850.

Hosted by Google

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.
Review of British and Foreign Medical Science and Literature.

"RESPICE, ASPICE, PROSPICE."—St. Bernard.

No. 66. Vol. II. | SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1850. | [Unstamped 3d. Stamped 4d.

## Communications.

### PROGRESS TOWARDS THE ADOPTION OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC LAW AS A THEORY OF CURE.

(*Concluded from p.* 136.)

At the close of my last paper I mentioned my intention, at a future time, to relate some early homœopathic experiments. I do this now with the hope of showing to any allopathic practitioners, who may happen to look into the *Homœopathic Times*, that it is quite easy for them to satisfy themselves of the truth of the homœopathic law, without resorting to the administration of globules, or without committing themselves by sending prescriptions to homœopathic chemists. I, at least, adopted Homœopathy, and practised it, some time before I made use of infinitesimal doses; and even now, in some cases, I still employ the medicines, as I originally employed them, in the undiluted form.

Impressed by the evidence which has been related, with the fact of the frequent coincidence of similarity between the symptoms cured by particular medicines, and the characteristic effects of these medicines upon the healthy body, I believed myself now justified, indeed bound, to test the principle *similia similibus* experimentally, in the treatment of disease. My first experiments were made in the treatment of dysentery; a disease, the symptoms of which are marked and unmistakable, as well as urgent and severe; and this disease was selected, chiefly because it is one, materials for the treatment of which, on the principle of *similia similibus*, can be obtained without consulting the writings or practice of homœopathists. For there is no question with any, regarding the existence of drugs capable of producing the symptoms of dysentery; more especially is it recognised by all toxicologists, that to *Mercury*, and particularly to the preparation of it called *Corrosive Sublimate*, belongs, in a pre-eminent degree, the capacity of exciting the symptoms of dysentery. It is unnecessary to cite any number of authorities to prove this. Dr. Christison has been already quoted.*

Dr. Copland, in his article on Poisons, says: "The symptoms caused by *Corrosive Sublimate* resemble, in the most acute cases . . . . those of dysentery, especially as regards the existence of tenesmus, and of mucous and bloody stools."† If, then, like is to be cured by like, *Corrosive Sublimate* should cure dysentery. Skoda's experience of the efficacy of injections of solutions of *Corrosive Sublimate* in the treatment of dysentery has been already referred to.‡ In the summer and autumn of 1847, dysentery of a severe form prevailed in Edinburgh and its neighbourhood. My experience was confined exclusively to the treatment of the disease as it appeared among the poor; a number of the severest cases having come under my care, in the practice of a large public dispensary. They were all, without exception, treated with the following prescription:—

℞ Hydrarg. Bichlorid. gr. j;
Aquæ destillat. ℥iij. Solve.
Dose. Ten drops every six hours.

That is, by doses of about the 150th part of a grain of *Corrosive Sublimate* administered, generally, at intervals of six hours.

* Dispensatory, pp. 512, 528.
† Dictionary of Practical Medicine, vol. iii. p. 350,
‡ Brit. and For. Medical Review, No. xlvi. p. 609.



Hosted by Google

I have preserved no record of the number of cases so treated, but it must have been considerable. The success of the treatment was very great. Improvement generally began at once, and few cases were prolonged beyond the third or fourth day. Besides the cases of dysentery, a large number of cases of bloody purging, of all degrees of severity, occurred at the same time, and were treated by me with different preparations of *Mercury*. I find in my note-book, that *Calomel*, in grain-doses, every four to six hours, was used in several cases, with much success. Also, that many cases in children were treated advantageously with quarter-grain and half-grain doses of the *Hydrarg. c. creta*, or grey powder. One instance, also, of some days' standing, of severe bloody purging only at night, accompanied with great pain and tenesmus, in a young female, yielded entirely to three doses, each two grains, of the grey powder, given at intervals of six hours. In cases of chronic dysentery, I gave *Arsenic*, *Cinchona*, and *Ipecacuanha* in different cases, with much success, especially the two former, in the forms of a dilution of the *Liquor Arsenicalis* and *Infusion of Cinchona* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia.

After having treated successfully in this way a number of cases of dysentery and diarrhœa, a very severe case of of dysuria presented itself to me for treatment. The patient was a female; the calls to micturate were very frequent, almost incessant; the act of urination being extremely painful, and the discharge passing off with difficulty, drop by drop. The symptoms were characteristic of poisonous doses of *Cantharides*, and the following mixture was prescribed:—

℞ Tinct. Cantharidis, ʒss;
Aquæ, ʒvj. M

Of this the patient was desired to take one teaspoonful, equal to rather less than one drop of the *Tincture of Cantharides*, every two hours. Relief was almost immediate, and, by the following day, the complaint, which was of some days' standing, had nearly disappeared.

The next disease, in which I sought to test the value of the principle *similia similibus*, was inflammation of the tonsils, or, more generally speaking, angina of the fauces, including inflammation of the uvula and soft palate, as well as of the tonsils. The effect of *Belladonna* in producing the affection is familiar to toxicologists. Dr. Christison states that dryness and soreness of throat, with inability to swallow, are not unusual effects of *Belladonna*; and he alludes to cases in which these sensations were accompanied by inflammation of the fauces, in some instances even of an aphthous character.* And Dr. Copland, in giving a digest of toxical experience regarding *Belladonna*, says: "The local or irritant† action of this plant is not very intense, and is exerted primarily upon . . the fauces and œsophagus . . . In some instances, soreness of the throat, difficult deglutition, and even aphthous inflammation of the fauces, have been remarkable." ‡ The following case will illustrate the mode of prescribing the *Belladonna*, and its effects. The extract was used, as there is no tincture of *Belladonna* in the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia. The prescription, therefore, to use an allopathic phrase, is an inelegant one.§

Jan. 5th, 1847. Mrs. M., aged 25, for two or three days has felt chilly and generally unwell. Yesterday she was seized with severe pain in the throat on swallowing, foul taste in the mouth, "like rotten apples." The tonsils and fauces are much swollen, and there is considerable swelling of the neck externally. Deglutition is dif-

* Treatise on Poisons, p. 839.

† We know that the angina of *Belladonna* is the result, not of a local and irritant, but of a constitutional action. This circumstance, however, does not diminish the value of the fact of its existence, as stated above.

‡ Op. cit., vol. iii. p. 406.

§ I was not then aware that *Belladonna* had been employed in cynanche tonsillaris, except by homœopathists. I have since learned, from an incidental notice in a paper, by Dr. Liedbeck, of Stockholm, in the "British Journal of Homœopathy" (vol. viii. p. 321), that "Poppir's remedy for sore throat" is one of established efficacy in Sweden. This remedy is one-sixth of a grain of the extract of *Belladonna* every two hours, in water.

Hosted by Google

ficult, and very painful; severe headache; tongue loaded, yellow; pulse 84.

℞ Extract. Belladonna, gr.ij;
Aquæ, ℥ij.
Dose. Ten drops every six hours.

6th. Swallows with less pain; less headache; has only taken two doses of the medicine.

Continue every six hours.

8th. Has taken the medicine regularly. No pain in swallowing, and no swelling or redness of fauces. Feels quite well, but weak.

This case is but an example of very many that were similarly treated, and generally with as great success. The patient was convalescent on the fourth day from the origin of the throat affection. Louis states that of thirteen cases of the same kind, which he treated by bloodletting, gargles, mustard footbaths, and poultices, the mean duration was nine days; and of ten cases, treated by the three last alone, without blood-letting, the mean duration was ten days and a quarter.*

It is proper to mention, however, that in some few instances the *Belladonna* appeared to have but little effect; but, at the time of conducting these experiments, I did not know the importance of a minute attention to symptoms, and I was further ignorant of the special value and applicability of such medicines as *Cantharides, Nitric Acid,* and *Mercury,* in different cases of acute inflammation in the throat.

The next trial I made of the homœopathic principle was with *Ergot of Rye,* in the treatment of severe after-pains following labour. The effect of *Ergot* in producing spasmodic contractions of the uterus is now universally recognised by physicians. In some parts of Germany, where the *Ergot* is more common and abundant than in this country, "this property has been long familiar to the quacks and midwives."† In the first case treated I prescribed the following mixture:—

℞ Tinct. Ergotæ, ℥s ;
Aquæ, ℥ vj. M.

Of which the patient was directed to take ten drops every two hours. On visiting her again the same night, I found that after the first dose had been taken, the pains became much less frequent and severe; but that after every subsequent dose, the pains had returned with increased severity. She was then suffering acutely. I directed the medicine to be omitted altogether, and next day there was no recurrence of the pains. In the next case of the kind that occurred, I prescribed the same mixture, but directed the patient to take ten drops every six hours. When next visited, she had had only two doses, and the pains had almost disappeared. I frequently used the same prescription afterwards, and always with the same success. Some time afterwards I had the pleasure of finding that Dr. Beatty, of Dublin, was in the habit of prescribing the *Ergot* in similar cases, and with like success.*

Being now convinced of the truth of the homœopathic principle, it was less difficult for me to entertain the question of the efficacy of infinitesimal doses. My experiments had prepared me for the efficacy of very small doses. I had seen the 150th part of a grain of *Corrosive Sublimate* act most powerfully in dysentery. Just then, too, I learned that Jahr, in an investigation into Homœopathy, was led to put faith in doses of medicine "small in comparison with those to which he had been accustomed."† And Dr. Bennett, and others, had not hesitated to express their belief, that the efficacy of *Cod Oil* is due to the *Iodine* which it contains in the proportion of a 1-40,000th part. A very few experiments, therefore, were sufficient to convince me of the efficacy of the minute doses prescribed in homœopathic practice. It is needless to recount these here; they were made chiefly in a variety of chronic diseases, with the following medicines,—*Pulsatilla, Mercurius, Sulphur, Nux Vomica, Chamomilla, Arsenic,* and *Bella-*

* Dr. Henderson's Inquiry into Homœopathic Practice, p. 70.
† Dr. Christison on Poisons, p. 939.

* Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, vol. xiii. p. 425.
† Brit. and For. Med Rev., No. xvi. p. 427.

Hosted by Google

*donna;* also, in two acute cases, with *Aconite, Tartar Emetic, Bryonia,* and *Sulphur.* Suffice it to say, that they ended, as every candid, truth-seeking investigation of the kind must end, in an assured conviction of the efficacy of inconceivably minute quantities of medicine, specifically applied.

I have thus endeavoured to trace the narrative of my own conversion to Homœopathy, and I feel assured that it is in substance that of nearly every homœopathic practitioner who has now received the truth in the love of it. It was the history of Hahnemann's own progress. He first discerned the workings of the homœopathic principle in the cures of empirical practice; but to him especially was the merit due, first to recognise the principle, and then, by patient, self-denying experiments, to establish it as the natural law of cure. I would by no means urge any allopathic practitioner, disposed to investigate, to commence his experiments with infinitesimal doses. Men like Dr. Elliotson, and others, who are known to be in an inquiring mind, might satisfy themselves sufficiently of the truth of the homœopathic law with the means they at present have at their command. Such acute diseases, for example, as dysentery, many kinds of diarrhœa and tonsillitis, and some cases of chronic dyspepsia and constipation, would afford materials for illustrating the curative virtue, homœopathically, of such medicines as *Mercury, Belladonna,* and *Nux Vomica,* given in small though by no means infinitesimal quantities; care being observed to avoid a too frequent repetition of the dose.

W. R. Beilby.

## MATERIALS FOR THE DOCTRINE OF THE PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF WATER.

By Dr. Roth.

The treatment of diseases by water is daily more and more employed, not only by many non-professional, but also by professional men, who do not even know what may be the reason of the good effects of water-treatment, this will excuse the publication of the following trials made by Dr. G. O. Piper, many years ago, who says (Hygea, vol. xiii.): "The unavoidable errors committed during the empiric use of cold water are much increased by the circumstance, that it has a *certain narcotic force,* which, by its frequent application, may become more permanent. This may be the reason that the false notion still exists, that water is an universal remedy. Many remedies are at our disposal, by the use of which we are able to gloss over the organization injured by disease, even as the apiophagi stimulate their waning life, until the last sparkle is extinguished. We may expect from water the above-mentioned action in the highest degree, without being always obliged thereby to acknowledge, in such cases, a real curative effect."

Schultze has proved that a large quantity of water in the living body, is capable of dissolving the colouring substance of the blood, and that it produces a real cachexia principally in animals, which otherwise are accustomed to drink but little, as, for instance, in sheep.

Every one agrees to acknowledge its excellent curative effects in certain diseases; but even experience teaches us that we have no more right to speak of hydropathy, than of hyoscyamopathy, iodopathy, hydrargyropathy, etc., because water has but the worth of *one* remedy.

All we are able to acknowledge with regard to it is, that there are as many peculiar curative forces as there are essentially different methods of its application, in the different forms; the water alone is not to be considered as the solely effective agent, but we must consider that the cold, the warmth, the shock, the friction, act peculiarly on the skin, and the ends of the nervous and vascular systems ramificating in it; even the increased pressure which the body must necessarily endure in every stream poured on its superficies, is to be taken into consideration. If a healthy man wishes to try

Hosted by Google

on himself the virtues of cold water, he naturally dares not employ it in summer, or the warm water in winter, because, in the first case, by the desire of cold, cold water becomes a necessary stimulus of life, and, in the latter case, the trial is often hindered, by accidentally catching cold. The small number of experiments made with warm water offer nothing worthy of remark.

1. Washing with *warm water*, or warm baths, produced, *in summer*, a by no means disagreeable *faintness;* and, after a quarter of an hour, a *peculiar breathy coolness*, principally on the chest, which we can only compare with the sensation felt on the tongue, after the use of peppermint, camphor, and, to a certain degree, that after the use of *Aniseed.*

2. *In winter*, in a cold atmosphere, the influence of warm water was accompanied by a somewhat disagreeable *chilliness*, with an *undulating sensation of the skin* (which was a subjective feeling); besides, as we may easily think, there remained *for a longer time a great sensitiveness to cold.*

3. We never drunk warm water, but when held in the mouth, it produced a *disagreeable, insipid sensation, fluctuating between taste and feeling.* When snuffed up the cavity of the nose several times, it produced *congestions to the head*, and *darkness* before *the eyes.*

4. Warm water poured from a certain height on the body, principally on the back, had no peculiar effect.

5. After the use of *very cold water*, as washing or the bath, *during the summer*, we observed but the *commonly known refreshment* and *ease*, and almost immediately *a desire to eat.*

6. *The drinking of some tumblers of cold water* produced, *during the hot weather*, a *disagreeable pressure* in *the stomach*, and shortly afterwards, *perspiration of the forehead*, later *of the back*, notwithstanding that the *prickling* preceding the perspiration soon also began there.

7. Many trials have been made in winter; in the morning, immediately after rising, we drank two tumblers of cold water, in the month of January; (thermometrical observations were not made). During the passing through the cavity of the mouth, *momentaneous pains in both rows of teeth*, principally in the *incisive teeth*, then *a sense of weight in the stomach;* for a few minutes afterwards *warmth in the abdomen;* the *countenance somewhat blue and turgescent;* almost *immediate diuresis; excretion of a little saturated urine, smelling like uric acid; the fæcal evacuations harder*, and *more difficult* than in general.

8. Cold water drunk in the evening had no peculiar consequence.

9. In the morning, about five minutes after rising (in a cold dry state of the weather in the same month), the whole body was washed with cold water, after that the ice covering the water in the barrel had been broken, the washing was performed by a common drill towel, and with moderate friction; *the first touch was extremely painful, the skin was*, for the most part, *contracted* principally *on the not yet wiped places; singing in the ears* was felt; as soon as the whole body was wet all disagreeable sensations ceased, *and dense vapour-clouds arose from all points of the superficies*, not more from the trunk than from the extremities; immediately *inclination to micturate and* (contrary to all custom, as the bowels acted generally in the afternoon) *to evacuate, by reason of a troublesome tension of the abdomen*, the *motion hard*, the kinisthesis was no longer disturbed, a *sensation of perfect comfort* was felt, the *countenance* was *ashy pale*, the *nose very red*, the *eyes dull and dim, with bluish circles*, the *hair uncommonly lustreless;* during the day frequently returning *excitement*, the *cold of the atmosphere was not felt*, in spite of the light dress.

10. Frictions with a sharp brush plunged in equally cold water, made under the same circumstances, had a similar effect, with this difference only, that the cold water was not felt so disagreeable in the beginning, neither congestions to the head nor singing in the ears were observed.

Hosted by Google

11. If *cold water was poured* from a moderate height (as high as the hands reach above the head) *upon the back of the head, the neck, and back, a slight giddiness followed* immediately.

12. If the *pouring* was directed *upon the chine-bone*, a kind of *fright*, and an *irresistible propensity to bend back the spine*, followed as often as this trial was made; the result was the same, although no other than the experimenter himself poured out the water, still the fright was produced, which never appeared when the pouring was directed upon another part of the body; the propensity to bend backwards was still stronger if the back was squirted at.

13. After *local washing*, we observed that the washing of that part of the head, which is covered with hair, produced *temporary heaviness*, washing of the face only an *intense redness*; washing of the back of the head (whereby the neck could not remain untouched), *propensity* to *swallow* and *suddenly-increased contraction of the tunica dartos.*

14. Washing of the throat produced nothing observable.

15. Washing of the chest *propensity to excitement.*

16. Washing of the scrobiculum cordis a *momentaneously disagreeable sensation ascending in the direction of the neck.*

17. Washing of the abdomen, of the back, etc., and of the extremities, nothing but *a slight diuresis.*

18. If the washing was performed in the evening, upon a greater extent of surface, or only upon the chest, and we went immediately to bed no diuresis followed, the sleep was *deeper* than commonly, but finished very early in the morning.

19. If icy cold water was drawn up the nose, the effect of cold was very considerable; we chose, therefore, water of about 3-4 degrees of Reaumur, and observed *tears in the eyes, stitches in the internal corners of the eyes, boring, stitching, periodical pains in the direction of the frontal suture, perceptible swelling of the choanæ and the velum palati*; this symptom was not constant, if it showed itself, there was no doubt that it was the consequence of the cold water; it appeared as if an increased sensibility were necessary in order to produce it."

We had opportunity to observe the great success of the use of cold water, *firstly*, against the consequences of repeated night-watching; the sensation of rawness between the edges of the eyelids, the singing in the ears, the heaviness of the back part of the head, the painful cold in both sides of the region of the false ribs, disappeared immediately after the washing of the whole head, throat, and thorax, as soon as the disagreeableness of the first touch was overcome. *Secondly*, we have observed real and lasting cures of some chronic rheumatisms, as well in our own body, as in others, effected by the external application of cold water, and at the same time of frictions. We ought to try cold injections; but we confess that the fear of purchasing too dear a similar experience has restrained us from the attempt.

It is desirable that more persons should undergo similar trials of water, in order that its peculiar effects may be sure, and a rational application may be possible. The experience of one person cannot decide herein more than in any other remedy; we believe still that our trials will suffice to show that further experiments are not superfluous, and that we may expect many useful experiences from the studies of more individuals.

With regard to the different artificial drop and shower-baths, Dr. Piper says, that they are not to be considered as peculiar forms of water treatment, but generally as mighty stimuli of the skin, like cauterization, urtication, etc.

These local stimulants of the skin may be, in certain cases, even as specific as vesicatories, issues, sinapisms, etc.; they then act astonishingly; but in what cases we are to expect the specific virtue, depends upon the physiological trial, which is as necessary in this as in all other remedies.

Hosted by Google

In the following summary I have tried to give a scheme of the symptoms produced by water in the above-mentioned trials of Dr. Piper.

*Symptoms of Warm Water.*

General symptoms—in summer :—

1. Agreeable faintness.
2. Peculiar breathy coolness, similar to the sensation of the tongue produced by *Camphor*, etc.

In winter :—

3. Disagreeable chilliness.
4. Undulating sensation of the skin.
5. Great sensitiveness to cold for a longer time.

*Head.*

6. Congestion to the head.
7. Darkness before the eyes.
8. Disagreeable *fade* sensation in the mouth, fluctuating between taste and feeling.

*Symptoms of Cold Water.*

General symptoms :—

1. Feeling of refreshment and ease, (5).*
2. Extremely painful feeling. (9).
3. Sensation of perfect comfort. (9).
4. Cold of the atmosphere not felt, in spite of the light dress. (3).

*Skin.*

5. Prickling } of the forehead and
6. Perspiration } back. (6).
7. Contraction of the not wiped places. (9).
8. Dense vapour-clouds from all points of the superficies. (9).

*Sleep.*

9. Deeper than commonly, but finished earlier. (18).

Moral symptoms :—

10. A kind of fright. (12).

*Head.*

11. A slight giddiness. (11).
12. Temporary heaviness. (13).
13. Boring, stitching, periodical pains in the direction of the frontal suture. (19).

*Eyes.*

14. Dull and dim eyes, with blueish circles. (9).

* Number of the observation.

15. Tears in the eyes. (19).
16. Stitches in the internal corners of the eyes. (19).

*Ears.*

17. Singing in the ears. (9).

*Nose.*

18. Very red. (9).
19. Swelling of the choanæ. (19).

*Face.*

20. Countenance somewhat blue and turgescent. (7).
21. Countenance ashy-pale. (9).
22. Intense redness of the face. (13).

*Hair.*

23. Uncommonly lustreless.

*Teeth.*

24. Momentary pains in both rows of teeth, principally in the incisive. (7).

*Throat.*

25. Propensity to swallow. (13)
26. Swelling of the velum palati. (19).

*Appetite.*

27. Immediate desire to eat. (5).

*Stomach.*

28. Disagreeable pressure in the stomach. (6).
29. Sense of weight in the stomach for a few minutes. (7).

*Abdomen.*

30. Warmth in the abdomen. (7).
31. Troublesome tension of the abdomen. (9).
31. Momentaneously disagreeable sensation of the scrobiculum cordis. (16).

*Fæces.*

32. Evacuations harder, and more difficult than in general. (7).
33. Immediately an inclination to evacuate. (9).
34. The motion hard. (9).

*Urine,*

35. Almost immediate diuresis. (7).
36. Excretion of a little saturated urine, smelling like uric acid. (7).
37. Immediately inclination to urinate. (9).
38. Slight diuresis. (17).

Hosted by Google

*Sexual System.*

39—(9)
40—(15)
41—(13)
43—(18)
} Tonic effects.

*Trunk.*

43. Irresistible propensity to bend back the spine. (12).

All these symptoms can be divided into primary and secondary effects; we observe, as the most interesting, that, after the use of warm water in winter, a great sensitiveness to cold remains for a longer time; during an equal time the effect of cold water in the same season is, the not feeling of the cold atmosphere, in spite of a light dress. Further it is worthy of remarki, that the internal as well as the external use of cold water produces on the face, the urine, and fæces, analogous symptoms; the general even as the local washing, symptoms similar to those observed on other parts of the body.

## CLINICAL REMARKS.

North London Homœopathic Establishment, 10, Chadwell-street.

### Case V.

The 19th July, 1842, Catherine Crook, aged twenty-four, stated that in October, 1840, she got cold in the right eye, and went, during eighteen months, to the Charing-cross Ophthalmic Hospital, but finding that in that eye cataract began to form, and that the disorder extended to the left eye, she left that Hospital, and applied to Mr. Alexander, oculist, under whom she remained for three months, with no better result than a promise to be operated upon when the cataract got ripe. The protracted cataract with scrofulous opthalmia gave rise to infiltration of the cornea, and the present symptoms were: — Meibomian glands enlarged and suppurating, with burning, itching, and the sensation of weight in the eyelids; the conjunctiva of both eyes much swollen, with profuse aqueous, scalding, corroding secretion; there were tearing, shooting, pressive pains, deeply seated in the head, extending to the temporal and the parietal bones, both tender to the touch; dread particularly of daylight; sclerotica much injected, and the application of candle-light showed that the cornea of the right eye had begun to thicken. There was present gnawing pain in the hypochondria two hours after every meal, with sour, bitter taste; tongue bright red, with silvery cover in the centre; thirst; constipation; amenorrhœa; for several months much low-spiritedness, and the exacerbation of the suffering at night prevented her rest. Since the beginning of the disorder, in 1839, she had itch, and a large tumour over the right clavicle, which was dispersed.

*Prescription.—Bell.*, two doses of the 30th dilution, two globules to be taken in water, every other morning.

July 25th. Was better, but some disorder in diet, and cold, made her worse; there is thirst; pulse 100, soft, full.

*Prescription.—Acon. Nap.*, two doses of the 30th dilution, and *Bell.*, two doses of the 30th dilution in water, a twelfth part every hour alternately.

27th. Much better in every respect; dimness of the cornea, tightness in the chest and constipation.

*Prescription. —Sulph.*, six doses of the 30th dilution, in water, one globule every morning.

Aug. 5th. The symptoms rather increased; no medicine till the next visit.

10th. Feels better in every respect, but constipated.

*Prescription.—Nux Vom.*, two doses of the 20th dilution, to be taken at night.

16th. Further improvement, but no catamenia.

*Prescription.—Puls.*, four doses of the 12th dilution, three globules every other morning.

19th. Through cold, the eyes got inflamed. Suspend *Puls.*

*Prescription.—Arn.*, two doses of the 20th dilution, *Bell.*, two doses of the 30th dilution, a twelfth part every hour alternately, and then resume *Puls.*

21st. Catamenia returned, but scanty; eyes inflamed.

Hosted by Google

*Prescription.* — *Hep. Sul. Cal.*, two globules of the 30th dilution, to be divided into three doses, one every other morning.

Sept. 2nd. All the ophthalmic symptoms disappeared; cornea clearer; sight and the general health improving.

*Prescription.*—Repeat *Hep.* as before.

14th. Was at the dispensary early in the morning, cold weather produced slight inflammation.

*Prescription.*—*Graph.*, two globules of the 30th dilution, to be divided into four doses, one every fourth morning.

Oct. 9th. Altogether free from inflammation and pain, but dulness of sight. Catamenia reappeared at a proper time, in larger quantity, and healthier.

*Prescription.*—*Cal. Carb.*, two doses of the 30th dilution, to be taken dry at night.

Nov. 10th. She came to return thanks, and to state that she continues quite well, and exposure to cold does not affect her; the cornea is clear, and the application of candlelight has shown that there was not a trace of the cataract left.

GRAF VON VIETTINGHOFF.

Oct. 21st, 1850.

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2ND, 1850.

THE fight thickens. This poor Homœopathy, which, in March last, according to the Editor of the *Medical Times*, was extinct in the metropolis, and throwing out a brief and flickering light in the provinces, is now assailed in all the Medical Journals as a mighty Entity; and our allopathic brethren, not content with their own Journals, use the periodical press of town and country for the purpose of direct attacks on us.

We give elsewhere the letter of a writer in the *Huddersfield Chronicle*, who signs himself an "Ex-Committee Man" of the Infirmary,

"The benevolent men," he says, "whose liberality raised the Infirmary, knew nothing of Homœopathy — they comprehended it not. Their money was subscribed for the erection of a building, in which the principles of the healing art were to be carried out under the then established mode."

According to this sage remark, whatever improvements have occurred in medicine and surgery since that time, are to be for ever excluded from that Infirmary. We presume, on the contrary, that the founders wished the poor to be cured or relieved in the best manner possible.

Let us parody this passage: —

"The pious men, whose liberality raised the Minster of York, St. Peter's of Westminster, and the other Cathedrals of England, and the older and more renowned Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, knew nothing of Protestantism—they comprehended it not. Their money was subscribed for the erection of buildings, and for endowments, in which the principles of the priestly art were to be carried out under the then existing mode."

We leave the application to our readers. Liberty of conscience and the progress of science go for nothing, according to this writer.

We are surprised that the Editor of the *Athenæum* should lend his pages to a one-sided advocate of old medicine. The writer of that article, which is too long for insertion, speaks of the reactionary tendencies of the age. Hear him:

"Although at first sight it would be thought
"that medicine would be one of the earliest
"of human occupations to yield to the influence
"of the progress of the natural sciences, yet
"we find that, till the beginning of the present
"century, with some brilliant exceptions, the
"bulk of those who practised medicine were
"either ignorant of the resources of their art, or
"trammelled by the jargon of the schools. . . .
"The recent discoveries of the chemist and
"physiologist have seemed to upset the accu-
"mulated fabric of ages; and the time is fast
"passing away when the practitioner of medi-
"cine will consent to stake the lives of his

Hosted by Google

"patients on a treatment resulting from the "dictum of any man, however great his name, "unless it will bear the test of modern science."

Here one of the disciples irreverently tumbles in the dust the Dagon of Medical Superstition, before which the Old School trembles, bows, and worships. Where, then, is the Authority it upholds? If the Chemistry of Liebig, and the Physiology of Müller have upset that famous Old School, why should not other authorities be also taken into account?

If Sydenham, and Heberden, and Baillie, and Farre, and the two Hunters, and other illustrious physicians and surgeons, were ignorant of the resources of their art, because they knew not the modern developments of Chemistry and Physiology, how does this writer propose to prove, that those who have received these new lights were better and more successful practitioners? His assertion of modern superiority, of the practitioners of the allopathic school, is a mere assertion.

We answer him that "*like*" means *like*, and does *not* mean *identity*. Hahnemann was neither the weakest, nor the wickedest of men—(we never met with this last superlative before.)

We cannot here resist chronicling the astounding ignorance of the reviewer in the *Athenæum*; it might be passed over in silence in a journal of less pretension to literary fame and scientific acumen.

The passage we are about to quote will stand as an imperishable record of ignorance tolerated in one of the leading journals of literature, when the next generation will point to it as an evidence of the mental darkness, or wilful perversion that prevailed in the advanced state of knowledge in 1850.

"Then follow the details of giving doses so "small that the imagination is lost in endea- "vouring to grasp their minuteness. This part "of the work is most astounding,—and reminds "us forcibly of the saying, that for a falsehood "to be believed it needs only to be impudent "enough. Men and women are here placed "in circumstances which alone would produce "severe derangements of the system; they are "given the 10,000,000th part of a grain of salt, "charcoal, sulphur, or some other inert sub- "stance, every three or four hours,—and every "symptom of which they complain, or disease "which they may contract, or mental process "which they may undergo, is chronicled as the "result of the remedy. The effects of infini- "tesimal doses of common salt are something "dreadful. Wasting of the body,—violent "pain of the head,—typhoid fever.—melan- "choly,—hatred of those from whom injuries "have been long ago received,—squinting,— "paralysis,—and warts on the hands,—are a "mere selection from the awful array. Effects "equally powerful and decisive are attributed "to the same doses of other inert substances."

Can our readers be amazed, after this extraordinary misconception, or something worse, of the homœopathic law, at the difficulties with which we have to contend? Men will either not read, or cannot comprehend what they do read.

How often shall we be compelled to repeat that those symptoms of which they read, and at which they marvel, are symptoms resulting from gross and material doses of the substances, and which, when occurring in natural diseases, will be cured by infinitesimal doses? Can we render ourselves more intelligible? If such ignorance be wilful, we look upon the perversion of so great a truth as a heinous offence of the most gigantic magnitude.

Hahnemann nowhere asserts that the effects of remedies are enhanced, except relatively, by the diminution of their dose. He asserts, simply, that medicines prepared in a certain manner, have more curative effect than the same materials in their crude forms.

It is not true that the "dreadful" effects of medicines are ascribed to their infinitesimal proportions. This writer cannot fail to be aware of the "dreadful" nature of sea-scurvy, as described by the older writers; and the doses of "common salt" were not in infinitesimal proportions, which produced these effects.

This medical gentleman asserts, that there is now scarcely a medical tyro who would not be able to detect Hahnemann's

Hosted by Google

ignorance of every fact, that constitutes medicine a science at the present day.

We cannot commend the taste which dictates such irreverent mention of Hahnemann as this writer indulges in: some of the master-spirits of the old school acknowledged Hahnemann to be a great man. This writer puts him down among "the weakest or the wickedest of men."

The doctrine of small forces, of infinitesimal increments, has been proved by such men as Newton, Dalton, and Döppler.

This writer is clearly ignorant of what is passing in the world; he may be a microscopical anatomist; he may be a Liebig-chemist; he may be a transcendental physiologist; but he does not know what Hesiod did, that, in a certain sense, the half is greater than the whole.

He assumes that there is no natural law of healing; whereas the mere *à fortiori* argument would induce us to believe that there is; he assumes that, if there be a natural law of healing, this is not, cannot be, must not be, shall not be, the law propounded by Hahnemann.

We comfort ourselves with the thought, that smoke is an indication of fire; there would be not so much smoke on the subject of Homœopathy, if there was not vital heat under the seemingly dead ashes of the effete medical philosophy, which this writer condemns. We refer our readers to his article in the *Athenæum*, of October 26th.

He acknowledges that the law of Hahnemann is to be found faintly expressed in the writings attributed to Hippocrates. In other words, there is nothing *new* in this law; by and bye we shall be told that its *truth* was never denied.

If this man be a phrenologist, let him look at the head of Hahnemann, as preserved in busts, and paintings, and engravings, and say how he could, by possibility, have been among "the weakest or the wickedest of men." Phrenology is one of those new sciences which, we presume, he will acknowledge.

---

## ANTIQUE LOGIC OF AN EX-COMMITTEE-MAN OF THE HUDDERSFIELD INFIRMARY.

*To the Editor of the Huddersfield Chronicle.*

SIR,—I do not concur in the indiscriminate censure enunciated in your last journal, by a "Governor of the Huddersfield Infirmary."

The devotedness of the medical officers, as shown in their weekly attendance on the Infirmary patients, deserves the warmest commendation.

The general management of the institution has been characterised of late years by unwearied energy. Every farthing of expenditure has undergone as strict a surveillance as that of any private establishment. A reference to the tabular statement inserted on the 23rd page of the last annual report affords undeniable evidence of the stringent application of the pruning knife.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The expenditure for 2 years ending 1848 was .... ..... | 3549 | 10 | 6 |
| The expenditure for 2 years ending 1850 was ..... | 2805 | 10 | 10 |
| Showing a saving of ..... | 743 | 19 | 8 |

This saving will undoubtedly be continued, if the Governors at their yearly meetings elect suitable men for the monthly board.

My object, sir, in addressing you, is not to write a eulogy on the services of the present board, but to perform an act of simple justice to those men, whom your correspondent has unjustly branded with "apathy."

With reference to the 43rd Rule having fallen into disuse, I am inclined to think with your second correspondent, that its omission is fairly attributable to ignorance with some, and to forgetfulness on the part of others.

Drs. Turnbull and Taylor, with Messrs. Robinson, Greenwood, and Bradshaw, have been too much absorbed with their professional duties to interfere with the functions of the executive.

They have not formed themselves into a cabal in opposition to the monthly board: neither will they resist the admission of those medical gentlemen, "being governors," to witness the painful but necessary labours of the operation-room. To insinuate the contrary is to libel the zeal of men who have, for a long series of years, exhibited an untiring devotion in the cause of gratuitous benevolence. Of Mr. Ramsbotham I wish to speak with all possible respect—his general intelligence and courteous manners are indicative of his high position. If report speaks

Hosted by Google

truly, he has performed many marvellous cures. The same has been said of Mr. St. John Long, with others of a similar class. As Mr. R. has been led by a long course of study to renounce the practice of allopathy, I cannot see the propriety of including his name in the notices of invitations to be forwarded to those medical governors who have remained faithful to their original profession.

The benevolent men whose liberality reared the Infirmary, knew nothing of Homœopathy—they comprehended it not. Their money was subscribed for the erection of a building in which the principles of the "healing art" were to be carried out under the then established mode.

Such being the case, I am at a loss to conceive on what grounds Mr. Ramsbotham can hope to be admitted.

Into the vexed question of whether allopathy or Homœopathy is best adapted to cure the "ills which flesh is heir to" I will not enter—neither will I join in those calumnious charges of "quackery and humhug" that some interested parties, when craft may be considered in danger so often indulge. With these acrimonious disputes I have no sympathy. I am actuated by a desire for peace. I love the Infirmary. I wish to see it prosper yet more and more. It has afforded immense benefit to the afflicted poor. May its usefulness expand with our increasing population!

Having thus unequivocally avowed my desire for peace, I will conclude by suggesting to the monthly board, whether it be prudent to include Mr. R. with the rest of the invited, seeing that as that gentleman has, in common parlance, become an irregular practitioner, it may lead to the introduction of discord.

I shall follow the example of your last week's correspondents in withholding my name, and beg to remain,

Sir, your obedient servant,
AN EX-COMMITTEE-MAN.

## Correspondence.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—In one of your former numbers you have an article headed "Proposed Rules of the London Homœopathic Hospital."

In Rule 5, it is stated that "a Special Meeting may be called at any time, upon a requisition addressed to the chairman of the committee, signed by not less than five governors, or subscribers, to elect the candidates for appointment to medical offices on future vacancies."

Now, sir, as the medical offices are vacant now, can five subscribers, by writing to the chairman of the committee, procure a meeting to be called? I would also be obliged to you if you would inform me who are the governors. Is a man subscribing £1 1*s.* a governor?

What is the meaning of the statement, in the advertisement of the Hospital, that the election of the medical men is vested in the governors? According to Rules 5 and 15,* it looks as if governors and subscribers swam in the same boat, as far as the election of medical men is concerned.

A COUNTRY SQUIRE.

## FURTHER QUERIES ANENT THE GOLDEN SQUARE HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—In your Number of the 19th, you were good enough to give insertion to an article, containing some common reports relating to the London Homœopathic Hospital, and requesting information respecting them.

A little bit of answer to one of the queries appeared in the last *Homœopathic Times*, in a statement from authority, that it was not convenient to call a general meeting at present. This document from authority is a very curious one. It states that a special meeting was held for the purpose of making arrangements for a general meeting; but that they unanimously resolved not to do so, in consequence of the representation of several governors, etc., etc.

Now, sir, it is generally reported and believed, not only that the governors never did make any such representation, but that it was absolutely impossible that they could have done so; seeing that the Governors of the London Homœopathic Hos-

* Rule 15.—"Medical officers will hereafter be appointed by the Court of Governors and SUBSCRIBERS."

Hosted by Google

pital are *purely imaginary beings*, having never been elected, appointed, created, or hatched in any waythat the subscribers to the hospital know anything about; neither have the public been favoured with the names of the gentlemen who have so kindly volunteered to act as the governors of the hospital. If these governors have a real bodily existence (which is very much doubted), why not publish their names, and explain to the world how they came into existence?

All we hear of them is, that just as the Hospital Committee were eagerly making arrangements for a pleasant meeting of their constituents, these governors came, like harpies, and flew away with the invitation tickets.

This idea of the mere imaginary existence of the governors, though general, is not altogether universal; for some have argued as follows:

"In one of the advertisements of the London Homœopathic Hospital, it was stated, that the election of the medical officers was vested in the governors," and, that the president of the Homœopathic Society, is reported to have stated at the meeting of the British Homœopathic Association, on the 22d instant, that the conditions on which the medical members of the British Homœopathic Association gave their co-operation was, that the election of the medical officers should be, "in the first instance, as the members of the Homœopathic Society should determine."

"Now if the election of the medical men is to be as the governors wish, and it is also to be as the British Homœopathic Society wish, the governors can be no others than the president and other members of the Society who have attached themselves to the London Homœopathic Hospital."

It is also currently reported, that the subscriptions to the London Homœopathic Hospital are falling off, and that if it does not join itself to the Hahnemann Hospital, it will come to a premature end. Now it has been said, that the medical officers of the London Homœopathic Hospital, in case of a union of the two hospitals, might be put in the unpleasant position of being shelved, and that they might consider that they would fall with greater dignity in connection with an independent institution, with the flag of fundamental rule flying to the last.

It should, however, be observed, that the complement of medical men in the Hahnemann Hospital is twelve, and that there is still one vacancy, and there would be a snug birth there for the president of the Homœopthie Society, to which he would very probably be elected; and perhaps means might be found to squeeze in one or two of his colleagues.

It is also reported and feared that the governors may also cause the postponement of the meeting proposed to be held in the beginning of December, and that it will be somehow or other contrived that the question of union or no union, will never be set before any general meeting.

COMMON REPORT.

---

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—It may interest your readers to know how Homœopathy was introduced in places where it now flourishes, I will give you the history of its rise in Guernsey, hoping others will follow my example, and record their experience for the amusement and instruction of your readers.

In the year 1836 I was suffering from the effects of a complication of debilitating causes; twenty years before this time I had been under a course of *Calomel* and *Steel* for two years, under the care of Dr. Peacock, of Darlington, who treated me for a liver complaint, which caused the formation of three distinct abscesses on the liver, during the first year of treatment. The disorder was caused by an accident: added to this, the birth of fourteen children, the cares of a large family, and, to crown all, most severe drains to my constitution, had brought me to such a state of debility, that life became a burden to me. I lost my memory to that point, that when I laid aside the book I had been reading, I could not remember if it had been a French or

Hosted by Google

an English one. I had constant lassitude and pains all over; my hands were unable to hold a needle, and I was quite confined to my sofa. I had no other disease. My brother came to visit us, and, seeing my sad state, tried to persuade me to try the new medicine, the effects of which he had had opportunities of seeing in his way through Paris and London. He promised to send me on his return books and medicine. I heard with hope, till he explained the size of the doses, when faith and hope fled. On his return to London he sent me a French Jähr, and Karl Luther's "Allopathy and Homœopathy." The medicines he could not get in London, and sent to Germany for them. I opened Jahr; it was Greek to me: so I began Luther, and found that *China* and *Pulsatilla* were exactly suited to my case; from Luther I learned the use of Jähr; and, looking over his *China* and *Pulsatilla*, was the more convinced that my cure was in them. I longed for the box to try these medicines. The wished-for box arrived in July, but when I saw the globules, all hope vanished, and I put the box and books away, ashamed of having ever thought of using them. My crushed hopes had an evil influence on mind and body. I became so ill that I scarcely existed: dwelling on my disappointment, it came into my mind that I had promised my brother to try his medicines; not willing to forfeit my word, and yet ashamed of my weakness in keeping it, without informing my family, and with the feeling with which sceptical people try a charm, I took two globules of the 24th dilution of *China*. During the first day I felt as though a fountain of health had been opened in me, whose waters spread over my nerves, giving them strength. The following three days I took two globules of *Pulsatilla* each day, and found myself so well, that I acknowledged to my family the virtues of the medicines. They had seen the rapid improvement with wonder, without suspecting the cause of it. At the end of a week I could walk the distance of three miles and back again without fatigue; could join my family at meals, and do all a strong woman could go through without fatigue. I have since recovered my memory and the effects of the *Calomel*, from which I had suffered so long. My recovery caused a great sensation in the island; hundreds inquired what cause had produced such wonderful effects, and the foundation of Homœopathy was firmly laid in Guernsey. If, Mr. Editor, a further account of its progress would be useful, I shall be very happy to resume the thread of my experience hereafter.

Your obedient servant,

HARRIET CHEPMELL.

St. Sampson's Rectory,
October 28th, 1850.

[We shall be happy to receive as many pages of her experience as this enlightened philanthropist may be pleased to communicate to us, for the gratification and instruction of our readers. ED.]

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—Three weeks ago, *The Lancet* devoted four of its precious columns to the abuse of Homœopathy; no doubt these revilings help to increase the sale of their journal, though the article does not contain one single argument. The mere clap-trap of this scribbler may excite some attention from the ignorant; but to those better versed in these matters it can only be regarded as a prostitution to party purposes. Language "full of sound and fury, signifying nothing." I now hope the matter which the *Lancet* vomits forth this week you will pass over with silent contempt, the nature and limits of your journal seem to require something better. We look for information on the subject of Homœopathy, and cannot afford to lose so much space devoted to observations on scurrilous language and deliberate falsehood, void of argument, and so arranged as to be with difficulty understood; indeed, the question presents itself—"Who can express opinions clearly on subjects they are determined not to investigate fairly?" Globulism is at present a little hobby of the *Lancet*, proud of its new coinage; let it "revel until he is drunk." I have too good an opinion of your stability to imagine that you will be led by this *ignis fatuis*: if fair and open argument can be advanced, it may be well to meet it, but such vapid trash is worthless, and can only be looked upon with disgust by the more scientific and reflecting class, even of your opponents such *foes* as the *Lancet* are better *foes* than friends.

I am, sir,
Yours, sincerely,
Oct. 7, 1850. H. B.

LONDON: Printed by THOMAS HARRILD, of Albany Cottage, Sydenham, in the County of Kent, at his Printing Office, 1, and 1½, Dudley Court, in the Parish of St. Olave, Silver Street, in the City of London; and Published by HENRY RENSHAW, at the Office, 356, Strand, in the County of Middlesex.—*Saturday, November 2nd*, 1850.

Hosted by Google

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.
Review of British and Foreign Medical Science and Literature.

"RESPICE, ASPICE, PROSPICE."—St. Bernard.

No. 67. Vol. II. ] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1850. [Unstamped 3d. Stamped 4d.

## Communications.

### A FEW WORDS TO THE OPPONENTS OF HOMŒOPATHY.

BY DR. ROSENSTEIN.

La plupart des grands découvertes ont commencé par paraître absurdes, et l'homme de génie ne fera jamais rien s'il a peur des plaisanteries. —*Mme. de Staël, de l'Allemagne.*

There are men who contradict, not for argument, but for contradiction's sake. The many works I have perused abroad, as well as in England, *against Homœopathy*, convinces me more and more of the force of irrational prejudice, and the tyrrany of educational bigotry. We hear the opponents still repeat again and again, it is diet; it is imagination which cures; and those who wish to be on the safe side of the question, say all scientific men are opposed to it. If Homœopathy is so worthless, why do so many thousands speak in its favour? If the old practice should not be abandoned, why is it condemned by those who should be its advocates?

Mr. Leeson* (an opponent to Homœopathy) observes: "*There are about four hundred and ten preparations* in the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians, which, no doubt, are considered by that learned body useful for medical purposes, or else they would not have been mentioned there. It is from this collection of preparations that the medical youths of this country are instructed to cull their remedies, and apply them in the treatment of every form of disease. Now, any practical man of ten or twenty years' standing must have found that *four hundred of these preparations* are of little or no value whatever in the treatment of any form of disease, and that about *the remaining ten* might have assisted him in reducing, at one time or other, cases occurring in every department of his practice.

"Nearly all the waters, confections, decoctions, extracts, infusions, liquors, mixtures,* essential oils, spirits, tinctures, have little or no influence over any form of disease, when used as internal or external remedies. Many of the mineral preparations are absolutely injurious in their effects under every circumstance, while the retention of other remedies is burlesque and nonsense. Why, then, divert the mind of the student by compelling him to study the natural history, preparation, properties composition, effects, and uses of such a farrago of worthlessness; while the higher and most philosophical walks of medical science are entirely kept from his grasp? Now, this system must be adopted either by design or ignorance: if by the former, the persons to whom the legislature have intrusted their confidence should be discharged from their several appointments with fine or imprisonment; or, if from the latter, be discharged as incompetent, etc."

And who else speaks in favour of the common practice? but those who for some kind of motive are compelled to say yes, when they would otherwise say no?

I recollect some years ago, on the continent of Europe, two medical men met in

* Liebig's Physiology applied in the Treatment of Functional Derangement and Organic Disease, with Observations upon Hahnemann's practice.

* "The brandy-and-egg mixture is to be considered an exception in the mixtures. What could be found in the whole collection of four hundred and ten preparations to excel four ounces of pure Cognac, four ounces of cinnamon-water, the yolks of two eggs, half an ounce of purified sugar, mixed together, and to be taken until peace, comfort, and balmy sleep are provoked, after the fatigues of a court practice, or the oppressive duties of a fashionable accoucheur?"



Hosted by Google

consultation at the bedside of an intelligent boy. The discussion was carried on in Latin, which the boy understood; when they were about leaving, they said, "We shall send you something." "I won't take it," said the boy. "Why not?" "You don't agree," was the answer. The boy was convinced that coincidence of opinion is the stamp of truth, whereas discordance of ideas is a sure sign of error. It seems to me, that medical men have never taken much pains to study the action of a drug; they were ever of opinion by knowing the disease, it would also be an easy matter to remove it. This is also a popular opinion. When a patient has been for some time under the care of a medical man and derives no benefit, he is yet apt to say, "I think the doctor does not understand my disease." He never says, "the doctor does not know what remedies to use in my case," which is, in fact, the main point. It is for this reason that the medical practice was held up as a mock-play by philosophical minds. By such men as Rousseau, a Voltaire, Napoleon, Byron, who had a forethought that the lancet would kill him, and he was killed by the lancet. The eminent tragedian Talma would not allow any medical man to come near him. He said he had no confidence in physic.

Since my arrival in England, I heard a great deal of the case of Madame Malibran. The allopathists say a homœopathist killed her. As I am well informed on the subject, I wish to state that Madame Malibran fainted on the stage, for which she was bled; on her return to her lodgings she was there bled again. Dr. Beluomini, a homœopathist, was sent for. He had the bad tact to prescribe when she was at life's extremity, and he knew she could not recover. She died. The allopathists bring it home to us. They say Homœopathy killed her, or rather, had more blood been taken, she would surely have recovered. I have always made it a point not to prescribe, when patients have been brought to death's door by overdosing. I cannot sufficiently impress it on the minds of my younger colleagues to be on their guard not to take hopeless cases in hand.

Common diseases may easily be remedied, but the artificially drug-diseased patient stands often no chance of recovery. Another case in point may be mentioned here.

An American, travelling in Virginia, met a lady of his acquaintance returning from a funeral. He asked her who was buried. "My son," she said. "However," she added, "the good doctor has done everything to save him; he bled him ten times." Such is the power of habit.

The numberless works published against Homœopathy are all of the same stamp, —gross abusive language, unbecoming in men of character and sense, and disgusting to those who have taken pains to investigate, and give credit and honour to whom it is due.

The eminent Dr. Rau* observes: "After twenty-two years' labour in this new field of science, I am thoroughly convinced of its truth, and pay no attention to the uncourteous language of those blind defenders of the old dogmatisms, who would willingly crush and trample under foot the forthcoming bud of this young plant, but in vain."

Dr. Chargé† says: "In publishing a work on Homœopathy, I am aware of the prevailing prejudices among men generally, and among physicians; however, I am unconcerned about it. The opinions of the first are of no consequence to me, because they are unable to judge which of the two medical methods is the most preferable. If they have a repugnance against the new doctrine, the fault is not theirs; the subject has been misrepresented and ridiculed. They have been told that Homœopathy does not allow bleeding, even in the most urgent inflammatory cases. Homœopathy prescribes but infinitesimal doses, which cannot possibly produce any effect. Homœopathy prescribes but poisons; kill or cure, it is but playing with

* Organon der Specifischen, Heilkunst.

† Etudes médicales, ou Mémoire en réponse aux Accusations portées contre la Doctrine médicale homœopathique.

Hosted by Google

the lives of the patients, quit or double. Homœopathy has never, nor will it ever be adopted by scientific persons.

"The opinions of my colleagues would have some weight, if I could practically be convinced of errors. Having examined the homœopathic practice practically, I most solemnly declare, that I consider the treatment of diseases according to the law *similia similibus* the best for the human race. Homœopathy is true or false: if false we should be armed with a severe logic, with numerous facts, authenticated, irreproachable, to put an end to its pernicious influence; if true, we should be its warmest advocates, and those who act otherwise do not deserve the name of honest men."

Professor Zlatorowich* observes: "The only true way which leads to a correct knowledge of medicines, is, according to my conviction, the physiological experiment. As professor of Materia Medica, I found myself unpleasantly situated when I had to teach a science during ten months, which contains unattainable theories and futile assertions of the medicinal powers of drugs. The action of *Mercury, Gold, Ipecacuanha,* and *China* on the healthy body, compared with their effects in diseases, has convinced me of the truth, *similia similibus.* I tried afterwards, on my own body, *Natrum Muriaticum* and *Aconite,* and the results were so convincing, that I advise everybody, who has not his particular reason to shun truths, to make a few faithful experiments with a few medicines, in order to enable himself to judge of the powers of drugs and the proper way to use them. If they prefer to scandalize, then we know 'that those fruits are not the worst which are used by the wasps.'"†

Dr. Perussel‡ writes as follows to a friend:—"My friend, you know, like myself, that the first happinness of man upon earth, is to be in possession of health; without this fortunate privilege our existence is but a burden. The rich is embarrassed by his riches, and the poor labourer declines amidst miserable idleness; nothing, in fact, can replace the privation or loss of health. Had we followed the golden precept of Hippocrates, 'The physician is the servant and interpreter of nature,' our path would have been smooth, and the way easy; but medical men did not listen to the voice of nature. They violated its laws, built up all kinds of erroneous systems, and we stand now on the threshold, as regards the exact knowledge of medicines."

All sciences of a positive character have progressed. Medicine alone, which went a wrong course, remained stationary, although many scientific men worked hard to put medicine on a level with other sciences.

Medical men, who have always been led in error, lost all confidence in medicine, and became sceptics.

It needs a man of genius with independent character, above human weakness; it needs a man of deep research, capable of acquiring new knowledge, having force to sacrifice his old creed; to bid an eternal adieu to doctrines which he has professed before; to defy all impressions which could influence him to work over again, as in the first days of his studies, without regret for the past, and without fear for the future.

The illustrious founder of Homœopathy has set a noble example, which was a wise lesson of probity and courage. He has taught those, who wish to tread in his footsteps, that every sacrifice should be made for the sake of truth. Hahnemann has executed his task, in spite of the severest persecutions. Such a virtue is worthy of the sages of ancient Greece, of the happy days of the glory of Rome. Most persons shrink from following a new course.

They fear to acknowledge truth, it might injure them in the opinion of the world, or might have other losses in consequence.

* Oesterreichische Zeitschrift für Homœopathie 3ter Band, Erstes Heft. Experiments with Bryonia Alba by Joseph von Zlatorowich, M.D., Professor of General Pathology and Pharmacology at the Medical Surgical Joseph Academy of Vienna, Member of several medical societies, Member of the Academia Omiopatia di Palermo, etc., etc.

† Es seien nicht die schlechtesten früchte woran die Wespen nagen.

‡ Lettres à un Ami du Progrès sur l'Homœopathie, suivies de plusieurs Guérisons rémarquables obténues à l'aide de ses procédés.

Hosted by Google

Hahnemann, after many years' practice according to the old system, abandoned it entirely, and opposed to the old precept *contraria contrariis curantur* the precept *similia similibus*, as a fundamental law of the new medical reform. His labours and experience were crowned with the most brilliant success.

## CLINICAL REMARKS.

North London Homœopathic Establishment, 10, Chadwell-street.

(*Continued from p.* 189.)

### Case VI.

The 18th September, 1844, Mr. H., aged thirty-eight, designer and schoolmaster, stated that when a lad, he had severe measles and scarlatina; and that, since the year 1825, he had been afflicted with various convulsive movements, and twitching in different parts of the body, which increased daily, in spite of the very energetic allopathic treatment he had received since then. He said that this disorder had originated in a fright, and that both his parents had suffered much from rheumatism and asthma; that just now he feels constant motion of the brain at the vertex, with sensation of boiling water in the head; he is short-sighted, with confusion of vision, and occasionally complete loss of it; has continual noise in the ears; he stammers incessantly; there is anorexia, particularly for breakfast; in the morning there is much dryness in the mouth, and acidity; his tongue is red, lightly white-covered in the centre; pyrosis, with flowing of water into the mouth; pain in the hypochondria, and sensation of sinking at the scrobiculis cordis; bowels relaxed; continual spasmodic pain in the thorax; palsy of the right arm and leg, which, when cold, are completely paralysed; the left hand is closed, and the attempt to open it makes the whole arm swell; the skin is parched, with dry furfuraceous eruption on several parts of the body; his nights are restless, much annoyed by dreams; he lies on his face or on his back; the pulse varies much, is mostly hard and quick.

*Prescription.—Num Vom.*, two globules of the 12th dilution, one to be taken every fourth evening.

28th. After the first dose he felt much pain in the hypochondria; but his bowels are less relaxed.

*Prescription.—Sulph.*, eight globules of the 30th dilution, in water, one globule every morning.

Oct. 7th. Much as before; the last dose of *Sulph.* produced a sensation of deafness.

No medicine.

13th. Pain, as of a gathering in the left ear; anorexia, and relaxation of the bowels.

*Prescription. — Lycop.*, two globules of the 30th dilution, to be taken dry, next morning.

21st. The gathering broke and discharged; he hears better; has much less noise; twitching increased; no memory; sleeps better; eruption as before.

*Prescription.—Cal. Car.*, two globules of the 30th dilution, dry next morning.

Nov. 3rd. Appetite and hearing still better; much spasmodic contractions during the last three days; bowels regular; pain in the kidneys after nightly emissions.

*Prescription.—Ignat. Amar.*, four globules of the 12th dilution, into three doses, one every other morning.

10th. Sensation as of boiling water in the brain; no other change.

*Prescription.—Nux Vom.*, three globules of the 30th dilution, to be taken the same evening; and *Sulph.*, three globules of the 30th dilution; three days after, in the morning.

18th. Head better; in other respects as before.

*Prescription.*—Repeat *Nux Vom.*, and *Sulph.*, as before.

28th. Improvement in the whole; but twitching and pain in the lumbar regions; no sleep after twelve at night.

*Prescription.—Stram.*, six globules of the 12th dilution; *Bell.*, six globules of the 12th dilution; alternately. One powder, dry on the tongue, every other morning.

Dec. 9th. Twitching less strong and

Hosted by Google

less frequent; bowels regular; skin cleaner; no memory.

*Prescription.—Stram.*, six globules of the 12th dilution; *Bell.*, six globules of the 12th dilution; *Sulph.*, six globules of the 12th dilution; alternately. One every other morning.

25th. Has been and is much better in every respect.

Repeat the medicine.

Jan. 17th. Almost well.

Repeat the medicine.

March 19th. His only remaining symptoms are flatulence and slight spasmodic contraction in the region of the heart and the pit of the stomach.

*Prescription.—Puls.*, four globules of the 12th dilution; *Aur. fol.*, four globules of the 12th diiution; alternately. One dose every other morning.

This patient has since reported himself as quite cured.

### Case VII.

The 17th Deeember, 1844, Miss E., aged thirty-seven, stated that, for twenty-six years, she had been suffering from many bodily ills; she had been in vain treated for all these, but was getting worse daily. She is now suffering from general neuralgia, mostly in the face, throat. and chest. These pains begin usually under the left temple, and extend to the occiput; then there is severe tightness across the chest, and a sense of contraction in the larynx. The pains are of a shooting character, and pierce deeply through the brain, and are so unbearable that she becomes delirious. She complains of loss of memory, particularly for names. She is always very thirsty at night; wishes for cold drinks; dislikes meat, particularly fat meat, with the exception of pork;* fond of sugar; distension of the stomach, with cutting pains in the epigastrium; bulimy; flatulence; constipation alternating with diarrhœa; very irritable; no sleep and alarming dreams of falling, drowning, of dead mutilated bodies, without heads, etc.; skin, dry, dingy; pulse, quick, hard, and full.

*Prescription.—Nux Vom.*, two globules of the 30th dilution, in three ounces of water, one dose every night.

20th. Much as before; flushes in the face.

*Prescription.—Sulph.*, two globules of the 30th dilution in two ounces of water, a fourth part every morning.

24th. Better in her general health and pain; but dry cough, with pain in the chest, and expectoration of pure blood, with the after taste of it.

*Prescription.—Arn.*, two globules of the 6th dilution, in three ounces of water, a dose every morning.

28th. Taste of blood still; dry, short cough; severe pain in the face and the parietal bones; evacuations regular.

*Prescription.—Zincum*, two globules of the 30th dilution; to be taken dry, the next morning.

Jan. 3rd. Cough persists; neuralgic pain all over the body; *delirium*, shivering, unquenchable thirst, and constipation.

*Prescription.—Ars.*, two globules of the 30th dilution in water in six globules, one every hour. *Nux Vom.*, two globules of the 30th dilution, if constipation remains.

7th. No delirium, but face and headache; cannot bear the daylight; thirsty; appetite and general health improved.

*Prescription.—Silicea*, two globules of the 30th dilution, in two ounces of water, one dose every fourth morning.

8th. Violent unbearable pain in the head and face, coming on every few minutes; sensation of choking in the throat.

*Prescription.—Bell.*, two globules of the 30th dilution, one-sixth every three hours.

9th. Pain less violent, but more continual; during the fits her face gets black, and the jaw sets.

*Prescription.—Bell.*, six globules of the

* I have generally remarked, that those patients who suffer from spasms, and have a dislike for meat and animal fat, have a desire and relish for *pork*. Hahnemann says this meat exercises much action upon the contractility of the fibre. Is it not that this meat, which produces many bodily disorders amenable to the action of *Puls. nig.*, is itself a remedy for the ills similar to those it has power to produce?

Hosted by Google

30th dilution, in three ounces of water, one-sixth after each paroxysm.

10th. Much better, but fears the return of pain.

*Prescription.—Bell.* as before, if pain return.

15th. Some interval from the pains, but they have returned, though not violent; no *delirium;* palpitation and extreme debility.

*Prescription.—Ars.*, three globules of the 30th dilution in one ounce of water, one-half immediately, and the other half the next morning.

17th. Face better, no violent pain anywhere; wishes to get up.

*Prescription.—Aur. fol.*, two globules of the 12th dilution, in two ounces of water, one every morning.

21st. Still better, and up; but the molar tooth pains her; worse at night.

Continue the medicine.

Feb. 4th. Remained altogether better, but sudden grief had produced trembling all over the body, and uterine cramps; whatever she takes produces abdominal pain.

*Prescription.—Ign.*, two globules of the 12th dilution; followed in twelve hours by *Bell.* one drop, mother tincture, in three ounces of water, one dose every hour.

6th. Better as to the pain and spasms, but has shivering and cough when lying down.

*Prescription.—Sepia*, two globules of the 30th dilution, in three ounces of water, one dose every other morning.

This patient had improved remarkably, the *prosopalgia* never returned; but her friends, dissatisfied with the comparatively slow progress, thought that if she was cupped and bled, she would recover sooner. I remonstrated to no purpose, and she discontinued her attendance. I regret that I had not the knowledge of animal magnetism I now possess, and of its efficacy in relieving such cases.

CASE VIII.

Feb. 20th, 1846. Mrs. E. S., aged thirty-two, mother of two children, of sallow complexion, spare habit, blue eyes, brown hair, stated, that during twenty-five years she had suffered from various disorders, and is very liable to colds; naturally mild and cheerful, she is now depressed. Her chief suffering has been and is neuralgic pain in the face, and deafness in the right ear; these pains come on periodically, and extend to the temple and into the occiput; they are mostly shooting, piercing, and cramping; there is besides swimming of the head and giddiness on stooping; pain between the shoulder-blades, and in the back and loins, descending to the lower extremities, and affecting, in a most violent manner, the right arm; there are pains and sensation of puffiness in the stomach after every meal; much flatulence, constipation; tongue white, coated all over; bearing-down pain in the abdomen, with spasmodic pain in the uterus; yellow-greenish leucorrhœa, with much itching and burning; catamenia profuse or scanty; fever every night, beginning with shivering, and followed by simultaneous heat and perspiration; much suffering after any fatigue; falling off of the hair.

*Prescription.—Nux Vom.*, two globules of the 30th dilution, in six ounces of water; one dose every night.

24th. Feels rather better on the whole, but the pain in the face is increased.

*Prescription.—Bell.*, two globules of the 30th dilution, in two ounces of water, one dose; every morning and *Puls.*, six globules of the 6th dilution, in two ounces of water, one dose every night.

28th. Had severe pain all over the body, catamenia appeared, and gone; the pains are now shooting and burning.

*Prescription. —Bell.*, six globules of the 12th dilution, at night; *Ars.*, four globules of the 6th dilution, in two ounces of water, the next night and following morning.

March 1st. Noise in the head; face much red and swollen; she has taken cold; pulse 120.

*Prescription.—Aur.*, one drop of the 3rd dilution, in water immediately; *Cham.*, one drop of the 3rd dilution, in water, the following morning.

3rd. Feels better, but flushes of blood to the face and head, which feels heavy.

Hosted by Google

*Prescription.—Aur.*, one drop of the 3rd dilution, in three ounces of water, a sixth part every six hours.

4th. Much better, but has prosopalgia.

*Prescription. — Bell.*, one drop of the 3rd dilution, in three ounces of water; a sixth part night and morning.

7th. Much better, but flatulence and low spirits.

*Prescription.—Puls. nig.*, two globules of the twelfth dilution, in two ounces of water, a dose night and morning.

10th. Spirits better; no flatulence, but much bearing down and leucorrhœa.

*Prescription.—Sep.*, two globules of the 30th dilution; the next morning.

14th. The report as on the 10th, with the addition of dragging pain in the womb when sitting up. No medicine till the

20th, When she complained only of the pain in the back. Two globules, *Nux Vom.*, of the 18th dilution to be taken dry at night.

25th. Better altogether; the body has acquired plumpness; the skin is of a natural colour, and the face rosy; yet there is still some slight pain in the lower jaw.

*Prescription.—Bell.*, three drops of the 30th dilution, in three ounces of water, one-half night and morning.

April 2nd, Improving in every respect. No medicine.

10th. Altogether well.

CASE IX.

May 23, 1850. Miss S., aged forty-five, states that, in January 1847, the left side of her face was paralysed, and remained so for two years. She now feels neuralgic pains in the lower jaw on the right side, and occasionally has sudden shock behind the left ear. The pains are as if a hot iron was applied to the gums, which prick; these pains extend to the temple, go round to the occiput and all the left side of the head; they are compressive, as if the head was in a vice; the sense of compression extends to the back of the ears. She remarked that before the pain begins, her tongue gets always very dry and white-coated at the centre; tea or any hot aliment relieves her; there was an intense noise as of rushing water in the head; no memory, and difficulty of comprehension; anorexia; any feeling of indigestion brings on the pain. She had been treated homœopathically in Manchester, with *Spig.*, *Nux vom.*, *Natr. car.*, *Con.*, *Plat.*, *Sulph.*, and *Bell.*, all in low (6) dilutions, with a desirable effect.

*Prescription.—Ars.*, two globules of the 30th dilution, to be taken dry at bedtime; and *Ars.*, six globules of the 30th dilution, in three ounces of water, a sixth part every six hours.

28th. She feels as if the pain were checked; sickness in the morning, and shooting pain over the orbits and prominences of the face; they are now occasioned by the introduction of anything cold or hot; numbness in the limbs, particularly from the fingers up to the elbow; noise in the head; and intellect as before.

*Prescription.—Bell.*, two globules of the 30th dilution, dry at bedtime; and *Bell.*, four globules of the 30th dilution, each in three ounces of water, a sixth part every six hours.

June 7th. Has no occasion for taking *Bell.*, as she had no pain; she now only feels tenderness in the teeth; tongue white-coated; bitter taste; pain in the folding of the right arm, extending to the carpal joints.

*Prescription.—Puls.*, two globules of the 12th dilution, in three ounces of water; and apply to *Bell.*, if pain return.

I saw this patient in August; there had been no recurrence of the pain, and she reported herself to be quite well.

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9TH, 1850.

THE Hahnemann Hospital is now at work. There are twenty-one beds for in-patients. We wish there were two hundred. Some interesting cases have already been admitted; and one case has been dismissed cured.

Hosted by Google

We believe 300 out-patients have been seen already. Large funds, only, are required to exhibit practically the success of our therapeutics at this institution. The funds will, no doubt, be forthcoming when the homœopathic public is satisfied that this is a *bonâ fide* hospital, where work is done in earnest.

That it is an institution where work is done, we cordially testify: but we hope the medical officers will not be so reluctant to furnish us with cases and weekly reports, as the medical staff of the other metropolitan hospital, and that of Manchester, have been. We think the Secretary of the Hahnemann Hospital should be instructed to send us, every Monday, a statement of the number of cases in the hospital, and of the number of out-patients seen up to the preceding Saturday.

The first year of the Hahnemann Hospital should be made memorable, not only for the successful treatment of in-patients, and out-patients, but for the successful zeal of all true homœopathists in obtaining funds sufficient for its ample and successful endowment.

---

We forbear noticing any further the scurrilities of our hebdomadal opponents; when there is any *argument* in their pages against Homœopathy, we will notice, and endeavour, at least, to confute it. A task we may be spared, however, if the discussion now in hand between the *Medical Times* and Mr. Wilson be fairly and honestly conducted. We have reprinted two papers on Homœopathy from the current number of the *British Banner*.

---

## HOMŒOPATHY.

*To the Editor of the British Banner.*

SIR,—In your Number of this day there is a letter signed "Fairplay," in which the writer alleges that the homœopathists have been the aggressors in the war of angry words between themselves and the allopathists.

He adduces the example of Hahnemann. That great man was, unfortunately, goaded into intemperance of language by the abuse that was heaped on him. If "Fairplay" will go back to the beginning, and look at the Numbers of *Hufeland's Journal*, in which Hahnemann first propounded his views, he will find that his language was that of a philosopher, calm and temperate. We do not justify the injurious language of our master, and we do not tolerate it in the writings of any of those who have practised or practise Homœopathy.

It is conceded that the language of some homœopathists practising in England, in some ephemeral writings, has been in bad taste, and abusive. We do not defend or recommend it; on the contrary, we reprove and discountenance it. But we assert, not in the way of excuse, for there can be no excuse for bad language any more than for bad morals, that the aggression has been on the part of the old-school practitioners.

You can judge for yourself by comparing the tone and language of the allopathic weekly periodicals with the tone and language of the homœopathic periodicals.

It is time that this uncourteous and ungentlemanly abuse should cease, and that the medical controversy should be conducted in decent and becoming language.

Our opponents are incensed because, having confidence in our therapeutics, we have obtained means for establishing hospitals. This is not the proceeding of those who fear inquiry and investigation. Bear in mind that, at different times, the homœopathists have asked for wards in the existing hospitals in the different towns of England, for the purpose of subjecting their practice to test. They establish hospitals for themselves, because there is no spirit of "Fairplay" to obtain a trial for them in allopathic hospitals, as well as because they hold it to be their duty to relieve the poor who suffer from acute diseases, as well as those who suffer from chronic disorders.

The allopathic medical periodicals exclude us from their columns. They will not even allow us to have an opinion of our own. Like a certain bishop who pro-

Hosted by Google

nounced, *ex cathedrâ*, a brother clergyman to be unsound in doctrine, though he had not read the book which contained the imputed heresies, so these our opponents have not read the writings of Hahnemann, nor those of his more distinguished followers. It is easier to abuse a supposed heresiarch in medicine than to study his volumes.

We have reason to complain, that we are condemned without a trial, abused because we act up to our convictions, and denied the value of our medical qualifications—simply because we differ from our opponents on the subject of therapeutics.

One metropolitan hospital for the practice of Homœopathy was opened last April; another was opened this day. The better-minded and more conseientious of the old-school practitioners will watch the result, will see and judge for themselves; the rest will be angry in proportion to our success.

We hope that bad language will be dispensed with for the future; and that all who write or speak on the subject, will remember that abuse is not argument. We are anxious to see a careful and masterly argument against Homœopathy, as it is expressed in the writings of Hahnemann, from the pen of any expert and scientific allopathic practitioner, who is at the same time a scholar and a gentleman.

Your obedient servant, MEDICUS.

October 16, 1850.

---

*To the Editor of the British Banner.*

SIR,—In a review of one of Dr. Laurie's works, in a recent number of your Journal, while acknowledging the irresistible force of the facts of homœopathic cures, you yet seem to doubt the truth of the fundamental law of "like cures like," on which the system is based, and to question the validity of the experiments from which that law was deduced, viz., the proving of medicines upon the healthy subject. The following remarks, it is hoped, may serve to remove your misgivings on the subject.

There are three principal sources from which we acquire our knowledge of the effects of medicinal substances upon the human body.

The first is supplied by works on toxicology, or poisons, which are replete with descriptions of the symptoms produced by various substances, mineral, vegetable, and animal, that have been administered intentionally, or taken by mistake, in poisonous quantities. Of these the most striking is *Arsenic*, the deleterious operation of which, both in its minute and slowly poisoning, and in its large and deadly dose, are too well known to need repetition here. A familiar illustration of one of its bearings upon the law of "like cures like" will be found in the notorious fact, that deaths from *Arsenic* have repeatedly been registered as having been caused by cholera, diarrhœa, or wasting disease, and the equally undeniable fact, that that medicine, when administered in infinitesimal doses, stands, at present, unrivalled as a curative agent in those very diseases. The effects of *Copper*, *Lead*, *Mercury*, *Hydrocyanic Acid*, *Nux Vomica*, *Opium*, *Cantharis*, or the *Spanish Fly*, and many other substances, have been equally well ascertained in the same manner, and in their remedial action are equally confirmatory of the truth of the homœopathic law.

The second source is the allopathic system of medicine. From this we learn the effects of a variety of substances which are not often administered as poisons. Familiar instances are found in *Ipecacuanha* and *Antimony*, which are powerful emetics; and in *Colocynth*, which is a violent cathartic. If any one doubts whether these substances have any relation to the law *similia similibus*, let him administer them in very small doses, to persons labouring under disease, the symptoms of which correspond with those which I have just named as belonging to the medicines. He will find *Ipecacuanha* and *Antimony* unfailing remedies in ordinary sickness; and from *Colocynth* he will derive almost immediate relief in many cases of painful diarrhœa.

Hosted by Google

The third and only source on which the homœopathist relies, is the proving of medicines on the healthy subject. You are aware that the first idea of the great doctrine which he afterwards so fully developed was suggested to the mind of Hahnemann by the fever-engendering properties attributed to *Bark*. Having tested the truth of this by himself taking for several days large doses of the medicine, he proceeded to submit a number of other medicinal substances to the like experiment. Assisted by zealous pupils, he devoted the next fifteen years of his life to this occupation; and the fruits of their labours, collected and arranged, resulted in the production of that imperishable monument to his genius and perseverance,—"The Materia Medica Pura," in six volumes. The task thus nobly begun did not cease here. Hahnemann himself continued it to the latest period of his life; and in every country zealous disciples have sprung up, who, imbued with their master's spirit, have not hesitated to follow his example. At the present time there exists at Vienna, a Medical Society, which has been formed for the purpose of re-proving the articles contained in our Materia Medica. Their labours, as far as they have hitherto extended, have confirmed, in a remarkable degree, the wonderful accuracy of Hahnemann's observations.

It would occupy too much of your valuable space to enter into a minute detail of the difficult and delicate process of proving medicines. Suffice it to say, that, being in perfect health, the observer commences by taking minute, if not infinitesimal, doses of the substance under experiment, and gradually increases the quantity till sensible effects are produced. These are noted down as they arise, with scrupulous exactitude; and, having been repeatedly reproduced in different individuals, varying in age, sex, and temperament, at length acquire that fixity of character which entitles them to a place in the Materia Medica, and on which the practitioner ever after relies with undoubting confidence, when he has to treat a disease presenting corresponding symptoms.

To this process the different substances in Hahnemann's Materia Medica have unquestionably been subjected. The facts which it has divulged concerning the actions of medicines, constitute the only practical foundation on which the homœopathic doctrine rests. Withdraw this, and the whole fabric is destroyed; we are at once hurled back into the dark regions of Allopathy—and become distinguishable from that system only by the custom, which forms no part of the homœopathic law, of administering medicines in small doses. I cannot close these observations without tendering you my thanks, as one of the humblest of Hahnemann's disciples, for the important service you are rendering to Homœopathy by the bold and impartial course you have pursued with respect to that much maligned subject. Your able remarks with reference to it, betray a mind anxious only for the discovery and advancement of truth. Such motives influencing you, we have no misgivings as to the result. With the full blaze of truth to add force to your convictions, you will become one of the most powerful champions of the Cause, as you are already one of the earliest of those who have dared to stand forward, and, in the face of day, challenge a fair and open discussion of its merits. For myself, I am content that the system should abide the alternative contained in the memorable words of Gamaliel of old,—"If this counsel, or this work, be of men, it will come to naught: but if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN YELDHAM.

9, Stamford Street, October 16, 1850.

## HOMŒOPATHY.

*To the Editor of the Huddersfield Chronicle.*

MR. EDITOR,—I am somewhat at a loss to understand your correspondent in reference to the monthly board of the Infirmary, they having simply done an obvious duty by framing a resolution to carry out one of the

Hosted by Google

most important objects of that noble institution, embodied in the 43rd Rule, which has hitherto remained a dead letter. Why your correspondent anticipates opposition from the respectable medical staff of the Infirmary I cannot conceive. The board have a duty to perform, and the public, of course, expect them to carry out every rule of the Infirmary manfully and impartially. It is not for them to inquire whether this medical man gives large or small doses—whether he practises allopathy, hydropathy, homœopathy, or any other pathy. It is enough for them to know that every medical officer who acts in the institution, or witnesses any operation there, has received his proper credentials for practising the art of medicine. Hence, to doubt their hearty co-operation with a gentleman of such respectable character and high professional skill as Mr. Ramsbotham, because he practises Homœopathy, is absurd and insulting, especially as the 43rd Rule has only reference to surgical operations, for the unfortunate victim in such a case has no chance between a small dose or a large one; it must necessarily be allopathic, whether it be the loss of a leg or any other member of the body.

"An Ex-committee Man" cannot conceive on what grounds Mr. R. can hope to be admitted, on the suppositious ground of his being an "irregular practitioner." In the first place, this writer should have established his premises; for to make such a charge is as serious as it is untrue. Nor is there a medical gentleman in Huddersfield who dare attaint this successful practitioner either with want of skill or proper qualifications. True it is that Mr. R. abandoned the disgusting popular system of bleeding, blistering, vomiting, and purging, with all its painful and destructive uncertainty, for one based on the fixed principles of nature, harmless in its judicious application, and amazingly curative in its effects; that counteracts disease without prostrating the animal system. Of this I can speak personally, being one of the happy recipients of a system that will bless mankind. But this does not at all amount to a disqualification; therefore, in justice to all parties, especially Mr. Ramsbotham, I feel it a duty to remove any erroneous impression, either as to contemplated opposition on the part of the medical gentlemen, or as regards the qualifieations of Mr. Ramsbotham, in the hope that a spirit of fairness may be exhibited, and that all these parties may unite to advance an art that has made less progress than any in the world, to cast aside all prejudice, mystery, and exclusiveness, that "the ills which flesh is heir to" may be alleviated, and human nature saved the torture arising from prejudice and ignorance.

VINDEX.

## Correspondence.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—If the plan so well begun and executed by Dr. Beilby, in various Numbers of the *Homœopathic Times*, was continued in your columns, it would be of immense advantage to the full development of Homœopathy and the progress of truth. The ideas also of M.R.C.S., as conveyed by his papers, are particularly serviceable. No doubt, "Allopathic Toxicology" of the *least* value will be found to confirm in every particular the homœopathicity between *single* remedies administered allopathically, yet curatively, and the diseases *really cured* by such remedies. We know Hahnemann did not neglect this source of information, as soon as he had discovered the truth of the law "similia similibus curantur."

If each homœopathic practitioner were to set manfully to work and go through the allopathic journals and hospital cases, an immense fund of additional knowledge and corroborative evidence of the homœopathic law would be found, which could readily be continued.

If each man were really desirous to afford our allopathic brethren additional evidence amongst themselves and occurring in their own daily practice, it could easily be done.

A great drawback to the advancement of our cause, seems to be the want of faith in our statements, most of which spring from foreign sources; the greater

Hosted by Google

the shame for us British practitioners. We ought to imitate our American colleagues in their homœopathic devotedness. Some striking analogies between the effects of certain active agents, when taken by mistake or criminally administered, so long as the dose had not been too large, and phenomena occurring in natural disease, as well as the curative results of remedies used in allopathic practice, might lead us on to the selection of remedies for experimentation on our own persons. Dr. Drysdale and his fellow-provers have set us a noble example in the proving of *Bichromate of Potash*. It would be interesting, I think, to prove the *Laburnum Seeds*, as the effects of their action elicited from the following cases would indicate. There seems to be a striking coincidence between their prominent characteristics and certain phenomena in cholera. I have thought they might be of service to you, aud have accordingly extracted them from the *Lancet* of 1840.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

Brook Street, Nov. 5, 1850. D. Wilson.

## ON THE POISONOUS EFFECTS OF LABURNUM SEEDS.

By T. A. B. Bonney, Esq., Surgeon, Brentford.

The following occurrence, though neither unprecedented nor yet very serious in its results, is, perhaps, sufficiently rare and important to be worth recording in the pages of the *Lancet*:—

On the 3rd of the present month, eleven little boys of the Juvenile Establishment in this neighbourhood, belonging to St. James's, Westminster, ate, *immediately after dinner*, of the seeds of a laburnum-tree growing in their playground. I was sent for about an hour afterwards, and then found the children as follows:—

1. W. D., aged nine, had eaten but one seed, which had produced vomiting and purging; was now pale and nauseated, with pulse scarcely perceptible at the wrist; drowsiness, and sluggish pupils.

2 M. E., aged nine, ate one seed; no vomiting or purging; pulse weak; drowsiness and great dilatation of pupils.

3. T. B., aged nine, pulse weak and rapid; pupils sluggish. This boy had eaten four seeds.

4. W. B., aged eight, had eaten four seeds, which had occasioned vomiting and purging; was now very pale, and had weak pulse.

5. T. G., aged six, had eaten five seeds; was pale and nauseated, with a weak and rapid pulse.

6. R. T., aged nine, ate one seed; had pain of stomach and a weak pulse.

7. J. M., aged nine, ate five seeds, which purged him considerably. Now feels well.

8. J. E., aged eight, ate one seed, which made him vomit, and is now well.

9. E. L., aged seven, ate one seed, and looks pale and heavy, but makes no complaint.

10. T. P., aged eight, ate one seed, and has had no symptoms.

11. J. P., aged seven, ate one seed, without any ill effect.

Though it will be observed that only three of these cases presented any cerebral symptoms, it can be hardly be doubted that the action of the seeds was truly narcotic; for in one of the worst cases (that of M. E., No. 2), the drowsiness and dilatation of pupils were very distinctly marked, notwithstanding that neither vomiting nor purging had preceded, so as to have occasioned such head symptoms by inducing exhaustion.

The treatment consisted in a salt-and-water emetic to those who had not vomited; a warm bed, with a few drops of aromatic spirit of ammonia, to the faint; and, for the three who had the head affected, a high pillow, a cold lotion to the forehead and temples, and hot bottles to the feet. A few hours afterwards Cases 1 and 2 still showed a little narcotism; but the next day, after each had taken a gentle aperient, I found all the children perfectly well.

The tree was cut down directly after the accident. Where it is an object to preserve such an ornament to any garden without endangering children who have access to it, the pods might be cut off as soon as the blossoms have fallen.

Brentford, Dec. 16, 1840.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

I have just met with a letter from "Fair-play," copied by you from the *Banner*, in which the writer charges the homœopathist with having been the first and most virulent in applying ignominious terms to the opposite party. "One body of men," he says, "charges the other with being 'murderers,' and they retort that

Hosted by Google

their accusers are 'humbugs.'" Now, inasmuch as the cause must precede the effect, the charge precede the retort, it is clear that the homœopathist having been first in the field of crimination is not to be put to his account, so much as to an unfortunate law of nature. But on the subject of the bad superiority in vituperation and abuse, I could have wished for more information than Fairplay has given. My acquaintance with homœopathic literature is but recent; but judging from the nature of things, I am inclined to think that this "murder" charge has been applied to the system rather than to the men. If it be said that this comes to the same thing, as the doer of a murder must be a murderer, I reply that I have read of a certain Doctor Sangrado, who practised what has happily been called the "heroic" system, maintaining that the whole art and mystery of healing consisted in giving plenteous draughts of warm water, and taking away large quantities of blood. Here was a murderous system with a vengeance! And had I been his contemporary townsman, I should probably have done what Fairplay blames the homœopathist for, "continually charged him with (knowingly or ignorantly) murdering his patients;" and if I had seen a friend of mine knocking at his door, I might have been vituperative enough to use another expression much condemned by Fairplay, namely, "take care he does not kill you." Yet Doctor Sangrado himself is as honest-hearted and sincere a man as you will meet with, believing religiously in his system, and piously regretting that the world neglecting his counsels would run after new-fangled notions. A bloody and a murderous system indeed, yet the doctor was no murderer.

Now, it would be hard indeed, if out of the large number of homœopathic practitioners there should not be some few who (foolishly perhaps) conceive that their art is a true one;—who conscientiously believe that the cures following their treatment result from that treatment, and are not a mere coincidence. I should like to know what milder epithet could suggest itself to such men for the practice which scarifies a man's skin with plasters,—draws it out with blisters into bladders which are snipped open with murderous-looking scissors,—digs a knife into the flesh, and makes the wound permanent by dragging a string backwards and forwards through it,—slits open a man's veins, and lets out the life-stream to an extent which in a large establishment, were it not done with every precaution, would mark the place redolent as the dire cellars in the neighbourhood of Newgate Market, where the steam of warm blood rises through the trapdoor. Mind, I do not say that the practices here alluded to are wrong, and never called for: though I do think the last is much less resorted to now than it was a few years ago, that even the allopathist of the present day may have misgivings of the murderous tendency of his master's practice. But I am supposing a man conscientiously believing in the efficacy of the gentler system, and I say that such a man must behold the "heroic" system with astonishment and horror, and thus feeling, I say it is his undoubted right, nay more, his bounden duty, to express his unmitigated condemnation. If he in his heart believes that the extensive blistering, purging, and bleeding of the old school are but so many ferocious assaults on the constitution– so many desperate cannonadings against the walls of the sacred city of life on pretence of destroying the vermin that are burrowing in them—and that thus such practices do but make breaches through which Death may enter—then such a one is justified in saying "they are murdering their patients."

But is it possible that Fairplay can see any parallelism between this and the spirit which prompts the epithet "humbug?" If men believe that Homœopathy is a delusion, it would be quite logical to retort to the charge of murdering their patients, that the other party "let them die":—neither in such an altercation, however undignified it may be, intends a personal crimination, and they are both "murderers" in their way. But "Humbug" is something personal and positive, meaning no less than a wilful, knowing, conscious, intentional, cheat, rogue, swindler. And, as in the present case, the victim has no less valuable a thing at stake than his life, the term implies such a degree of iniquity, as I shrink from imputing to any man, but which leaves me in no doubt as to which party the claim of superiority in virulence of invective belongs. "*Sume superbiam.*" G.

Hosted by Google

## CASE OF SCARLET FEVER.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

On the 29th of July I was called to a boy, whose parents feared that he had scarlet fever, which was very prevalent in the neighbourhood. The boy, six years old, had been previously quite well, had never suffered from glandular swellings, and was of a robust frame. The day before he had complained of slight headache and nausea, had been restless during the night, and when I saw him his state was as follows: the face scarlet red, glazed, smooth, and a little puffy; the throat rather red, but the redness had not extended to the other part of the body; the skin hot and dry. The boy complained of headache, and pain in the throat in swallowing; tongue white-coated; excessive thirst; much flatulence; pulse 90. I gave him *Belladonna* 4 (decim.), one drop in twelve teaspoonfuls of water, one spoonful every four hours.

The next day (30th) I found him almost in the same state; pulse, 110; much thirst; eruption on the chest, hands, and belly.

On the 31st, having to go out of town, I saw the patient very early; the eruption had extended nearly all over the body; pulse 120; excessive thirst. The boy took the same medicine every three hours, and as much water as he liked. When I returned (ten o'clock in the evening), I was informed that the patient was very bad; and a medical friend, who had seen him for me towards evening, was of opinion that he would not live through the night; he had administered *Aconitum.* When I saw the patient at half-past ten p.m., he had the most violent tonic spasms; grinding the teeth; was quite unconscious; pulse 140. I immediately prescribed again *Belladonna* 4, and *Aconitum* 3, alternately every half hour, and at longer intervals, if any improvement.

To my great delight, I found him the next morning (August 1) much better. He had taken the medicine at intervals of an hour from one o'clock, a.m., the spasms having ceased. He continued with *Bellad.* and *Acon.*, every two hours. When I saw the patient in the evening, the pulse was 110; he had twice in the course of the day violent bleeding of the nose, and had vomited three times in the afternoon (slime, milk, which I had ordered to be taken, and blood, which I supposed to come from the nose); he was now very restless, continually groaning, and complaining of the tongue and inside of the mouth, where I was not able to notice anything particular; *Ipecacuanha* 6, 4 globules.

Aug. 2nd. He slept a little; did not vomit again, but complained of the tongue, which was swollen and covered with ulcers; pulse 103; the bowels not open for four days. *Mercur. Solub.* 4, three times a day, half a grain.

4th. The state almost the same. *Borax* 3.

6th. The whole cavity of the mouth and tongue, which was swollen, were covered with ulcers, so that the patient moaned and lamented, and was not able to take anything but tepid milk. The bowels had been open; pulse again, 110. *Arsenic* 8, every four hours.

10th. The tongue and mouth were now almost quite clean and healed; he slept tolerably well; had not yet any appetite; the bowels were open every other day; he passed water freely; pulse 90. I hoped that the boy's sufferings had ended, but I was mistaken; for since the 14th of August, the right parotid gland began to swell so enormously, that the boy suffered much from pain, and slept scarcely two hours in three nights; the pulse too was again 115. *Hepar sulph.*, which I gave on the 14th, and *Rhus Toxicod.*, given on the 16th, did not produce any improvement, so that I feared very much to lose the patient by suppuration of the glands, which so often happens after scarlet fever.

18th. I gave *Kali Carbon.* 4, every three hours; and, in a short time, a striking improvement took place; the swelling in the face went down fast; and on the 20th the tumour broke, discharging not an inconsiderable quantity of thick pus. Repeated *Kali Carbon.* on the 20th, 22nd, and 24th.

30th. The patient did not complain of anything but of a little hardness of the glands on the right side. *Baryta Muriat.* 30.

Until the 14th of September, the boy was quite well, when suddenly the secretion of urine diminished and hydrops anasarca appeared; but which, by two doses of *Helleborus*, given on the 15th and 20th of September, completely went off, and was the end of the whole disease. Had this boy been treated "rationally," that is, allopathically, he may have been "rationally" overpowered by leeches and calomel, as we have known in hundreds of cases.

Alex. Hartmann, Jun., M.D.
Norwich Private Dispensary.

LONDON: Printed by Thomas Harrild, of Albany Cottage, Sydenham, in the County of Kent, at his Printing Office, 1, and 1½, Dudley Court, in the Parish of St. Olave, Silver Street, in the City of London; and Published by Henry Renshaw, at the Office, 356, Strand, in the County of Middlesex.—*Saturday, November 9th*, 1850.

Hosted by Google

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.
Rebiew of British and Foreign Medical Science and Literature.

"RESPICE, ASPICE, PROSPICE."—St. Bernard.

No. 68. Vol. II. ] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1850. [Unstamped 3d. Stamped 4d.

## Communications.

### CRITICAL OBSERVATIONS ON ALLOPATHIC AND HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTICE.

BY DR. ROSENSTEIN.

"Un sage a dit quelque part que les savans, en présence de la nature, sont semblables à des aveugles devant un tableau."—*Aimé Martin.*

In all ages the voice of the masters of every art has been "*imitate nature.*" The naturalist, the painter, the sculptor, what are they, if they do not imitate nature?

Sydenham observes: "Sentio autem naturæ artis incrementum, in his consistere ut habeatur historia sive omnium morborum descriptio quoad fieri potest *graphica* et *naturalis, praxis* seu methodus circa eodem *stabilis* ac *consummata.*"

He says expressly: 1. "The physician should bestow upon the classification of diseases the same care as the botanist in classifying his plants.

2. "In writing a history of diseases, he should refrain from all philosophical hypothesis, and *note down with great fidelity the natural phenomena of diseases, even the smallest,* as painters copy the slightest marks and spots of the original."

Has this ever been done? The classification of diseases and their description are more like caricatures than faithful copies of nature. Hahnemann has therefore justly censured the pathological compilers. He says: "How many improper ambiguous names do not these pathological works contain, under each of which is included excessively different morbid conditions, which often resemble each other in one symptom only, as *ague, jaundice, dropsy, consumption, leucorrhœa, hæmorrhoids, rheumatism, apoplexy, convulsions, hysteria, hypochondriasis, melancholia, mania, quinsy, palsy,* etc., which are represented as diseases of a fixed and unvarying character, and are treated, from their name, according to a determinate plan." How can a fixed plan of medical treatment for a mere name be justified? And if the treatment is not always to be the same, why make use of an identical name, which presupposes an identity of treatment? "Nihil sane in artem medicum, pestiferum magis unquam irrepsit malum, quam generalia quædam nomina morbis imponere iisque aptare velle generalem quandam medicinam," says Huxham, a man as enlightened as he was estimable, on account of his conscientiousness (Op. Phys. Med., tom. i.); and in like manner Fritze laments (Analen i., p. 80), "that essentially different diseases are designated by the same name."

If, however, it is deemed necessary sometimes to make use of names of diseases, in order, when talking about a patient to ordinary persons, to render ourselves intelligible in few words, we ought only to employ them as collective names, and tell them, *e.g.,* the patient has a kind of typhus, rheumatism, dyspepsia, etc. Hahnemann is the only one who acted in the spirit of Sydenham, in giving natural descriptions of diseases. He says, (Organon, p. 189,) in relation to the examinations of a case of disease: "The patient details the history of his sufferings, those about him give an account of his complaints, his *conduct,* and what they have noticed in him; the physician sees, hears, and remarks, by his other senses, what there is of an altered or unusual character about him. *He writes down accurately all that the patient and his friends have told him in the very expressions used by them.* Silently and, if



Hosted by Google

possible, without interrupting them,* he lets them say all they have to observe, when they do not wander to other subjects. The physician advises them at the commencement to speak slowly, in order that he may take down in writing the important parts of what the speakers say. He begins a fresh line with every new circumstance mentioned by the patient or his friends, so that the symptoms shall be all ranged separately, one below the other.

When the narrators have finished what they would say of their own accord, the physician then reverts to each particular symptom, and elicits more precise information respecting it, in the following manner. He reads over the symptoms as they were related to him, one by one, and about each of them he inquires particularly; *e. g.*, at what period did this symptom occur? at a period previous to taking the medicine he was hitherto using? whilst taking the medicine, or only some days after leaving off the medicine? What kind of pain, what sensation exactly, was it that occurred on this spot? Did the pain occur in fits and by itself, at various times, or was it continued without intermission? How long did it last? *At what time of the day or night*, and at what portion of the body was it worst, or did it cease entirely? What was the exact nature of this symptom, or circumstance mentioned, described in plain words?

And thus the physician obtains more precise information respecting each particular detail; but without ever framing his questions so as to suggest the answer to the patient,† so that he shall only have to answer, yes or no; else he will be resolved to answer, in the affirmative or negative, something untrue, half true, or not strictly correct, either from indolence, or in order to please his interrogator, from which a false picture of the disease, and an unsuitable mode of treatment, must result.

If in these voluntary details nothing has been mentioned respecting several parts or functions of the body, *or respecting the mental state*, the physician asks, what more can be told in regard to these parts and these functions or mental state. For example:—How is it with the motions? How is it with the urinary discharge? How with the sleep, *by day, by night?* In what state are his *disposition*, his *humour*, his *intellectual faculties?* How is it with the thirst? What sort of taste has he in the mouth? What aliments and drinks does he most affect? What are most repugnant to him? Has each its full natural taste, or some other unusual taste? How does he feel after eating or drinking? Is there anything to be told about the head, the limbs, or the abdomen?

But in doing this he only makes use of general expressions, in order that his informant may be obliged to enter into special details concerning them.

When the patient (for, with regard to his sensations, *it is to him we are to give most credit*, except in the case of feigned diseases) has by these details furnished voluntarily, and at the mere inquiry of the interrogator, the requisite information, and traced a tolerably perfect picture of the disease for the physician, the latter is at liberty, and obliged (if he feels he has not yet gained all the requisite information) to ask more precise, more special questions. For example:—How often are his bowels moved? What is the exact character of the motions? Had he or had he not pains during the evacuation? What was their exact character, and where were they seated? What did the patient vomit? Is the bad taste in the mouth putrid, or bitter, or sour, or what, *before* or *after eating*, or *during the repast? At what period of the day was it worst?* What is the taste of what is eructated? Does the urine become turbid on standing, or is it

* Every interruption breaks the train of thought of the narrators, and all they would have said at first does not again occur to them in precisely the same manner after that.

† For instance, the physician should not ask, Was not this or that circumstance present? He should never be guilty of making such suggestions, which tend to seduce the patient into giving a false answer, and a false account of his symptoms.

Hosted by Google

turbid when first discharged? What is its colour when first emitted? Of what colour is the sediment? How does he conduct himself during sleep? Does he whine, moan, talk, or cry out in his sleep? Does he start during sleep? Does he snore during inspiration or during expiration? Does he lie only on his back, or on which side? Does he cover himself well up, or can he not bear the clothes on him? Does he easily wake, or does he sleep too soundly? How does he feel immediately after waking from sleep? How often does this or that symptom occur? What is the cause that produces, each time it occurs? Does it come on whilst sitting, lying, standing, or when in motion? Only when *fasting*, or *in the morning*, or only *in the evening*, or only *after a meal?* or when does it usually appear? When did the rigor come on? was it merely a chilly sensation, or was he actually cold at the same time? if so, in what parts? or while feeling chilly, was he actually warm to the touch? was it merely a sensation of cold, without shivering? was he hot, without redness of the face? what parts of him were hot to the touch? or did he complain of heat, without being hot to the touch? how long did the rigor last? how long the hot stage? *When did the thirst come on? during the cold stage? during the heat? or previous to it? or subsequently to it? When did the sweat come on? at the beginning or the end of the heat?* or how many hours after the heat? when asleep or when awake? how great was the sweat? *warm or cold?* on what parts? *of what smell?* what he does or complains of before, or during the cold stage? what during the hot stage? what after it? what during or after the sweating stage, etc.

When the physician has finished writing down these particulars, he then makes a note of what he himself observes in the patient, and ascertains how much of that was peculiar to the patient in the healthy state.

If we compare the minuteness of Hahnemann's inquiry into the state of disease with those conducted by the allopathist, we see at once that the first follows nature step by step, whereas the latter is guided by his books, wherein similar specimens of diseases are described, mixed up with all kind of bombastical theories, which have no value whatever, but only serve to lead the practitioner astray, and gives him a wrong bias as to the study of the natural phenomena of diseases. For example:—How the patient behaved during the visit, *whether he was morose, quarrelsome, hurried, disposed to weep, anxious, despairing or sad, or hopeful, calm,* etc. *Whether he was in a state of stupor or unconscious?* whether he spoke hoarsely, or in a low tone, or incoherently, or how otherwise did he talk? What was the colour of his face and eyes, and of his skin generally? What was the state of his tongue, his breathing, the smell from his mouth, or his hearing? How much the pupils were dilated or contracted? how rapidly, and to what extent they altered in the dark and in the light? what was the state of the pulse? what that of the abdomen? How moist or hot, how cold or dry to the touch, was the skin of this or that part, or generally? *Whether he sleeps with the head thrown back, with the mouth half or wholly open,* with the arms placed above the head, on his back, or in what other position? what effort did he make to raise himself? and anything else in him that may strike the physician as being remarkable.

For further information on the subject, we refer the inquirer to read the Organon.

Those who have ever listened to medical examinations know well enough how little the "man of physic" (as the Indians call him) takes pains to get a correct image of the disease. He asks, hurriedly, a few questions, prescribes his mixture, and off again. The patient never relates quietly his own case. The old-school physician pays no attention to those significant symptoms, "*I am worse in the morning, in the evening, at night.*" He never inquires into the state of the moral feelings, which is of the utmost importance.

Hosted by Google

A Parisian physician, Dr. Doroszko, observes: "The moral impressions play a great *rôle* in human existence, for they destroy before the time the most robust constitution, or give force and energy to the most feeble, the most delicate. This important branch has been left by the old school uncultivated, sterile, having no other means to oppose but sending them abroad travelling, which advice cannot be accomplished by everybody, for want of means. If it were applicable, does not the afflicted person carry his sufferings to Rome, to Naples? It is Homœopathy which has discovered the best means to allay human sufferings. Every passion may be modified, such as grief, rage, jealousy, etc. In a word, every mental disease may be cured by a skilful hand."

## THE TREATMENT BY MOVEMENTS.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

Sir,—The excellent letter of Mr. S. Buckingham on Homœopathy, republished in one of your late numbers, alludes by name to some accessory and very important curative methods, which all come under the general law of *similia similibus*, and which we, as homœopathists, *are not only justified, but even compelled to employ in all those cases in which their physiological effects indicate them to be homœopathic to disease.* I am sorry not to find mentioned in Mr. Buckingham's forcible article *the treatment by movements*, which has the following claims to be generally acknowledged by every *rational* medical man.

1st. It is based on the principle of like cures like, as I have already had an opportunity (in No. 53 of the *Homœopathic Times*) to show by some examples.

2nd. Many thousands have been indebted to this treatment for their restoration to health.

3rd. Some surgical operations, amongst which belongs *dividing of the tendons* in certain deformities, and deemed hitherto indispensable, are in many cases not wanted.

4th. Many diseases, which resisted other curative methods, have been cured by movements alone, or in combination with other methods.

5th. The treatment by movements has also a great share in the harmonious development of healthy persons, and is very important for the prevention of many diseases.

The number of these advantages could be increased, but I believe those now mentioned are quite sufficient to call the general attention of professional men to this treatment, and should you believe the subject of sufficient importance to devote some pages of your esteemed paper to its consideration, I shall be very happy to give some general outlines of this treatment, which I made, in my hours of leisure, the subject of a special study, because I am convinced that, for the benefit of mankind, this auxiliary homœopathic means will be more and more advanced in proportion as the effects of movements on the healthy human body are ascertained, and as learned medical men make use of them in their practice.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

M. Roth.

10, Little Ryder Street, St. James's.

---

On commencing the first article of our subject, it is necessary to give a definition of movement, which, according to our ideas, is the change of position and difference of form of the human body, or of any of its parts, produced in a certain time and space. This is done either by our will and force, or by an external agent; in the *first case* the movement *is active;* in *the second, passive*, and if both agents act at the same time, the movement is *mixed*, which is subdivided—*a.* into *active-passive*, in which we ourselves begin the movement, and the external agent assists us or opposes us.

*b.* The *passive-active*, in which the external force begins the movement, which we either continue, or to which we oppose ourselves.

Hosted by Google

In order to give a just idea of the difference between these movements, it may be supposed that a flexion shall be made of the lower part of the arm towards its upper part, which can be done in the following ways.

1st. If I myself bend my arm, and determine myself the quickness and form of this movement, it is *active.*

2nd. If another person bends my arm according to his own will, without, in the least, my interfering, the flexion is *passive.*

3rd. If I and the other person bend together at the same time my arm, the movement is *mixed.*

4th. If I have the intention to bend my arm, for which purpose I begin to move it, but the other person retains it, then we call this flexion *active-passive.*

5th. Finally, if the other person holds my arm, and begins to bend it, although I resist, then this is *passive-active flexion.*

After this indispensable explanation of the movement and its most essential varieties, with respect to the cause by which they are produced, we quote but a few historical notes on the treatment by movements, which has two very essential parts, intimately connected with each other; namely, the prevention of diseases, by an equal harmonious development of the intellectual as well as bodily faculties, and the cure of developed diseases.

The use of movements in general for the development of the healthy human body, as well as for the cure of diseases, was known in the most ancient times. If we go to the mythological era, we find that Æsculapius was thought the inventor of bodily exercises, and we are told that Medea recommended to weak people bodily exercises.

"Medea nominibus juventutum restituis se, et in robustiorem eos ætatem, retraxisse fingitur—fuit fœmina prudens quæ exercitationibus gymnastius molles et effeminatus otioque corruptos, ad integram sanitatem traduxit."

Ticus of Tarente, Herodicus, and Hippocrates, and many other physicians, amongst the Greeks; Cornelius, Celsus, Galenus, and others, amongst the Romans, employed movements as a curative means.

Since this time till Mercurialis, in the sixteenth century, nothing has been done in this medical branch; later, and principally at the end of the last century and in the present age, many excellent men have occupied themselves principally with the development of the healthy human body, by movements which had been used methodically, but without the necessary anatomical and physiological basis, which is also the reason that the gymnastic exercises at present employed, generally produce a greater and unequal development in single parts of the body at the expense of others, and that torturing curative means are still used in the so-called orthopædic institutions, which I would rather call cacopædic, according to the bad and fatal consequences obtained by the obstinate opposition to the really natural and wholesome treatment by movements, in which similar torture-instruments, as the constraining corsets, stretching apparatuses, etc., are substituted by the human hand,—and the results lasting.

Amongst the writers known to me, there is only one French physician, Dr. Londe, who, thirty years ago, had foreseen the importance of a certain movement in a certain definite disease; he recommended in his time what Hahnemann recommended for the examination of medicines, namely, the study of the effects of movements on the healthy body.

"It is not enough for the medical man to know that bodily exercise is useful in a disease, but he must also be enlightened by physiology, in order to be able to prescribe *what* kind of exercise must be used. He must *previously determine the changes to be produced in the different organs,* and know how the organization will gain the different advantageous modifications from the movements. If he has not this indispensable knowledge, his remedy may become very dangerous, and will be always imperfect in its results." (Londe.)

The practical application of anatomico-physiologic science to movements, and

Hosted by Google

their use as a curative means, according to the special effect they produce in healthy persons, was tried, as early as 1813, at Stockholm, by Ling, who was no medical man, but was induced to study the natural sciences as soon as he recognised the important influence which movements can have on our organization, when brought in harmony with the laws which preside over its functions.

We are sorry that space does not permit us to give here a brief biography of this great genius, who died in 1839, as the restorer, or rather the inventor, of a treatment, the happy results of which become by degrees more and more acknowledged, so that there is now in Berlin a great central institution to be opened, in which healthy and diseased persons are to be treated by movements, and which will serve at the same time as a school for the instruction of medical men. Also in Petersburg, in which town the first medical board of the Russian empire has acknowledged the importance of this treatment, even in diseases which had not been cured by any other method, the Emperor has granted 10,000 roubles for a provisional institution; and four Russian medical gentlemen are to be sent to Stockholm to study practically this system. I am very sorry to state that unfortunately this great empire, which claims the first place amongst the most civilized nations of the world, has not yet done in this respect for suffering humanity so much as even Russia has done; but we hope that, amongst those who have been benefited by Ling's treatment, there will arise the impulse for the establishment of a similar institution in London, so necessary for many suffering.

## CLINICAL REMARKS.

(*Continued from p.* 201.)

### Case X.

North London Homœopathic Establishment, 10, Chadwell-street.

The 22nd March, 1842, Miss C. P., aged thirty-seven, of ghastly appearance, yellow face, deep sunken eyes, pinched-up nose, dry, parched lips, black hair, stated that for many years she was suffering from general debility, which was attributed by her medical attendants to a pulmonary consumption, of which her two sisters had died, each in the twenty-seventh year of her age; that she has a dry, short, distressing cough, occasioned by the slightest draught of air, speech, laugh, or any physical or mental excitement; short breathing, with tightness across the chest, and pain, particularly between the shoulder-blades, in which region it was fixed; there were gnawing pain and extension in the epigastrium and the hepatic region; rising up of food; tongue red, swollen, and slightly covered in the centre; evacuations irregular, confined or too much relaxed; very profuse and long-standing menstruation; much aching pain in the sinciput, extending to the temples, the back of the head, and the nape of the neck; giddiness; pain in the back and loins; gets fatigued on the least exertion; perspires day and night, and wastes away rapidly; skin dry, parched, dingy; very low-spirited and weeping; pulse intermittent, at one time very full, and at another, scarcely perceptible. Auscultation and percussion brought no light upon the disorder in the cavity of the thorax.

*Prescription.—Nux. Vom.*, two globules of the 30th dilution, to be taken dry, every fourth evening.

31st. Much about the same; she suffered much from the second dose; there is constipation the last three days, and the aching pain like an iron instrument in the epigastrium, the liver, and the loins; she suffers this more when she moves in bed; and feels very weak generally.

*Prescription.—Sulph.*, two globules of the 30th dilution, dry, every fourth morning.

April 7th. Feels much better in every respect; a complete change has taken place in her appearance, particularly face, eyes, and lips, all looking fresh.

Repeat the same medicine.

14th. Got cold; feverish; pulse 110, hard and full; anorexia; thirst; tongue

Hosted by Google

yellow-coated, and very dry in the morning; constipation; pain in the back and loins; looks yellow round the lips; no sleep; sinking, when rising in the morning.

*Prescription.—Nux Vom.*, one globule of the 30th dilution, at bedtime, and *Sulph.*, six globules of the 30th dilution, in three ounces of water; one-sixth every morning, to begin on the morning of the 19th.

May 2nd. Much improvement; pains last only a few minutes, and they occur seldom; feels stronger; appetite, and no thirst.

*Prescription.—Sulph.*, one globule of the 30th dilution, to be taken on the morning of the 6th.

11th. Was much better still; but anxiety and a friendly cup of *tea* made her worse, and she looks yellowish.

*Prescription.—Chin.*, eight globules of the 3rd dilution, in four ounces of water; one-eighth every morning.

18th. The periods occurred last week, with some oppression across the chest, but no pain.

*Prescription.—Nux Vom.*, two globules of the 30th dilution, at bedtime, and on the 22nd; *Sulph.*, two globules of the 30th dilution, on the mornings of the 26th and 30th.

June 2nd. Improvement continues; but *veal* made her constipated; much heat at the palms of the hands, and sensation of swelling round the ankles.

*Prescription.—Carb. Veg.*, two globules of the 24th dilution; one every other morning.

9th. Improvement still; was vexed, and has taken cold; there is synonchus and hoarseness; pulse 120, full and soft; skin dry, parched; much thirst, and constipation.

*Prescription.—Acon. Nap.*, two drops of the 3rd dilution, in two ounces of water; one-fourth every six hours.

10th. Pulse 80; skin moist, but hoarseness.

*Prescription.—Carb. Veg.*, three drops of the 30th dilution, in six ounces of water; one half morning and night.

16th. Suffered much in the hypochondria when the cough and retching are dry.

*Prescription.—Nux Vom.*, six globules of the 30th dilution, at bedtime.

17th. Better; but cough in the morning; yellow round the mouth.

Repeat *Nux Vom.*, as the last.

18th. No pain; no cough; appearance improved; bowels relieved regularly.

No medicine.

23rd. Feels very weak, and suffers from pain in the epigastrium and between the shoulder-blades occasionally, when speaking loud, or on any strong physical exertion.

*Prescription.—Cal. Carb.*, six globules of the 30th dilution, in two ounces of water; one-fourth every morning.

Aug. 5th. She came up to tender her thanks for the kind attention she received, being well all the time since the last visit; but as she got itching, with *watery pimples between the shoulder-blades*, she got *Sulph.*, two globules of the 30th dilution, in two ounces of water; one every week.

Sept. 3rd. Reported herself quite well, and she continues so till now.

### Case XI.

Nov. 1st, 1849. On that day I was fetched to see a married lady, Mrs. M. S., aged twenty-three, blue eyes, blond hair, sanguine temperament, whom I found deranged, consequent on the birth of a child on the 18th of October.

During and from the time of parturition she was restless; her medical attendants did all they could, but could not compose her. On the 27th she became delirious, and on the 1st of November was raving mad, and the medical gentlemen advised that she should be sent to a lunatic asylum. From further inquiries which I made, I understood that the *lochia* were suppressed a few days after her accouchement; that the secretion of *milk* was stopped; that she was constipated several days; that the strongest fit of madness was from one to two o'clock a. m.; that when lucid she complained of very severe pain in the lower part of the abdomen;

Hosted by Google

that her child was alive, but left alone, as she could not nurse it; the poor infant itself was suffering from aphthæ, and could not receive any other food; that a year ago she had a miscarriage, when she had much loss, and ever since she complained of the pain in her right side, with dead coldness, cramps in the abdomen, and sickness. When I saw her I found her on her bed, from which she stripped everything but the mattress, upon which she was continually turning round (as you say in England) "on all-fours." I found that she had completely lost the balance of intellectual power; that all the organs of the brain but those of reflection were highly irritated; that combativeness, destructiveness, self-esteem, veneration, wonder, ideality, size, form, and philoprogenitiveness were the most excited; that she continually dwelt upon the idea of seeing before her a man with black gloves, and of evil spirits being constantly present in the room, whom she tried to push out through the window; she was trembling, shaking the head, rubbing the eyes, pulling off the hair, and destroying everything she could reach; and that she had a constant feeling of the smell of gunpowder; her skin was dry, of a low temperature; the pulse could not be ascertained.

*Prescription.—Cupr. Acet.*, six grains of the 2nd dilution, in three ounces of water; a sixth part every hour.

At nine o'clock in the evening she had more uniformity of thoughts, but was violent, haughty, destructive, and, what is called, religiously mad.

*Prescription.—Bell.*, three drops of the mother tincture in eight ounces of water; a sixteenth part every hour, and animal magnetism between the doses.

2nd. She was composed, and slept from twelve till half-past five in the morning, but when she awoke she showed a desire to strike, spit, and tear; was still religiously mad and cursed, sending the people whom she thought present out of the room; visions and fancies as before.

*Prescription.—Bell.*, three drops of the 3rd dilution, *Hyos.*, three drops of the 3rd dilution, each in six ounces of water; a sixth part alternately every hour, and mesmerism as before.

3rd. Slept from seven to eight in the evening, and from four to eight in the morning, and appeared less violent, but she threw herself into attitudes, nursed the pillow, fancied she saw sparks of fire, and was still religiously mad.

*Prescription.*—Repeat *Bell.* as before, and add *Stram.*, three drops of the 3rd dilution, each, in six ounces of water; a twelfth part alternately as before, and mesmerism.

4th. Slept from half-past one till three in the morning; had some arrow-root, and was much composed, but she talked of heaven and red-hot pins; her manner and tears clearly evinced that some secret grief "was whispering the o'erfraught heart to bid it break." She also evinced strong marks of jealousy.

*Prescription.—Ign. Am.*, six globules of the 3rd dilution, in one ounce of water, immediately, and *Cal. Carb.*, two grains of the 2nd dilution; one-half every six hours.

5th. She was still much excited, and dwelt upon the same things as before; yet she slept comfortably from four till eight in the morning; evacuations returned; but at twelve o'clock she showed some signs of returning violence.

*Prescription.—Bell.* and *Stram.*, as on the 3rd, and mesmerism.

6th. She was still agitated, but slept from twelve till eight in the morning; had another motion, and micturition, *lochia*, and *milk* returned. Pulse 80; full and hard; sat quiet, picked her nose, and fancied she had a hair on her tongue.

*Prescription.—Nux Vom.*, four globules of the 3rd dilution, at night; *Verat. Alb.*, one drop of the 3rd dilution, next morning.

7th. She was rather more agitated; was laughing, grinding her teeth, tearing cloth, and complaining of much pain, which she said prevented evacuation.

*Prescription.—Arn.*, three globules of the 6th dilution, to be given at four p. m.

8th. In spite of the strictest orders given by me to keep her quiet, some friends

Hosted by Google

visited her this day, and so much excited her, that she evinced the same violence as before, in spitting, striking, swearing, etc.

*Prescription*, as on the 5th.

9th. All the secretions were correct; she slept from half-past eleven till three, and from five till ten in the morning. She knew me this day, for the first time, and dwelt much upon the things that were said to her by visitors.

Continue the same medicines every six hours.

10th. Slept from half-past eight till eleven in the evening, and from twelve to three in the morning, was sitting and reading newspapers. Pulse 100; evacuations correct.

Continue the same medicines every twelve hours.

11th. On this day much improvement was visible, but there were, nevertheless, complaints of bearing-down pain in the abdomen, heat and chills; she had also heavy pain in the forehead.

*Prescription.—Bry. Alb.*, four globules of the 6th dilution, in two ounces of water; one dose every twelve hours.

Since the 11th, the patient continued to improve daily; on the 15th, she desired to see her husband and her child (whom she thought dead), which was granted. I prescribed for the child, *Borax*, *Mur. Acid.*, and *Sulphur*, which removed the aphthæ, of a very bad character; and made the child fit to take the breast at a time when the milk of its mother became normal, abundant, and requiring abstraction. I saw her again on the 10th of December, when I found that she had, since the 15th, been out several times visiting her friends, and that deviations in diet, and particularly partaking of alcoholic drinks, which her friends persuaded her to take, produced an over-irritation in the alimentary canal, and, consequently, disturbance of the brain. She had a sensation of weakness in the abdomen, constipation, and moving of objects before her eyes; she complained of having been contradicted by her husband's family, and of their being unkind to her.

*Prescription.—Nux Vom.*, four globules of the 3rd dilution, in one ounce of water, at bedtime; *Bell.*, three globules of the 3rd dilution, and *Hyos.*, three globules of the 3rd dilution, alternately; one every twelve hours, to begin next morning.

11th. Her husband's family decided that she must go to the madhouse, and her former medical attendants granted the certificate of her being a fit subject for confinement.

The receiving medical officer of the madhouse found her in perfect bodily health, and did not prescribe. She was locked up there for one month, and released. I understand, she continues well till now; but she desponds that she is not able to remove from her mind the fact of her having been an inmate of the madhouse.

This patient, when Miss W., was attended by me in 1845 for epileptic seizures, of which I cured her.

ERRATA.—Page 200, 2nd col., 6th line from the bottom, for "*Aur.*," *read* "*Aco. Nap.*" Page 201, 2nd col., 6th line from the top, for "*a* desirable," *read* "*no* desirable."

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16TH, 1850.

THERE is a French print of a very French young lady looking out into the coming night: she is called the Star of Evening.

The Star of the Evening—the observed of all observers, was Dr. James Arthur Wilson in the Assembly of the Royal College of Physicians, on the 29th of June last, when he delivered his Harveian Oration.

We intend to return to this lachrymose affair. It is very true, as the orator said of himself, that he spouted bad Latin. He lauded Harvey vastly, but said nothing of the persecution Harvey encountered on his proposition of the doctrine of the Circulation of the Blood. He quoted this *decree* of Harvey:—

"To maintain friendship, there shall be at every meeting once a month, a small

Hosted by Google

collation, as the President shall think fit, for the entertainment of such as come, and once in every year a general feast for all the Fellows; and on the day of each feast shall be an oration, in Latin, by some member.....in commemoration of what in particular they have done for the benefit of the College, with an exhortation to others to imitate, and an exhortation to the members to study and search out the secrets of Nature, by *way of experiment*; and for the honour of the profession, to continue mutually in love."

Why does not the College make *experiment*, and so arrive at *experience* of the law and practice of Hahnemann?

Of what earthly use is the Royal College of Physicians?

We shall return to this "astre du soir," this Star of the Evening, Dr. Wilson.

## Correspondence.

### HOMŒOPATHIC EXPERIENCE.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

*(Continued from page 194.)*

Sir,—The month following my recovery, Miss M. L— put herself under my treatment. The doctor said she was in a rapid decline, and gave her no hope of cure. At this time she could hardly breathe; she had headaches, toothache, pains in the back, legs and feet swelled, which became red with the slightest exercise. A few doses of *Pulsatilla*, 3 globules, 18th dilution, weekly, cured all, except the tightness in breathing, which was removed by one dose of *Stannum*. Thus an illness, which had lasted for years, was cured in a few weeks, by weekly doses of 3 globules of *Pulsatilla*.

A curious circumstance occurred during this treatment: a few days after taking the first dose, the patient astonished her family by declaring her intention of going to church. The family had for so long a time considered her as a dying person, that they never contradicted her, and heard in silence, firmly believing that she would return after walking a few yards. However, she went to church, and did not afterwards suffer from the exertion. A few days after this, she spent the evening with a friend, and drank coffee. That night she could not sleep, and the next day she felt as ill as ever. Her sister came to me, to report her state. I had studied my books so well, that I immediately knew that the coffee she had taken had destroyed the good effects of the *Pulsatilla*. I forbad coffee, and repeated the *Pulsatilla*. This patient was of a consumptive family; one sister had died of consumption. Another sister, in the year 1838, was given over in consumption. She was put under my care. At that time, one of the Guernsey doctors came to me to examine my patients, and inquire into the system of Homœopathy. He examined the young woman, and said that "she was beyond medicine." I then proposed his trying the case. He was a very young man, and agreed to do so. As I had already minutely studied the case, I gave him the proper medicines in doses, and directions how to use them. He cured the patient, who is now alive and in good health. The young doctor was so struck with the cure he had performed, that he began to practise Homœopathy, for which purpose I lent him my books and box of medicines, but the dread laugh of his brethren soon made him give it up, and, to my great grief, I lost this hope of being relieved from toil which was greater than my strength. Miss M. L.'s recovery brought me a rush of patients; many I refused, as I would not clash with the doctors, and received none but those pronounced incurable by them, except the poor children of our parish, whom I looked upon as part of my family.

I wanted more books, and got from Paris Hahnemann's works in French, and the remainder of the medicines named in Jahr, as my brother's box only contained sixty medicines. The books I studied carefully, and never gave a medicine which had not the patient's symptoms in Hahnemann's provings. I was sometimes from ten to twelve days before satisfying myself on the choice of a medicine. This was dreadful fatigue for a person ignorant of medicine, and only a few weeks recovered from a

Hosted by Google

state of debility which had confined her to a sofa for three years. The gratitude I felt for my recovery, which I could best express by toiling for the relief of other sufferers, could alone have enabled me to bear up under so great a press of patients, as before Christmas my weekly patients exceeded thirty in number.

HARRIET CHEPMELL.

St. Sampson's Rectory.

*(To be continued.)*

## VETERINARY HOMŒOPATHY.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—As no opportunity ought to be neglected to add to the overwhelming evidence already on record of the grand truth of the homœopathic law, and the wonderful superiority of remedial treatment directed according to the rule embodied in that law, whether the patients be bipeds or quadrupeds, I have much pleasure in sending you two veterinary cases treated by Captain E. Warde, of the Royal Horse Artillery, Woolwich, who has kindly permitted me to use his name if I thought it requisite.

It seems not only desirable, but absolutely necessary, that our facts should be authenticated, seeing that an allopathic contemporary has lately informed its readers that homœopaths have published some cases "positively *invented* for the occasion." Allow me to observe, for the edification of our allopathic brethren, that they could select no better field for testing the truth of homœopathic therapeutics than such as veterinary practice presents. Let them select cases of inflammation of the lungs, and also cases of influenza occurring amongst horses and cows—diseases to which these animals are very subject, and let the inquiring sons of Æsculapius apply their ears over the lungs of their quadruped patients, so as to be satisfied, when *real active inflammation* exists, and which cannot be mistaken, if they be acquainted with auscultation as similarly employed on the human subject, for the purpose of thoracic diagnosis. Should they be unequal to this, through inexperience, or an inability, to discriminate between healthy and diseased respiratory sounds, arising from natural organization, or unhappily from deafness, let them take the opinion of an educated veterinary surgeon, whose powers of diagnosis cannot be questioned, and if the medical inquirer be prepared to enter upon his new task, he may stake his existence that the truth and proof of the homœopathic law will be made as manifest as the bright sun at noon, although the treatment will be employed in a great measure analogically, and consequently at a disadvantage, from objective symptoms only being all we can obtain from quadrupeds. None of our allopathic brethren will be offended, it is to be hoped, at this suggestion, as they are at times very tenacious of their dignity; yet the momentary degradation would not, under the circumstances, be in the least degree humiliating, seeing the inquiry has for its object such noble ends. Horses and cows will not be chargeable, under such circumstances, of having been acted upon through their imagination,—a very silly attempt often made by allopaths to explain the beneficial operation of homœopathic treatment; an explanation which equally falls to the ground when infants and children are the subjects treated, and in the former, by the way, where diet, which is scarcely ever interfered with during treatment, can play no part in the explanation. This is another jesuitical subterfuge that is also often resorted to by ignorant and dishonest objectors. While I was anxious to ascertain the truth of the homœopathic law, I made every species of suffering animal that came before my notice a homœopathic patient, nor have I had any reason to regret so acting. At a very early period of my new practice, when on a visit in Warwickshire, where a most fatal epidemic influenza of an inflammatory character had destroyed hundreds of cattle, and was extending its ravages uncontrolled amongst the stock of the farm where I was at the time, to the utter astonishment of all, the disease was

Hosted by Google

checked with ease, through doses homœopathically administered in every case that arose, to the great delight of the owner, although the farrier had been utterly unsuccessful in the management of similar attacks, which had terminated fatally.

I can fully bear out Captain Warde's statements, as regards the time when horses, homœopathically treated, are again fit for work. I will not, however, occupy more of your valuable space, and shall at once allow Captain Warde to detail his own cases.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

—— D. Wilson.

He writes: My veterinary cases are as follows:

1st. In July last my groom sent to me, early in the morning, to say that one of my horses was "taken very bad, and he had sent for the farrier, who said he must be bled directly." I desired that he should *not* be bled, and sent six drops of the 3rd dilution of *Acon.*, on a bit of bread, to be given immediately, and desired the farrier to return in two hours, and report the state of the pulse. He came in two hours, and reported the pulse "still very inflammatory, but much better." I repeated the *Acon.*; horse much better through the day; gave *Acon.* again at night. Early the next morning the farrier reported the horse much worse, and begged to be allowed to bleed at once. Gave *Acon.* again; in two hours, pulse much better. The horse then appeared to me to be suffering from an attack of acute bronchitis; he tried to cough,—a sort of stifled cough,—which appeared to hurt him so much that he was quite doubled up when he coughed; he would not lie down or feed, and was evidently in great pain. I gave six drops of *Bell.*, 3rd dilution, and in two hours, the same dose of *Bry.*, 3rd dilution. These I repeated in alternation every two hours through the day. The next day the horse was better; cough a little stronger, and less painful; gave the same medicines in alternation every four hours Next day, horse much better; had lain down in the night and eaten a little bran. I saw now that all was safe. I gradually increased the interval between the medicines until the sixth day, when I gave six drops of *Phos.*, 3rd dilution, and in two days afterwards, six drops of *Sulph.*, 5th dilution. In twelve days I was riding the horse again, and he was *perfectly well.*

Had he been treated according to the old system, he would have been bled perhaps twice, and blistered, and I should not have been able to ride him again in less than a month or six weeks; this I know full well, from many years' experience. I have two horses recovering at this moment from similar attacks, under the same mode of treatment.

The second case was that of a horse having strained the off fore-fetlock joint so badly that he could not stand on that leg at all, or bear any weight on it. I had it well fomented with warm water for some hours, and then applied the *Arnica* lotion, giving at the same time *Arnica* internally. In four days all heat, swelling, and tenderness were gone, but he was still *very* lame. I then applied the *Rhus* lotion, and gave *Rhus* internally daily, six globules, for a week; at the expiration of which time the horse was perfectly sound. I then gave *Silicea*, six globules, 6th dilution, twice, at intervals of a few days, and a week after the last dose I gave a dose of *Sulphur*, 6th dilution. The horse has been sound ever since, nearly two months ago.

## INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

Communicated by Dr. Beilby.

The following is the case of the late Dr. Borthwick Gilchrist, which Mr. Silk Buckingham referred to in his letter to the *British Banner*, as that which first arrested his attention to the subject of Homœopathy. The case is detailed at length by Dr. Peschier, of Geneva, in the second volume of the *Bibliothèque Homœopathique.*

Dr. Borthwick Gilchrist, aged 73, a retired surgeon in the East India Company's service, and a philanthropic, zealous, and ardent propagator of useful knowledge, after having devoted himself for twenty-three years in Bengal to excessive official

Hosted by Google

and literary labour, was obliged, some years ago, to return to Europe in consequence of ill health, his principal symptom being a general debility and giddiness, which prevented him from engaging in every kind of labour without exception. Complete repose restored his strength somewhat, but a renewal of literary labour plunged him back again into his former debilitated condition, of which the following are the symptoms, as described by himself.

Painful confusion in the head. Complete depression of spirit. Repugnance to all exertion of body or mind, even to writing, and the performing of simple arithmetical calculations. A species of imbecility. After the least movement, or the shortest walk, inclination to stretch himself upon the ground oppressed with fatigue.

His disposition has become envious, morose, impatient, dissatisfied with everybody and everything. Desire to escape from himself. He dreads the prospect of continuing to live more than that of dying.

Sleep broken; horrible dreams. Monomania which precedes suicide.

Feverish heat; starting in the hands.

Appetite excessive; tongue foul; bad tastes in the mouth of different sorts. At night, sensation as if the teeth had touched vinegar. Abundant salivation, which renders drinks unpleasant.

Every article of diet agrees with the stomach, but to no avail for the restoration of strength. No pain in any of the organs of digestion. Nausea and occasional acid eructations. Habitual flatulence, especially in damp weather. Constipation.

Urine alternately scanty and copious; clear, deep-coloured, depositing a whitish or red sediment. Occasional passage of gravel, the discharge of which irritates the bladder or urethra.

Heaviness in the hypogastrium. Contraction in the region of the diaphragm. Sensation of a weight on the shoulders. Pain across the small of the back. The back seems as if made of stiff boards.

Extremities often numb and cold. Sensation of immobility, which attacks the extremities, so that, while walking, they seem to become petrified all at once, and progress is immediately arrested. The sole of the foot seems covered with velvet, and feels heavy as lead.

The whole body seems as if bound with cords, which he cannot burst by an effort of will. Dyspnœa on ascending a hill, or a stair.

The least changes of temperature painfully affect the nervous system.

This state, some secondary symptoms of which I omit, had existed for six years, and was always becoming worse. The patient had consulted in vain the most celebrated allopathic physicians in England and in Germany: none had been able even to relieve him.

Dr. G. had in childhood a whitlow, as also boils and gumboils. A dry whitish eruption has shown itself for some months upon the scalp. This last symptom confirmed me completely in the idea, that this immense train of evils arose from a psoric cause. I sent the patient four very small doses of *Spirit of Sulphur, a dose to be taken once a week*, and before the medicine was finished, I had the pleasure to learn, by letter from Dr. G., that an improvement in his health was progressing with great rapidity; that the power of thinking had returned to him; that he could work when and how he pleased; rise in the morning at eight o'clock, instead of remaining in bed till midday; take, every day, a walk of three leagues without fatigue, whereas, three weeks before, he could not walk for a quarter of an hour, sometimes could not even walk in his room. "I am entirely resuscitated," writes he to me; "I cannot express my present state otherwise than as a new birth. I am altogether another man. I can now do in a single day more than I have done altogether during six years."

## ANSWER TO THE AUTHOR OF HOMŒOPATHIC AGGRESSIONS, SIGNED "FAIRPLAY."

By J. G. Rosenstein, M.D.

We doubt that the writer of the abovementioned article is fully possessed of documents, to prove satisfactorily who the aggressors are,—the allopathic or homœopathic practitioners of medicine.

We have examined during many years the works published for and against Homœopathy in the different parts of the world, and we are fully convinced that our

Hosted by Google

opponents have been guided only by a spirit of controversy, without ever thinking of examining the homœopathic law. The following is a specimen of allopathic liberality and fair play.

"*Homœopathy in Leeds**—The town of Leeds has recently, it appears, been favoured with the presence of a homœopathic doctor called Irvine. That individual, we are sorry to say, covers his pretensions with the Edinburgh M.D. degree, and on its strength has most imprudently endeavoured to thrust himself on the intimacy of the Leeds physicians.

"Dr. Chadwick, physician to the Leeds Infirmary, has forwarded to us a correspondence which has taken place between the Hahnemannist and himself. Wishing no doubt to shield his own ignorance by the sanction of an acquaintance with Dr. Chadwick, who stands deservedly high in the opinions of his fellow-townsmen, this Dr. Irvine, after making several calls, which were, very correctly, not noticed by Dr. Chadwick, was at last received by the latter, when an explanation ensued. Dr. Chadwick stated to him, in the most gentlemanly but the most positive manner, that he could not possibly associate with a person professing Homœopathy, even were that person in possession of the same medical degree as himself. The homœopathic charlatan, not satisfied with this mild private rebuke, subsequently insisted on receiving in writing from Dr. Chadwick the castigation which he so richly deserved, in order that he might show it to his friends, a rather singular step on his part. We very much approve of the conduct of Dr. Chadwick, who has acted in this instance with judgment and firmness, and we recommend it to the imitation of his professional brethren. We may remark that such people as this Leeds homœopathist must now be fully convinced, that the University of Edinburgh does not in any way sanction their proceedings, since that University has recently deprived Dr. Henderson of his post as clinical professor at the Royal Infirmary, owing to his having treated some of his patients according to the absurd doctrines of Hahnemann."

No comments are necessary on this imperial and autocratic method of dealing with a subject of practical experience.

It is only necessary to recall to the readers of the *Homœopathic Times* the difficulties and persecutions against Mr. Blake, of Taunton, and Mr. Newman, of Glastonbury. The author observes: "That Hahnemann himself was guilty of making use of severe language." There is some truth in it, but on further investigation we shall see that the immortal founder of Homœopathy was fully justified in writing and speaking in a firm tone, in order to rouse the profession from their apathy.

Hahnemann commenced his career when Gastricism and Brownianism were in vogue. Drug-abuse was even then more in fashion than at present.

Hahnemann did not, in the beginning, severely attack allopathy; his first essays on the subject, in *Hufeland's Journal*, were written in a calm and a subdued style, but the allopathists only laughed at him, and called him a fanatic. Hahnemann was generally beloved for his mild, unassuming character.

Dr. Croserio, in a discourse delivered before the Gallican Homœopathic Society, in the year 1847, thus speaks of Hahnemann:

"Our last meeting, in 1835, left an indelible impression on the minds of those who had the happiness to be present. Hahnemann was then presiding. The meeting had the character of *franchise*, of sympathy, of cordial confraternity. I would be difficult to express the emotiont felt by each member at the sight of the old man's beautiful forehead, a calm and serene physiognomy, encircled with a halo of intellectual glory. I doubt whether any were ever animated by a greater enthusiasm than we were at the sight and accents of Hahnemann. His last words were, 'Be united in heart and in principle.'"*

The author observes: "That the homœopathists charge their allopathic brethren with murdering their patients knowingly (?) or ignorantly. Although we very much disapprove of passionate language, we cannot but consider drug-abuse highly injurious. It should therefore be entirely abandoned. Time, the great reformer of old-world abuses, is making progress in beating down the prejudices of prescriptive authority in medicine. We are truly in a reactionary era, and medicine, no less than political science, is feeling the influence of what Shakspeare has called

"The inaudible and noiseless foot of Time,"

not the less potent because noiseless.

* Copied from the *Lancet*, London, Saturday, December 14th, 1844.

* Restez unis de cœur et de doctrine.

LONDON: Printed by THOMAS HARRILD, of Albany Cottage, Sydenham, in the County of Kent, at his Printing Office, 1, and 1½, Dudley Court, in the Parish of St. Olave, Silver Street, in the City of London; and Published by HENRY RENSHAW, at the Office, 356, Strand, in the County of Middlesex.—*Saturday, November 16th*, 1850.

Hosted by Google

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.
Review of British and Foreign Medical Science and Literature.

"RESPICE, ASPICE, PROSPICE."—St. Bernard.

No. 69. ] Vol. II. ] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1850. [Unstamped 3d. [Stamped 4d.

## Communications.

### A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF ALLOPATHIC AND HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT OF CROUP, WITH SOME PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

By J. G. Rosenstein, M.D.

Curing patients in a rational manner has hitherto been considered but a secondary point. It was and is still thought that the knowledge of a disease is the main point. How it fares with the patient after, nobody thlnks this of much importance.

Dr. Tessier* observes: "A reform is necessary in therapeutics and materia medica, everybody proclaims it since half a century. There is scarcely a student or a tyro in medical practice who has not repeated these words of Bichat: 'Incoherent assemblage of opinions, the materia medica is perhaps, of all physiological sciences, that in which human reason has most taken a false direction. What do I say? it is not a science for a methodical mind, it is a fallacious shapeless *ensemble* of inexact ideas, of observations often childish, formulas as strangely conceived as fastidiously assembled. It is said that the medical practice is repulsive. I say more, it is not in many respects that of a reasonable man.'"

Dr. Tessier further observes: "The works of Hahnemann, it seems to me, have realized the therapeutical reform called for by all medical men. What I consider the most valuable, are the extensive experience on the effects of medicaments. The materia medica of Hahnemann is a masterpiece of observation, of ingenuity of patience. We feel confounded when we examine this prodigious work.* The observation of facts by a single man is less surprising than the classification of the mass of symptoms in his memory.

"Without this gigantic work the general formula, *similia similibus curantur*, would have remained a mere affirmation, as it has been since Hippocrates' time till now. But fertilized by the experimental history of medicaments, it becomes a therapeutical reform of the first order."

The superiority of the Hahnemannian method for the cure of diseases, is nowhere more conspicuous than in the treatment of *Croup—Angina membranacea.* The malady is well known to every medical man, but its beneficial homœopathic treatment is to most of them unknown.

There was a time when the application of leeches was considered indispensable in this disease, but the frequent failures put medical men on their guard; and eminent allopathic authors, of modern times, recommend, in case of necessity, bleeding from the arm; it does not matter how young the child may be, even children at the breast.

The application of blisters is also considered of great importance, the effect of which is very uncertain, often dangerous. Professor Schönlein observes, the blistered wound covers itself with a false membrane, similar to the exudate membrane in the larynx, and therefore the beneficial results expected through the use of blisters cannct compensate for the evil consequences.

The allopathist of the present time relies principally on the beneficial effects of

* Recherches Cliniques sur le Traitement de la Pneumonie et du Choléra suivant la Méthode de Hahnemann, Préface xxii. xxiii.

* I mean the Materia Medica Pura and the Doctrine of Chronic Maladies, by Hahnemann, six octavo volumes, containing the effects of a hundred medicaments proved on the healthy body.



Hosted by Google

*emetics*, and the remedies used for this purpose are *Tart. Emet.*, *Sulphate of Copper*, etc. *Mercury*, interternally and externally, is also much used. The success depends on abundant salivation and purgation.

I will pass over tracheotomy, an operation which has been recommended in the last stage of the disease, when breathing becomes difficult, through the formation of a false membrane. We doubt that a single individual has ever been saved by it. When the child is prepared for this manœuvre, it is almost dead.

The prompt effect of homœopathic remedies in this dangerous malady is well known to every homœopathic practitioner. I have often seen the disease cured, in less than six hours, by a few doses of *Aconite*, and the alternate use of *Hepar Sulph.* and *Spongia Tosta*. The rapid progress of the disease makes it necessary to call in timely assistance, it may otherwise prove abortive.

Dr. Charles de Moor, homœopathic practitioner, in Alost, Belgium, has written an excellent treatise on Croup, although his observations on the subject are well known to every experienced homœopathist. I will translate it for those who wish to become more familiar with the excellences of the Homœopathic practice.

### HEPAR SULPHURIS, CALCAREUM CALCAREA SULPHURATA.

*Hepar Sulph.* has long since been recommended for the treatment of Croup.

A French and a German physician, by the names of Jurine and Albers, have been rewarded by Napoleon for their treatises on Croup; and they consider *Hepar Sulphuris*, as the most efficacious remedy in this disease.

Bischoff, Von Attenstern, Bicker, Chaussier, Duchassin, Keuriets, Klaproth, Kapp, Larrey, Ribes, Rinna, Masseischmidt, Duw, etc., also speak favourably of this remedy in croup, an assertion, which Professor Barbier calls in question. Dr. Senff observes, that he has cured thirty-one cases of croup, exclusively with this remedy, without the use of the lancet. Since then it has frequently been employed in croup, but often with opposite effects, which is easily to be accounted for, when we consider that the old school possesses no exact knowledge of its effects and no precise indication for the use of this medicament. It is therefore not surprising, when we read in our most classical medical authors, opinions so contradictory with regard to the efficacy of this medicament. Thus, whilst the above-mentioned authors have obtained such excellent results, Professor Antoine Dugès tells us, that the remedy has become at present entirely obsolete. As a vomitive, he continues, we have others more active, specific powers it has none; and a gastritis has been, if not caused, at least increased by its administration in large doses. No doubt of it, but whose fault is it? M. Guersent is of the same opinion. Professor Schönlein does not deny its efficacy in croup, he thinks the remedy prevents exudation; but he recommends the use of *Calomel* and leeches first. Since Hahnemann's experiments with this remedy on the healthy body, we have a safe guide, and we are certain of its salutary effects, if prescribed according to the Symptoms 361, 362, 365, 368, 369, 370, 372, 374, 377, 380, 382, 384, 387, 388, 390, 392, 393, 398, 399, 592, 130, 135, 175, 177, 178, 179, 188. Administered in doses from four to six grains, says Professor Barbier, it acts as a powerful stimulus on the whole frame, particularly on the circulating system: the blood seems to be pushed with greater force in the capillary vessels, and an effort to hemorrhage is manifested. It follows bleeding of the nose; the spittle is mixed with blood. We see often *Hepar Sulph.* irritate the lungs, the cough becomes more dry, and the spatum is bloody. Such accidents make us prescribe its use.

Common sense gives us the measure that we owe to our patients. It is our duty not to administer powerful drugs in doses which may produce a dangerous effect, or cause organic lesions, by which the existence of the patient may be

Hosted by Google

compromised, which is, unfortunately, often the case in our days. The main object of the medical man should be, not only to cure, but what Homœopathy particularly teaches, *primum non nocere.*

Lobethal observes, that *Hepar Sulph.* suits best, scrofulous, lymphatic constitutions. It is indicated in acute and chronic catarrh, with a disposition to a tickling cough, and abundant pituitous expectoration. In croup, *Hepar Sulphuris* prevents the plastic tendency of the inflammation, the metamorphosis to exudation; whereas *Spongia Tosta* answers rather the inflammatory diathesis of the larynx and the trachea, when the expectoration has commenced, and the pain is manifested by a dull, hollow sensation.

Dr. Knorre finds *Hepar Sulph.* indicated in croup and tracheitis of children, when the following characteristic symptoms are present:—Fever, with headache; flushed countenance; violent thirst; difficult, short, anxious respiration; hoarse voice; dry, painful cough; fixed pains in the trachea, increased by pressure, breathing coughing, and speaking.

Dr. Gross* observes, that in most cases of croup, *Hepar Sulph.* alone suffices to cure the disease, without the use of *Aconite* or *Spongia.* He repeats it three or four times a day.

Experience has taught Dr. Fielitz,† that *Hepar Sulph.* is particularly useful when the cough is the predominant symptom, accompanied with great noise, hoarseness, difficult respiration, the patient's voice weak, scarcely audible.

Dr. Schrön,‡ in a memoir on *Hepar,* extols its merits in croup, and speaks of having cured many by this medicament only. He administers, every quarter or half hour, half a grain of the second trituration, and allows much cold water, in which he throws four to six drops of *Aconite,* and recommends to continue its use in short intervals, until all danger has subsided.

* Archiv für die Homœopathische Heilkunst, Bd. xv. Cah. i. p. 400.

† Allgemeine Homœopathische Zeitung, vol. ix. p. 7.

‡ Hygea, t. iii. p. 161.

The following symptoms indicate the use of *Hepar Sulph.* The child lies in the bed with the eyes wide open; without voice; the cough rattling, deep, and hollow.

The attacks of suffocation appear, from time to time, with such a violence, that the child starts up suddenly, clings at its mother, enable it to breathe. The pulse exceeds a hundred strong pulsations. The muscles of the belly, chest, neck, and face enter in action, during respiration.

Dr. Weber* recommends the use of *Hepar Sulph.,* in the following circumstances, when it produces a prompt effect. Dryness of the larynx and trachea; hissing, rattling, with a clear tone; dry cough, although accompanied with vomiting, no expectoration follows, and the patient throws up but a small quantity of frothy spittle. These symptoms indicate plainly *Hepar Sulph.* The author has frequently observed, that the cough in croup, with slight sneezing, seems to speak in favour of *Hepar.* (Sympt. 145, Mat. Med. vol. iii.)

Dr. Emile Kreutsler,† of Leipsic, tells us, that he prefers *Hepar Sulph.* to all other medicaments in croup. He thinks this remedy alone removes the disease in most cases, without the use of *Aconite.*

*( To be continued. )*

---

## THE TREATMENT BY MOVEMENTS.

By Dr. Roth.

*(Continued from page* 214.)

This method has three directions, in which it will be found beneficial.

1. In the prevention of disease, which is coincident with our physical education, hitherto conducted in a very unreasonable manner, because those to whom we confide the physical part of the education of our children have, with very few exceptions,

* Allgemeine Homœopathische Zeitung, Bd. ix. p. 204. Ueber den Croup.

† Therapie acuter und Chronischer Krankheitsformen, 1st Abth. p. 80. Leipzig, 1846.

Hosted by Google

not the least anatomical and physiological notions of our organization, which shows only that we take less care of our children than we do of our horses, which, as Rothstein justly observes, are never intrusted to an equerry whom we suppose ignorant of the horse's anatomy, and of the doctrine of the functions of its organs.

Unfortunately the want of these sciences is followed by very bad, and later, even fatal consequences, because the teacher only produces a partial, sometimes even astonishing, strength, while other parts, constitutionally weak, become the more weakened. We avoid to mention single instances of a similar neglected physical education, the seed of so many diseases, because they occur daily to the scrupulous observer, under the form of a stooping position, narrow chest, crooked limbs, deviation of the spine, high shoulders, etc., etc.

The treatment by movements must contribute to dissipate the present prejudices of the so-called orthopædists, who, instead of diminishing the deformities of the frame, produced either by neglected education or by disease, increase them or cure them, if we are permitted to make use of this word in similar cases, at the *expense* of other organs; and in those cases in which real cures are produced, they are due to the greater strength of the organization, which by its vital power triumphs over the *unsound* use of the different torturing apparatuses, in which the diseased body is put, as if it were a lifeless mass. The majority of orthopædists do not take into consideration that the subject of the medical man is to be influenced by his remedies, whether chemical, dynamical, or mechanical, in such a manner that a wholesome reaction may be produced, which will restore more certainly the disturbed equilibrium. What would be said if we continually, day and night, kept a patient in a bath, or continually drugged him without any intermission? Yet this is the method employed in the majority of orthopædic institutions, in which the unhappy patient is condemned, not only for days and weeks, but for months, and even years, to undergo the continual influence of the externally-pressing and stretching machines.

This is a chapter to which I most earnestly invite the attention of my colleagues, because, although conscious of the truth of a secondary effect of medicines, they very often permit their patients to be influenced by similar mechanical means.

Those who believe that I exaggerate, may convince themselves, and watch the results of the machine-treatment, which bears the same relation to the just treatment by movements, as the old empirical drugging system does to the homœopathic one.

3. The third great direction of the treatment by movements is, for the cure of internal and external diseases; because the effect of the different movements is not only a mechanical one, as many people believe, but it influences the nerves and the mixture of the blood, by which it becomes a dynamical and chemical remedy.

The influence of movements on our organization is not generally admitted, which is only the necessary consequence of ignorance. We admit and observe the influence of dynamical agents on our organization, and the changes as well in its chemical as mechanical form; we also know, that the chemical action is capable of acting from the internal to the external parts, as we see, for instance, by the food, an equal deposit of the parts necessary to the body being produced on the most peripheric points of our machine; in the same way, we must admit the possibility of an influence on the inner parts, produced by an external mechanical agent; because, how could we otherwise explain the melancholy and fatal consequences of a fall, shock, blow, &c.

The following will show more explicitly how an apparently merely mechanical agent, as a movement, acts. All that exists in our body, either as a part of it or as a foreign matter, must, in a certain moment, have a definite shape; therefore, every change of the space in one part necessarily produces a corresponding change in its next and less near parts. This change

Hosted by Google

depends upon the more or less considerable change of space produced, in the first instance, with respect to the form (shape) and matter. The most inconsiderable angle produced, either by the position of the body itself or by an external agent, upon a nerve, vessel, muscle, tendon, &c., must necessarily produce a change in its next parts, which diminished in the more remote parts, like the undulations of the air or water, produced by whatever reason, finally disappears.

If the above-mentioned angle has begun in the greatest parts of a certain nerve, vessel, muscle, tendon, &c., then the change will become in general the greater, according to the largeness of the angle, which becomes more sensible after every shock or external force directed on elastic parts; those parts that are not elastic do not permit the external force to form an angle which is directed inwards; they receive the immediate first shock and break, because they resist at the same time the external force. Experience teaches us that different trades and arts act differently, as well on the internal as external being of those who are occupied with them. There are many trades which are able to change the bodily proportions of those persons who learn and execute them for years; *this change takes place even if the workmen have left off growing and only then begin their trade.*

In most trades a hypertrophy (an increase of the size) of single muscles, bones, textures, whole limbs, and even of internal organs, is developed, which are principally exercised by the trade, while others, kept continually, during the occupation of the trade, in a state of inactivity, become emaciated, and begin by degrees to waste away.

Partial movements, repeated thousand and thousand of times, increase the reproduction in single organs, and thereby produce the greatest changes, even the most perfect metamorphosis in external and internal organs; on the contrary, if the state of inactivity and rest is too long protracted, the resorption of the inactive organs is predominant, and the reproduction, either for the most part or entirely, ceases. The natural consequence is, that if a limb become crooked, by a partial exercise of its muscles, the curvature must be probably cured, if the weakened antagonists are as often exercised as those muscles which became increased in size by the previous exercise, and which must now rest in the same proportion as they had been previously exercised.

We know that the least pressure on a nerve irritates it, a harder pains, a still harder benumbs it, and the most violent paralyses it. If this were not the case, a violent shock, blow, raising a weight, would not become fatal, but would only destroy the next part. Moreover, experience teaches us that a patient feels more comfortable, and sleeps better in a certain position, more or less suitable to his body, which he chooses, in order to allay, by change of the angles, the internal pains.

The movements have also a quantitative influence, because too early or over-exercise, that is, more than the body can support according to its age, constitution, &c., stops the growth in youth, and produces weakness. Our generally assumed custom to do all with the right arm, produces a greater development of the bones, while the bones of the unused limbs become weaker. Therefore, only the right and well-used movements are really useful, while those used improperly, and the neglect of movement, are both in the same manner followed by bad consequences.

## A CASE OF CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

By Neville Wood, M.D.

I extract from my note-book the following report. It may, perhaps, in addition to the numerous other proofs of the efficacy of our system daily presented to them, induce some of our allopathic brethren to make trial of Homœopathy in cases which resist the ancient mode of treatment.

Mrs. W., aged fifty-one, housekeeper

Hosted by Google

to a nobleman in Upper Berkeley-street. Temperament, lymphatic-sanguine. The patient is exceedingly corpulent.

*History.* — In early life her general health was good, but she occasionally suffered from headache. Four years ago, she had a severe chill, followed by indigestion, and since that time she has been greatly troubled with rheumatism.

She has been bled and leeched very frequently,* and has taken much *Calomel*. At different times she has been under the care of four of the most eminent allopathic physicians in London, the medical attendants of her master.

*Present Condition*, June 17th, 1848.— Both hands (but particularly the right) are much swollen, red, and sore on being touched. A cutting pain runs upwards from each hand to the elbow of the corresponding side, accompanied by a sensation as if the limbs had been bruised. Occasionally the hands are numb. The pain is increased by movement, and diminished by rest, though it seldom leaves her entirely. The skin of the hands and arms feels as if it were drawn too tightly. She is very liable to suffer from sprains. The bowels are generally confined. Much incarcerated flatus, excessive perspiration, especially on the slightest movement, and at night. She feels weak, languid, and disinclined to exertion, and suffers much from lowness of spirits. Most of the symptoms become worse when she goes into the open air.

*Treatment.* — To take *Sambucus*, two globules of the 30th attenuation, dry, at bedtime; the dose to be repeated, if necessary, on the following night, and the patient to call again in a week.

June 26th. The perspiration abated perceptibly on the night of the 17th, and has since been moderate. In other respects there is no improvement.

*Note.*—*Sambucus* was prescribed, in consequence of the patient complaining urgently of the copious perspirations. Hahnemann declares the duration of action of *Sambucus* to be only three or four hours in acute cases, and a few days in chronic disorders. It is, therefore, probable that the remedy had exhausted its action before the above date, and I now selected a medicine calculated to remove the entire disorder.

*Nux Vom.*, two globules of the 30th attenuation, to be dissolved in four tablespoonfuls of cold water, and one tablespoonful to be taken every night, at bedtime. Gave her four powders.

July 17th. The lowness of spirits, constipation, flatulency, and weakness are disappearing. The rheumatism remains without alteration.

*Note.*—The disorder in the upper extremities appeared to be closely connected with the state of the digestive organs, and the remaining symptoms were still those of *Nux Vomica*. It would, therefore, have been wrong to have given any other remedy.

Repeat *Nux Vom.*, as before.

Aug. 28th. The indications of general disorder have entirely vanished. The rheumatic swelling and pain are rapidly diminishing.

Repeat *Nux Vom.*, as before.

Sept. 16th. The patient came to report that she was quite well. I gave her a few doses of *Nux Vomica* (two globules of the 30th attenuation, to be taken dry, at bedtime, twice a week for three weeks), to prevent relapse.

Since the above date I have not seen her; but one of her friends, who consulted me about a year afterwards, told me that "Mrs. W— is quite well, and the improvement in her health and appearance is wonderful."

*Remarks.*—In the preceding case, the cure of the rheumatic affection was clearly caused by a single homœopathic remedy. Two doses of *Sambucus* were indeed given,

* In her own words, "oftener than I can tell you." This is a sad, but too common tale. Yesterday, a scrofulous female told me that, while she was an in-patient at one of the London hospitals, four leeches were applied to the back of her neck, every night, for three months! She was, in addition, kept on low diet. It is hardly necessary to inform the readers of the *Homœopathic Times*, that the patient was in much worse health when she left the hospital, than when she entered it.—Nov. 7, 1850.

Hosted by Google

more than a week before the regular treatment commenced; but this medicine has a very brief duration of action, and it was homœopathic to only one of the symptoms, viz., the nocturnal perspirations. This one symptom it accordingly removed, without affecting the rheumatic and dyspeptic disorders. Such is a frequent effect of remedies partially homœopathic to a given malady. If, however, the patient be not highly susceptible to medicinal influences, even this slight benefit cannot be confidently expected. Some medicines, again, seem more capable than others of acting upon a single symptom. *Sambucus* is singularly valuable when it is desirable to put a speedy check to copious and distressing night-sweats. Generally, it is better to select a remedy of itself sufficient to remove the entire malady; but convenience or necessity may in special instances induce a departure from the strict rules of science. Thus *China*, *Veratrum*, and *Mercurius* are among the many medicines capable of curing different forms of excessive perspiration, whilst they also possess the power of dispersing the various other symptoms to which they are homœopathic. It does not, however, follow that the perspiration would be removed so *rapidly* by the completely homœopathic as by the partially homœopathic remedy. It is only needful further to remark that, in the case of Mrs. W—, *Nux Vomica* was truly homœopathic to the remaining symptoms, and sufficed to cure the disorder—rheumatism depending upon dyspepsia.

From the known skill and experience of her previous medical attendants, it is fair to conclude that, after the failure of their treatment, Mrs. W— had nothing to hope from allopathy. Similar instances frequently occur to every practitioner. A patient, suffering from some chronic disorder, has consulted all the most eminent allopathic physicians of the metropolis. He now applies to a young allopathic practitioner, of whom he has heard favourable report. The junior can only put into practice the so-called orthodox precepts he has learnt from, perhaps, the very seniors who have abandoned the case in despair: and the junior, in turn, confesses his inability to move the obstinate disease.

Now, this junior must have heard of a certain new medical practice, called Homœopathy, which, while it cannot injure the human frame, is said to be capable of curing more certainly, speedily, and pleasantly than the old system can do;—it is said, further, to be able to remove many disorders to which allopathy can at best oppose only palliatives. If allopathy could cure a great majority of human maladies with ease and rapidity, then indeed it might be wise to rest content with the ancient practice. But its most experienced advocates declare that this is far from being the case, and that in numberless instances it is either powerless or injurious. Surely, then, it is a duty to seek earnestly some better mode of cure.

"Oh, yes," the allopath replies, "I have heard of Homœopathy,—of its absurdties and its vaunted cures, more than enough. But I have also heard of the famous cures by Morison's pills, Holloway's ointment and the like."

To this we answer, that almost every new discovery appears at first sight more or less absurd, because it presents to the view facts or principles hitherto unknown to us, but not on that account to be discarded as useless or monstrous. Vaccination, the steam-engine, and the electric telegraph will ever remain memorable instances of seeming absurdities proving to be "great facts."

Again, the quackeries of Morison and Holloway have not a single point in common with the science of Homœopathy. Morison and Holloway puff their nostrums day by day in the newspapers, and find no support from respectable members of the medical profession; they have no scientific principle to expound, no medical theory or practice worthy a moment's consideration. Homœopathy, on the contrary, was discovered by a physician of high moral worth and great scientific acquirements. Statistics prove that all disorders are more certainly, more easily, and more rapidly cured

Hosted by Google

by Homœopathy than by allopathy. Its intrinsic value, unaided by puffing, has caused Homœopathy to make silent, but great, sure, and steady progress in every civilized country in the world. It numbers among its professional advocates many bright ornaments of the faculty, army and navy surgeons, professors in universities, and physicians, who, previously to their conversion, enjoyed extensive allopathic practice. Its principle is open to the investigation of all who choose to examine it; that principle, *(similia similibus curantur)* is in accordance with nature, or rather, is itself a law of nature. No instance is known of a candid medical practitioner having thoroughly studied and tested the doctrine of Hahnemann without having eventually become a convert to the medical reformation. In no part of the world has Homœopathy experienced a retrograde movement. A great number of enlightened and wealthy individuals of the lay community warmly support Homœopathy; while the working-classes, with the ready tact and honest love of progress which generally characterise them, everywhere hail with enthusiasm its manifest blessings. In Germany, the land of its birth, in France, in Italy, in Hungary, in Switzerland, even in Russia, its lay and medical adherents are extremely numerous. England, for the most part slow to adopt any great innovation, has not been backward in this cause. On the other side the Atlantic, the citizens of the great Republic have displayed their usual readiness in detecting and welcoming a noble truth.

Here, then, is surely cause enough to induce every medical man to inquire for himself whether or not Homœopathy be true. The practice may be safely commenced in cases which obstinately resist allopathic treatment. Many, who begin thus cautiously, will soon enlarge the sphere of their experiments, and will eventually bless the new system which so greatly increases their means of usefulness.

10, Onslow Square,
Nov. 7, 1850.

---

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23RD, 1850.

## THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND THE LAST HARVEIAN ORATION.

THE Royal College of Physicians is a corporate body, that full of years has passed into decrepitude, and yet pretends to the flourishes and attitude of a vigorous youth. Age is venerable, when it rests for veneration on its wisdom and experience: but there is an age that assumes a jaunty and Falstaff-like assumption of what does not belong to it, that is not venerable.

This Royal College, that claims by prescriptive right to compel all who practise in London, or within a circuit of seven miles from St. Paul's—if they are not secured by licenses from the comparatively youthful College of Surgeons and Apothcaries' Hall—to hold their fellowship or license,—this College confers no medical degree, and yet asserts this right. In the year of the Christian Era, 1850, this learned Body arrogates to itself this preposterous privilege, when it is notorious that there are hundreds who practise medicine in defiance of its pretended Authority. Would it not be far better that the College should abandon its privilege, and that those who choose to belong to it should assume superior merit on that ground alone? A physician, without their fellowship or license, who holds a diploma from Edinburgh or Dublin, may prescribe for the Queen's Majesty at Windsor, Osborne, or Balmoral — *legally*; but the same physician, according to this College, would feel the Royal pulse, or order a fomentation for one of the younger Royalties *illegally*—at Buckingham Palace. The absurdity is glaring — no comment is needed.

Dr. Wilson has called himself the last of the Wilsons. We know not why. There are thousands of Wilsons in these

Hosted by Google

broad realms—and their wives have not been unfruitful vines—and it is likely that while the English language is spoken, there will be Wilsons to utter it. We now pass to the Harveian Oration—if those that are to succeed it be like it, it were well for the credit of the College that it should be the *last*.

Fulsome praises of Harvey, a man worthy of all praise, and fulsome adulation of Queen Victoria and of the Prince Consort, are probably allowable on such an occasion; but that the Orator should descend to puns, and wretched puns, and should wail over the heresy of medical sectarians, is neither dignified nor of good omen.

Prout and *prout*, and *Aureus Avis* for Golding Bird are among the puns: this said *Aureus Avis* having been a comparatively recent recruit, too, from another Corporation. Hear this last of the Wilsons:—

"This Earl and that Duke, leaders and companions of the frolic, inaugurate a hospital, as they say, of which the Medicine and Surgery shall be infinitesimal or next to nothing. What a crowd of persons eager for the banquet! The tables are set; "like to like" sit *vis-à-vis*: there is even a place for persons of the priestly order—woe! woe! woe! With regard to the viands, how much, of what quality; whether infinite in their amount or infinitesimal, who cares to know? Let us hope that *ours* be solid, substantial, satisfying.

"Alas! alas! the money poured in for the support of this hospital is not unreal, nor infinitesimal, but of the sterling coin of the realm, thousands sterling. Great rejoicing—the guests separate—and they gratulate their wives and children on the prospects of infinitesimal medicine and surgery."

We had intended to write a serious notice of this Harveian Oration, but our heart fails us:—the thing is so truly ridiculous. We have freely paraphrased one of Dr. Wilson's passages. There are many such gems in the Oration. If we have done him injustice, let him publish his own English translation of his own Latin essay.

We know nothing of this Oxonian. He may be very learned, very skilful, very eloquent — a worthy man, and a good practitioner, after his fashion: but our business with him is in his character of Orator to the College of Physicians. Harvey exhorts his successors to imitate nature, and to make experiments, and so to arrive at experience. This *Ultimus Wilsonorum* denounces Homœopathy, and its accessories of every kind, and that without experiment, and so without experience.

"Sic volo, sic jubeo, sit pro ratione voluntas."

That is good Latin, at all events—but it is not Dr. Wilson's. It serves, however, as a motto for all tyrannic assumption, whether it be of a man with a crown on his head, or in the *red gown* of a doctor of medicine, or with a scavenger's besom.

Dr. Wilson deeply deplores, that during the recent invasion of Cholera, the three estates of Parliament, and all the lieges, did not go on their knees to the College of Physicians for help and succour; but he does not deplore the wilful obstinacy and unwise bigotry of that College in ignoring the law and practice of Hahnemann for the treatment of that scourge.

Why should not the President of the College, *Parisius*, as Dr. Wilson calls him, Dr. Paris, in our vernacular, have met with the homœopathist, who on another occasion proved himself fully his match?

Or why should not the College have agreed to recommend that the homœopathic remedies should be tried, seeing that those ordinarily had recourse to were impotent, or worse than impotent?

We fear not the mirth even of *Punch*, and, did space permit, we could afford to quote the "KINDRED QUACKS" from that practical philosopher for the amusement and edification of the Royal College of Physicians, and of their Harveian Orator. We recommend its perusal and inference to them.

"Says PHYSIC,
'Fees, not science, have been far too much my wishes, Ma'am.'"

---

THE Hahnemann Medical Society held its fourth meeting of the Session at the Hahne-

Hosted by Google

mann Hospital, 39, Bloomsbury Square, at eight p. m., on Tuesday last, when an interesting paper was read by Dr. Roth, on the Therapeutic Application of Movements, as coming within the domain of the homœopathic law. We hope space in our next will allow us to give a full report of the meeting.

---

It affords us much pleasure to observe, by a circular, that a Homœopathic Dispensary has been opened by Mr. Mackern, for the poor residing in the district of Clapham and Kennington. A committee has been formed to carry out the objects of the Institution. Until funds have been subscribed, wherewith to pay the rent of rooms. Mr. Mackern proposes receiving applicants at his own house. The establishment of Dispensaries is, we confidently trust, a sure sign of our progress, and we cannot for one moment suppose that the wealthy and benevolent inhabitants of Clapham and Kennington will be backward in supplying the necessary funds for an Institution calculated to dispense so much benefit and comfort to the suffering poor of their district.

If Mr. Mackern consults his own interest and position, as well as the true dignity and progress of the Cause, amongst his proud allopathic brethren at Clapham, he will be watchful, if he takes a hint from us, that this public institution be *really* governed by the lay committee.

---

## CLINICAL REMARKS.

(*Continued from p.* 217.)

North London Homœopathic Establishment, 10, Chadwell-street.

### Case XII.

The 3rd June, 1843, William Smith, (Southwark, London,) aged eleven, blond hair, brown eyes, said to be born with a very large head, fontanelles open for nearly three years; he had scarlatina, and was told of having had hydrocephalus; there was an enlargement of the mesenteric glands; abdomen much enlarged; the rest of the body emaciated; he was sitting in his chair doubled, as he could not get up, neither stand nor sit up straight, on account of a very great pain, and the sensation of weakness in the back; *the spinal vertebral column was about an inch right-sideward inclined;* his features denoted anxiety, and misery of suffering; there was extreme pain in the lower part of the abdomen, which kept him for weeks and months in agonies; he had no appetite; disgust for meat; dryness in the fauces; tongue white-coated all over; no thirst; pain in the sinciput and the occiput, particularly after meals; much humming in the ears; scarcely any sleep; continual alternate constipation and diarrhœa; pulse slow and weak. He had been under treatment the whole of his life; was sent to the sea-side and hilly places to no purpose; and the medical allopathic gentlemen of great eminence, who last saw him, pronounced that there was no cure for a complaint like his.

*Prescription.—Puls.*, two globules of the 12th dilution; one globule every fourth morning.

21st. Improved in appetite and evacuations.

*Prescription.—Bell.*, twelve globules of the 30th dilution, in six ounces of water; a twelfth part morning and night.

29th. Felt better on the whole; but had some pain in the abdomen, and itching all over the body.

*Prescription.—Acon. Nap.*, two globules of the 30th dilution, in water, to-night; *Sulph.*, six globules of the 30th dilution, in three ounces of water; a sixth part every morning.

July 10th. The boy was still improving; but that day he was suddenly seized with cutting pain; his abdomen swelled; he was rolling down on the floor with piercing screams; pulse 120, full and soft.

*Prescription.—Acon.*, ten globules of the 12th dilution, in one ounce and a half of water; one teaspoonful every hour.

11th. He took the first dose at half-past four, and fell asleep at a quarter to five, p. m., in which he continued till between one and two, when he awoke with pain, as

Hosted by Google

before; took another dose of *Acon.*, and knelt down, in which position he remained till six in the morning, when he felt altogether relieved.

14th. Much improvement; his pulse was natural; no pain; expressed himself better; there were yellow spots under his eyes; the hypogastrium much enlarged, and painful to the touch.

*Prescription.—Cal. Carb.*, three globules of the 30th dilution, to be taken dry, next morning.

21st. Reported improving.

No medicine.

Aug. 6th. The boy walked from over the Southwark Bridge up to my Institution, without pain, with very little difficulty, and reported himself much better.

*Prescription.*—Repeat *Cal. Carb.*, as before.

He was still lingering till the 20th, when he had again a pain in the abdomen, although this was reduced in size, and not painful when touched; he had a feeling of sickness.

*Prescription.—Bell.*, two globules of the 12th dilution; *Cal.*, two globules of the 30th dilution; one globule alternately every other morning.

Sept. 3rd. Further improvement, with a trifling pain in the abdomen, and bitter taste in the mouth.

*Prescription. — Cinch. Off.*, four globules of the 12th dilution, in three doses; one dose every other morning.

17th. Slight abdominal pain; he was able to run about, and getting better daily.

*Prescription.—Sulph.*, six globules of the 30th dilution, dry, next morning.

23rd. Pain in the occiput, coming up from the *spine*, which was then nearly *straight;* there was at the same time pain in the right leg, when in bed.

*Prescription.—Sil.*, six globules of the 30th dilution, dry, next morning.

Oct. 7th. Difficulty in breathing when walking, and pain in the right side (cæcal region).

*Prescription.—Sep. Suc.*, two globules of the 30th dilution, next morning.

21st. Had severe abdominal pain for about ten minutes, recurring two or three times a day, for these last two days.

*Prescription.—Bell.*, two globules of the 30th dilution; one globule every fourth morning.

30th. Doing very well, but cannot relish meat.

*Prescription.—Lyc.*, two globules of the 30th dilution, next morning.

Nov. 12th. Improving; but still dislike to meat.

Repeat *Lycop.*

19th. Had abdominal cutting pain, occasionally only for a few minutes.

*Prescription.—Cal. Carb.*, six globules of the 30th dilution, to-night.

26th. Improved on the whole; the *spine seemed straight;* still dyseptic; dislike for meat.

*Prescription.—Puls.*, four globules of the 12th dilution, in three doses; one every other morning.

Dec. 24th. Reported quite well. I saw him in Nov., 1846, when I found him to be a strong, tall, handsome lad, doing well.

## Correspondence.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

Mount Vernon, Exeter, Nov. 12, 1850.

Sir,—I greatly regret to find that so few of our English homœopathic practitioners are contributors to the pages of the *Homœopathic Times.* Surely in their note-books there must be many interesting cases, a detail of which would not only be useful to the inquiring student, but would have the effect of showing to our allopathic opponents by the stubborn array of facts, which sooner or later must produce an impression upon the candid mind, that Homœopathy rests upon a surer and firmer basis than a merely plausible theory. It is only by *facts*, and not by *argument*, that we can convince our allopathic brethren that we are sincere in what we profess, and that our mode of practice has really that value which we attach to it. There is no feeling in the human mind more difficult to overcome than prejudice; we must therefore make all due allowance for the opposition

Hosted by Google

of our opponents. Who were ever more blindly opposed to Homœopathy than the majority of its present practitioners? And if we revert to our individual experience, what brought about our conversion? Not argument, not bitter words; but a few simple, unadorned, staggering *facts*—two or three cases, perhaps, by which we were convinced against our will,—convinced notwithstanding our strugglings against conviction. At length we were led to believe that there must be something more than mere quackery and humbug, after all, in Homœopathy. When once prejudice begins to give way, facts will appear as they are, and not distorted, as they were wont to be. It is therefore a duty we owe to society, and to the Cause we have embraced, to furnish facts for the inquiring mind. It is with this view that I purpose contributing to your pages occasionally, if acceptable, a few cases, just as they occur in my note-book.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

BOUGHTON KINGDON,

Medical Associate of King's Coll., London.

---

### CASE OF DISEASED FINGER.

Nov. 14th, 1849. Samuel C., aged thirty, has a large malignant-looking ulcer, occupying the outer side of the right fore-finger, which is three times its normal size. He has been three months under treatment at a public allopathic institution, but without any benefit; in fact, amputation of the finger was spoken of as the only probable remedy.

*Sulph.*, four drops of the 5th dilution, a twelfth part three times a day.

19th. Ulcer healthier and smaller.

*Sulph.*, nine globules of the 12th dilution, a sixth part night and morning.

23rd. Healing in, and finger resuming natural shape and size.

*Sulph.*, four drops of the 30th dilution, one-half at night.

28th. Much smaller; when dressed, it bleeds very profusely.

*Arnica*, one drop of the 3rd dilution, a sixth part three times a day.

Dec. 12th. Finger natural size; ulcer not larger than a sixpence.

*Sulph.*, four globules of the 30th dilution, one-half at night.

19th. Almost well; headache every evening between six and seven o'clock.

*Arsenicum*, four globules of the 30th dilution, one-half at night.

26th. Only a slight scar; headache nearly well.

*Ars.*, nine globules of the 12th dilution, a sixth part night and morning.

Jan. 2nd. Quite well.

### OVARIAN DISEASE.

Dec. 26th, 1849. Mary S., aged thirty-eight, has not been well for seven years. In March last a swelling was manifest in the right side of the abdomen, which was at first moveable, and has gradually enlarged. She is now of enormous size, and unable to walk without assistance. Her sufferings are ceaseless, and almost drive her to distraction; constant pressing forward, cutting, tearing pains; is quite unable to lie down on account of the agony. Catamenia every fortnight, very pale and abundant; incontinence of urine; bowels costive; appetite very bad, worse towards evening.

*Sep.*, six globules of the 12th dilution, a sixth part night and morning.

30th. Feels better, and in less pain.

Repeat medicine.

Jan. 6th, 1850. Altogether much better; suffers no pain in the least, and can lie down comfortably; much smaller, and walks with more ease.

*Sulph.*, seven globules of the 30th dilution, a third part at night.

23rd. So much smaller, that she has taken in her dress three-quarters of a yard, and even now it is a good deal too large. Has stood to a day's washing; can do her work well; walks better than for five years, and has not felt a pain since the first week of being under treatment. Catamenia have not appeared for five weeks instead of every fortnight; bowels costive.

*Nux Vom.*, nine globules of the 12th dilution, a sixth part night and morning.

Hosted by Google

From this date I saw no more of this most interesting case, but I have every reason to believe that she continued to go on favourably, as I should certainly have seen her again had there been any relapse. There are few diseases with which the physician has to deal which are more intractable and more steady in their onward, in their fatal course, than ovarian dropsy; yet here we see an extreme and most distressing case. which had wholly baffled the efforts of several allopaths, give way under the influence of a few doses of a simple homœopathic remedy, so that the sufferer in less than a week considered herself cured. I will not go so far as to say that she was cured, but no one will deny that the amelioration was so marvellous as to be almost miraculous. Such cases cannot but have the effect of opening the eyes of our too-prejudiced allopathic brethren to the value of a system which they ridicule solely because they have not inquired into its principles, and have not tested them by actual experiment.

[Mr. Kingdon has our best thanks for his kind offer, which is most agreeable to our desires. We only wish he could similarly indoctrinate our brethren, who, with a few exceptions, cannot, it would appear, see the importance of recording cases treated by ourselves in the very centre of the fight. To our zealous contributors, several of whom are foreigners, now practising successfully in this country, we give a hearty welcome, and wish them continued success. Their valuable contributions from time to time in the pages of our journal, as well as their interesting reports of cases treated, show them to be imbued with a proper devotedness to the GRAND CAUSE. —ED.]

## HOMŒOPATHIC EXPERIENCE.

### RISE OF HOMŒOPATHY IN GUERNSEY.

(*Continued from page* 219.)

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—Mrs. L—, mother to Miss M. L—, came and begged of me to go and see a young married man of the name M—, who was suffering very much in the same way as her daughter had formerly suffered. She thought my medicines would do him good, though anything but relief was out of the question, as he was in a dying state; the doctor could do no more for him, and he only visited him every now and then as a friend. As Mr. M— lived beyond the parish, I at first refused to go; at length Mrs. L—'s entreaties prevailed with me, as she added, that his wife and mother had an extreme wish that I should see him. I went, and found him unable to turn without help on a sofa, to which he had been carried from his bed. His voice was so extinct, that I could not make out what he wished to say. He had great difficulty to swallow even a teaspoonful of liquid, and, as to solid food, he had not been able to swallow any for a long time. The case is too long to be given here: suffice it to say, that in two months after taking the first dose of medicine, he was able to dress himself, walk about the house (had not that winter been cold and chill he could have walked out), could eat the same food as was prepared for his family, and sit up all day in a chair. He was gaining flesh, and, except the cough, which had not quite left him, he had the appearance of a convalescent man, who was gaining health and flesh daily. At this time I was called in by a friend to relieve one of her household from violent hiccough, which was stronger than the skill of two doctors, and which I relieved in between four and five hours, by three globules of *Nux Vomica*, given every hour. One of the attending doctors happened to be Mr. M—'s late doctor. I was glad of the opportunity to ask him if he had seen Mr. M— lately. In answer, he said, "I expect every day to hear of his death, as I could do him no good. I have not found time to inquire about him." I then told him what I had done, and how successful I had been, adding, that when fine weather came, and he could go out, I had every hope of his entire recovery. He replied, "if you cure that man I will turn homœopathist." I sent the doctor my books. He had already seen the globules, and the effects of *Nux*. A few days after

Hosted by Google

this I went to visit Mr. M—, and whilst there, the doctor was seen approaching the house. Mrs. M— asked me to retire into another room during his visit. I did so, with the full intention of waylaying the doctor on his exit from the house; but I missed him, though on the watch; he was gone before I was aware of it. I called again on Mr. M—, at the end of two days, and was denied entrance to my patient! I asked the reason. In answer, they said that the doctor had convinced them that the amendment was only for a time, and that I could not cure him! They thanked me for what I had done, but would not let me see Mr. M—, as the doctor intended to visit him again, and had forbidden them to let me see him.

Mrs. L—, who had had so much trouble to persuade me to go there at all, went to remonstrate with them. She returned to me in high indignation with the doctor, whose powers of persuasion were greater than hers. She had told them, amongst other reasons for going on under my care, that all Mr. M—'s friends had told her "that I had brought him back to life: and that if he left off taking my medicine he was a dead man." All in vain; in six weeks the poor man was in his grave! I was dreadfully disappointed; in my simplicity I expected to convert the doctor. He was one of those who came prominently forward in Dr. Ozanne's late law-suit, republished in the *Homœopathic Times*, No. 34. However, I did not lose courage, but at the Assembly Room I tried to interest another doctor, by drawing his attention to my own case. "Oh," said he, "I will account for your cure by natural causes, which I will explain to you." I allowed him to "have his say," and when he had ended, I proved, by his own showing, that no natural cause could have had anything to do with my cure. He said that he would be glad to see my books; I sent them, with some medicine, the next day. After some time, he returned them, with a half promise that he might call some day and see my patients, when he had to pass the house in his way to his patients. This day, alas! never came.

HARRIET CHEPMELL.
St. Sampson's Rectory.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

Norwich Homœopathic Dispensary.

SIR,—On the 18th of September a man came to me who had been before under allopathic treatment. The surgeon who had been attending him, had proposed as the best remedy amputation of the middle finger of the right hand; as the man by that would have become quite disabled for work (he was a shoemaker), and as no one likes to have a finger taken off, if it can be avoided, he resolved first to try what the "new system" could do in such a case. The patient had suffered from a whitlow; the violent pain and the tumour had extended all over the fore-arm, and after long treatment and some deep incisions, he was cured, so far that the finger was quite stiff, not to be bent, and without feeling; it was in this state when exarticulation was proposed to him. I gave him *Rhus Toxic.* 6 (one drop to 12 teaspoonfuls of water), to be taken twice a day, and the tincture of the same remedy, 10 drops to a teacupful of water, was applied as a lotion to the finger. When I saw the patient on the 24th of September, he was much better, had more feeling, and was able to bend the finger, so that I gave him the same medicine. On the 1st of October the improvement was so much advanced, that he could quite close the hand, and was able to do easy work. The medicine was repeated when he came, for the fourth time, on the 8th of October; he could use the finger almost as well as the others, and felt only a slight numbness. *Causticum*, 30. On the 25th of October he was perfectly cured.

This is one of the many cases in which the homœopathic treatment has been successful when allopathic means have failed to cure. The cutting off of a finger can scarcely be called a cure.

DR. ALEXANDER HARTMANN, JUN.

LONDON: Printed by THOMAS HARRILD, of Albany Cottage, Sydenham, in the County of Kent, at his Printing Office, 1, and 1½, Dudley Court, in the Parish of St. Olave, Silver Street, in the City of London; and Published by HENRY RENSHAW, at the Office, 356, Strand, in the County of Middlesex.—*Saturday, November 23rd*, 1850.

Hosted by Google

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.
Rebiew of British and Foreign Medical Science and Literature.

"RESPICE, ASPICE, PROSPICE."—St. Bernard.

No. 70. Vol. II. ] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1850. [Unstamped 3d. Stamped 4d.

## Communications.

### THE SUPERIORITY OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC SYSTEM.

By Dr. Rosenstein.

"Non fingendum aut excogitandum, sed videndum quid natura ferat et faciat."

Dr. Tessier observes: "Considering the formula *similia similibus curantur* as the basis of positive medication, it corroborates the words of Seneca, *nihil veri quod ab antiquo remotissimum*—nothing is true which is absolutely contrary to tradition." This is particularly applicable to medicine.

If the ideas of Hahnemann were opposite to the acquired truths by many observers since twenty-four centuries, they would have no value in my eyes. I would say they are, like the extravagances of Asclepiades of Bithynia, capable of seducing momentarily an enthusiastic imagination, but incapable to be ranked among the regular and positive sciences which constitute the basis of traditional medicine.

Such were the reasons in virtue of which I thought it my duty to verify Hahnemann's works. I do it with all the care I am capable of; nothing has hitherto detained me, and nothing, I hope, will ultimately detain me in the accomplishment of what I consider my duty. Neither have I regarded as a serious obstacle the premature judgment of many persons, for having given to the Hahnemannian method a large and a generous hospitality. I would blush had I acted otherwise. We may overlook a theory which seems to be radically false, but when we judge it true, we ought to treat it with honour. This I answer to the opponents. Reconciled with the doctrine of essentiality of diseases, and by this even with medical tradition, the doctrine of Hahnemann becomes more and more clear, more and more fruitful. Physicians will gradually familiarize themselves with the new pharmacy, and we shall be astonished in a few years that so many honourable persons have taken pains to suppress such an important truth.

I have been blamed for introducing the Hahnemannian method into the hospital. I am aware that many have done it with a laudable sentiment of humanity for the sick, and medical dignity. However, they will learn that humanity can but gain by it, and consequently medical dignity cannot lose.

Let us adduce a few examples in favour of the law, *like cures like.*

*Mercury*, as ordinarily used for certain specific diseases, produces ulcers similar to those maladies; in fact, so similar, that the artificial mercurial disease, ulcers, etc., may be mistaken for them.

*Stramonium*, a well-known remedy for many species of insanity, will produce a similar disease, when accidentally taken, as recorded by many toxicologists.

*Belladonna*, which produces a disease similar to hydrophobia, has long since been known as an excellent remedy for the cure of that disease.

*Sulphur*, generally employed for the cure of eruptive diseases, produces a similar affection. This has been denied. However, persons who are using *Sulphur baths* become subject to a rash (Bade friesel), which is but the effect of *Sulphur.*

*Colocynthis*, which produces dysenteric diarrhœa, is used by the Arabs as a preventive when travelling in the Desert. They usually drink the milk which is put over night in a hollow colocynth.

The following interesting case is related by Dr. Dessau, which is deposited in a



Hosted by Google

French journal as an academic curiosity entitled, "*Curious Observation of Pro longed Sneezing.*"*

Dr. Bawens read before the Medical Society of Brussels a very curious observation. The subject was a young girl, eleven years old, suffering in 1834 from continual sneezing. She was well in other respects, and complained only of a tickling in the nose and sleeplessness. She was scarcely free from the attacks a quarter of an hour. Dr. Bawens attributed it to an inflammation of the sinus frontalis; he prescribed *vapour baths, emollients,* without benefit. *Aromatics, sudorifics* were also of no use; upon this followed purgatives, mustard foot-bath, suspecting an inflammation of the stomach. Diet, and leeches were ordered to be applied at the pit of the stomach. Nevertheless, the sneezing still continued; *Anthelmintica,* emetics, *Valeriana, Serpentaria, Castor Oil, Camphor, Dover's Powder,* were administered in succession. It was thought that, the disease having an intermittent character, *Sulphate of Quinine* might cure it, of which the patient took 150 grains, without producing any effect.

Not knowing what to do, Dr. Bawens had the idea to prescribe *Snuff-tabac,* which within a few hours produced the desired effect. The paroxysm of sneezing increased as soon as the *Snuff* was taken, but diminished gradually, and in less than twenty-four hours she was entirely cured.

This is certainly an observation which the most ingenious romancer could not better invent. It shows the utter infirmity and inutility of the old practice, and is an incontestable evidence of the truth of the law, *similia similibus curantur.*

The advantages of Homœopathy, as a method of treatment, are immense; it extends its sphere of action not only upon medicine, but also upon surgery and midwifery. In treating an acute case according to the method of contraries, we often see danger; when the inflammation is subdued, the patient may die of inanition, in consequence of loss of blood. There is another consideration, to wit, the inapplicability of the common means. Delicacy of constitution, old age, will not allow either general or local bleeding. Life is soon extinguished, if the practitioner is bold enough to bleed in such cases. What else is to be done? What other remedy can substitute the lancet in allopathic practice? None. The convalescence also is slow, and many a chronic malady is the consequence of an injudicious treatment of acute diseases. The patient keeps a slight cough, an obtuse pain in the chest, in the right or left side, after pneumonia. Gastritis is often followed up by dyspepsia, when the antiphlogistic treatment has been carried too far. Unpleasant symptoms of a similar kind may be traced to many maladies, which after recovery remain for a time occult, until they break out with greater violence. There is another class of acute diseases of a mixed character, if I may express myself so. The acute state of the disease indicates bleeding, but the nervous character of the disease prohibits it; and both combined (as I have often seen it used) will not do. Bleeding and nervina do not go well together. This is particularly the case in typhus and brain-fever, etc. There are no such difficulties to be met with in homœopathic practice. The remedy, if well selected, removes the disease at once, without leaving a sting behind. The convalescence is short; we do not see patients lingering for weeks and months before they are able to resume their occupation.

It is remarkable in homœopathic practice, that the crisis very often commences as soon as the remedy is taken; either the patient falls asleep and awakes refreshed and well again, or a profuse perspiration breaks out, which also leads soon to perfect recovery.

Before my departure from Montreal in Canada, I was sent for to attend a child

* Curieuse Observation de Sternutation prolongé. "This observation," says Dr. Dessau, "in its *ensemble* and detail, is so favourable to our doctrine, that we would think it a mystification, did it not come from a high place, and had it not a number of antecedents in allopathic publications, always inattentive, inconsequent, and frivolous in everything that concerns Homœopathy."

Hosted by Google

with brain-fever. One dose of *Belladonna* put the child asleep for twelve hours, and when it awoke it was perfectly well.

In chronic maladies, I may safely say that the old-school practitioner has no knowledge whatever of any class of remedies to remove disease promptly. Look about you, and tell me if I am wrong.

*Surgery* has greatly profited through the discovery of Homœopathy. I do not speak of operative surgery, which in many cases cannot be dispensed with, but I speak of the so-called medical surgery, which, according to common doctrine, requires local treatment; as diseases of the eye, the ear, the skin, tumours, ulcers, etc. Homœopathy is here greatly in advance. Internal remedies only suffice; it has no need of local treatment.

A few days ago I was called to a child distracted with earache. The medical man of the old school made use of his large apparatus: leeches, blisters, fomentations, *Calomel*, etc., all were used without success. One dose of *Pulsatilla*, followed up by a dose of *Sulphur*, cured the child effectually.

*Skin diseases* and *phagœdenic ulcers* of the legs are very prevalent in this town amongst the poorer classes, and I am happy to say the homœopathic remedies answered my purpose admirably.

*Eye diseases*, for which the old school has established separate infirmaries, where the poor sufferers are tortured with local remedies, with leeches, blisters in the neck, caustics, astringents, etc., and which in many cases destroy their eyesight, should be abandoned, and homœopathic remedies be substituted in their place.

In *accouchement*, as Dr. Perussel says, "most manœuvres operated with the hands may be dispensed with, except the use of instruments; in some cases they may be replaced with great advantage by homœopathic remedies, which act quicker, without pain, and always with success. I have often had the opportunity, in my practice, to appreciate the happy results of this precious discovery.

"If it is conceded that Homœopathy is superior in pregnancy, in delivery, it must be admitted that the results are also happy during the lying-in time, which is indeed a great advantage."

## THE TREATMENT BY MOVEMENTS.

By Dr. Roth.

(*Continued from page* 227.)

The three fundamental principles of the medical treatment by movements are:

First. To strengthen and cure the body by movements acting on the system of blood-vessels, by promoting and regulating the reproductive processes.

Secondly. To strengthen and cure the organization by movements acting on the nervous system, by promoting and regulating the nervous activity.

Thirdly. To strengthen the organization itself, and cure by movements acting on the blood and the innervation, which is but another expression of the physiological principle that life can be preserved and cured only by life itself.

Most errors are committed in the different treatments by confounding the diseases with the symptoms. Ling therefore gives the following hints, in order to contribute to correct these errors. If the dynamical agent is the predominant, the disease shows itself by more mechanical phenomena; if the mechanical agent is the strongest, the phenomena are more chemical; and if the chemical agent is prevalent, we see more dynamical symptoms.

We know by experience that by terror, rage, joy, anger, etc., the force of the muscles is either too much increased or entirely lost—the pulsation of the heart is very much accelerated or very much retarded—the breathing either irregular or difficult, etc., to which principal mechanical signs, after a dynamic action often also chemical, but only as secondary symptoms, are combined.

Suitable exercise produces appetite, good digestion, perspiration; too great an effort, a shock, a dislocation, produces bad assi-

Hosted by Google

milation of the food, inflammation, formation of matter, etc. In this latter case, we must not confound the stagnation of the blood produced by the external shock with *this shock* itself, because the organic reason of the following chemical symptoms is produced by this mechanical change of the blood, and not by the external impression.

Spirits, spices, etc., and similar chemical causes, produce at first more dynamical symptoms, as too great sensibility, sensitiveness, vivacity or fatigue, good humour or melancholy, etc. As an exception to the above-mentioned observations, we must quote all more violent influences, either of a mechanical nature, like violent shock, pressure, contusion, etc., or of a chemical nature, such as poisonings, cauterization, etc.; because in these different cases the disease itself and its symptoms are manifested in the same vital agent. We see the same, if some disease is in its highest degree, in which it is stronger than the organization; as, for instance, in putrid fevers, or very violent gout, in which we observe the symptoms predominant in the agent in which the disease itself is.

The movements which we use to cure diseases are, as well as the pharmaceutical substances, not prescribed by chance, but according to the diagnosis of the disease, and the constitution of the patient; they are put in a certain order, and form a prescription of movements, which is to be followed exactly, and not changed, excepting the medical men find it necessary to do so during the treatment. It is requisite that the medical man should understand how to change, at the proper time, the treatment with respect to one or the other part of the organization. This change must be in a certain proportion to the previous movements and to the present state of the patient; because it is evident that a body, which became after a long disease unnaturally irritable, principally in certain parts, and which has obtained by chemical or mechanical treatment more activity (that is, more natural irritability in its other parts), is by this total change in a sort of internal revolution, and consequently also must be treated in a manner soothing to this state.

The change must not be in contradiction to the previous treatment, because it is but similar to the rest, which we sometimes allow to a fever patient, in order to observe whether the disease will not change during this rest.

The manipulations must be directed upon the nervous system in general; and if the physician thinks that this treatment is less suitable for his purpose of lowering the blood and muscular systems, he must discontinue all movements every third or fourth day, and then prescribe a lukewarm bath, from three till five minutes. Sometime later the treatment is recommenced, in the above-mentioned increasing manner, and some spontaneous intervals are again permitted, although they do not appear necessary to the patient. According to the difference of the pulse, the treatment must be regulated as well during its increase as its decrease.

As the difference of age, sex, temperaments, occupations, customs, and other circumstances, do not allow us to give a fixed plan for the prescription, the following rules may serve as a guide.

1. The number of movements in the single prescription is to be reduced to its *minimum*; if it is necessary there should be more movements of the extremities, the number can be generally larger, as movements acting principally on the more important organs are used. On an average, there are not less than eight, and more than twelve movements in a prescription, for which, with the intervals, half an hour or one hour and a quarter is necessary.

2. The movements must follow each other in such order, that the effect of the first may not be neutralized or weakened by the effect of the second.

3. Generally the first prescription contains either not any or, at the most, one or two active movements. The more the health is improved, the movements may become more and more active, while they are, during the convalescence, in a greater

Hosted by Google

number than the passive, and finally, the cure ends with active movements.

4. The first and last movement in the prescription should always be the slowest.

5. It depends on the result whether a new movement shall be added, or the prescribed movements changed; a general rule is, to change the movements as soon as the patient feels really better, or as soon as he experiences different sensations from the effect of a certain movement.

6. The treatment often begins as a derivative, and then the change in the prescription depends upon whether the derivation is already sufficient, and whether specific or general active movements are necessary.

7. It must be mentioned expressively, whether the intensity of the movement must be less or stronger than in general.

8. The patients often desire the repetition of certain movements, from which they believe they feel good effects; the physician must be cautious in acceding to the patient's desires, unless he is convinced of their usefulness.

9. During the monthly functions, or if the piles bleed, the movements are generally diminished with respect to their quantity and intensity, or sometimes suspended.

During the treatment itself the following rules are to be observed.

1. One and the same movement is generally done only once, if the treatment is daily continued, only if the movement is a repetitory one, it is repeated as often as its form designates it.

2. Generally, it is enough to execute the prescribed movements once a day, which is best done in the hours before noon; in single cases, it is advantageous (and even in some it is very essential) to repeat the whole prescription, or only a part of it, several times a day, which entirely depends on the nature of the disease and the patient.

3. The patient must in no movement entirely shut the mouth and eyes, or violently retain his breathing, and if a movement consists of two or more fixed times, he must again breathe between the single times.

4. The intervals between the single movements generally last as long as the particular feeling produced by every well-employed movement has not entirely disappeared; that is, as they say, till the movement is assimilated by the organization. During these intervals, it is the best, if he is able to walk up and down.

5. With respect to the diet, it must be strictly observed in the same manner as in any other treatment;—violent movements, working with effort, and sitting up at night, etc., must be avoided in any circumstances as long as the medical men think fit. Less fatiguing positions and movements, as in the ordinary mode of life are used, must not be avoided, except it does not agree with the nature of the disease.

6. The rules with respect to drink, food, and dress are the usual. If the treatment by movements be recognised as really necessary in a certain disease, it depends upon the circumstance whether it may be used alone, or in combination with a treatment by medicines. This latter is to be avoided as much as possible, if the first is sufficient, but if such is not the case, remedies are to be chosen which do not hinder the action of the movements. To this class belong (as we know by experience) *Mercury, Iodine, Sulphur*, etc., which have such an influence upon the organization, that during their use, and for some time afterwards, the movements principally lose their reproductive power, in the formation of new textures, and their effect is neutralized. Bleeding and other weakeniug curative methods, are also incompatible with the cure by movements.

The general rules for the development of the healthy body are—

1. The aim of the treatment of healthy persons in general is the harmonious development of all parts of the human body, by well-determined movements.

2. Well-determined movements are those which have their internal cause in the formation of the body which shall be developed by them.

3. The body is justly developed, if all its parts are in such perfect harmony with

Hosted by Google

each other as is possible, according to the peculiar faculties of every person.

4. The human body cannot be more developed than its faculties permit.

5. By want of exercise the natural faculties of man can be suppressed, but not extinguished.

6. By exercises erroneous and contrary to our designs, natural talents can be even prevented in their development, therefore, improper exercises contribute to produce (with respect to the harmony of the bodily development more injury than utility.

7. Every partial (one-sided) development, makes the movements more difficult as well to learn as to retain them; a manifold development, on the contrary, simplifies and facilitates them.

8. Stiffness or immobility in a certain part of the body is, in many persons, generally only a partial over-strength, which is always accompanied by a corresponding weakness in other parts.

9. The greater strength of one part can be diminished, and the least strength of other parts increased, by equally-distributed labour.

10. The individual strength and weakness is not determined by the larger or smaller superficies of certain parts of the body, but it is the relation between all parts of the body.

11. Every true and increased strength is a simultaneous concentration in the action and reaction of the parts, which necessarily shows itself in one and the same time, if the strength attains the highest potency.

12. Health and strength in its height are therefore synonymous; both depend upon the harmony between all parts of the body.

13. If we begin with the simplest elementary movements, we can proceed by degrees to the most difficult without the least danger, because the individual knows his strength, and as well what he does as what he is able to do.

No movement is too simple, because the apparently most inconsiderable is as important as the artificial and composed. Many believe, for instance, that walking is a very easy exercise, although it belongs to the most composed, because it is an equal balancing and changing of the weight of the trunk on the lower extremities; for continuing this balance and change of the weight, many simple movements are necessary, which must proceed in order to develope the equilibrium between the single parts, as we have daily opportunities of seeing.

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30TH, 1850.

It was our intention this week to have given our readers a full report of the interesting paper read by Dr. Roth at the last meeting of the Hahnemann Medical Society, and to have explained his illustrations with which he kindly and ably favoured the meeting, as demonstrating the vast importance of properly-regulated muscular movements, in calling into play every muscle, nerve, and vessel belonging to the human organization; but as he has kindly promised to continue his papers in the pages of our Journal, we shall render more efficient service by giving scope to his own statement of the case. We believe these movements which require, before they can be used with any degree of success, an intimate acquaintance with anatomy and physiology, are calculated to be of invaluable service in many cases of disease to which certain movements are decidedly homœopathic. Science is now making gigantic strides, and it would indeed be wonderful if the genius and talent of indefatigable cultivators of the art and science of healing were to be neglectful of the means in store for the amelioration and comfort of the afflicted. We fervently wish that our old and esteemed allopathic fellow-labourers would but sink their prejudices, and open their eyes to the new truths and discoveries now so rich and abundant in medical treatment thanks to the genius of Hahnemann), who, by the power of his great mind, seems to have opened up the path to the true system of medical therapeutics, and which will be found to bring within grasp every aid that is truly homœopathic in its nature, and symptomatic in its rule. We (Homœopaths) have been charged with sectarianism, but we think those who have so

Hosted by Google

thought of us have not freely and justly comprehended the spirit of our doctrine, and the true meaning of the term HOMŒOPATHIC. It is our intention shortly, notwithstanding the numerous popular tracts and papers that have been written, as well as the several papers to be found in various numbers of our Journal, to present our readers with a succinct and intelligible explanation of our doctrine, which seems, even by many who profess it, to be but imperfectly comprehended. We have met with a review of the homœopathic method of cure, published more than twenty years ago, which does infinite credit to the head and heart of its writer. We think we could not do more service than to lay this review freely under contribution. It does indeed seem marvellously strange, that such a review should have been overlooked by intelligent men, and when we compare the sentiments and intelligence vigorously set forth twenty years ago, in reference to the masterly writings of Hahnemann concerning the "New System of Cure," with those which have recently transpired, on the same subject, in the columns of the *Athenæum*, not only will those who may preside at its helm of editorial management blush for the ignorance or wanton malignity, that had been allowed to stamp such an imperishable blemish on the pages of a journal of acknowledged literary ability, but the next generation will indeed have good reason to inquire whether the medical art, with the advancement of science, had not been retrograding in 1850 instead of advancing, or whether those pretending to scientific medical progress had not become absolutely demented.

## CLINICAL REMARKS.

(*Continued from p.* 233.)

North London Homœopathic Establishment, 10, Chadwell-street.

### CASE XIII.

The 19th April, 1843, I was called to see Miss C. S—, (Strand, London,) aged eleven, brown eyes, black hair, and was old by her mother that Miss S—, since her childhood, was subject to enlargement of the submaxillary glands; had pleurisy, and an abscess on the left lung; that she got over this, but was left very weak, always leaning on her left side, and complaining of a shooting pain in the left hip and knee, and that her ankles gave way; that she was subject to cutaneous eruptions; very liable to colds; suffered often from asthma; that she had restless nights, with frights; had very capricious appetite; much thirst; and usually relaxed state of the body. I found, after examination, that her left leg was elongated, nearly to three quarters of an inch, and the vertebral column was drawn into the left side; there was much pain, to the touch, in the hip-joint, and the ankles were liable to luxation; there was, besides, *carcinoma* in the right wing of the nose, with swelling and ulceration.

*Prescription.*—Strict homœopathic diet, horizontal position for hours, and *Sulph.* two globules of the 30th dilution, to be taken dry, in the morning.

May 9th. Less swelling, and redness in the nose; and less pain in the hip-joint, but more in the knee.

*Prescription.—Cal. Carb.*, six globules of the 30th dilution, at bedtime.

17th. Improved on the whole; the pain almost gone; there was already a little shortening of the leg, and a miliary eruption covering entirely both legs.

*Prescription.—Sulph.*, six globules of the 30th dilution, in six ounces of water; a twelfth part every morning and night.

30th. The legs were about the same, but the nose was much inflamed, breaking and discharging sanies.

*Prescription.—Sil.*, two globules of the 30th dilution; one dry on the tongue every fourth morning.

June 14th. The legs as before; the nose was better, and the general health much improved.

*Prescription.—Sil.*, two globules of the 30th dilution, as before.

24th. Got cold; had redness in the cheeks; palpitation; skin dry; thirst pulse 120.

Hosted by Google

*Prescription.—Acon. Nap.*, six globules of the 6th dilution, in two ounces of water; a fourth part every twelve hours.

27th. Better, but constipation; shivers and heat; pulse 80.

*Prescription.—Nux Vom.*, two globules of the 30th dilution, at bedtime.

July 3rd. Still better.

Repeat *Nux Vom.*, as before.

14th. Improving still; but black coating and caries in her teeth.

*Prescription.—China Off.*, eighteen globules of the 12th dilution, in six ounces of water; a twenty-fourth part, morning and night.

25th. Improvement continues; the leg was only one fourth of an inch longer, and the vertebral *column* nearly straight.

*Prescription.—Cal. Carb.*, one globule of the 30th dilution, at bedtime.

Aug. 2nd. Fell down, and felt no pain.

No medicine.

20th. Very languid, influenced by hot weather.

*Prescription.—Carb. Veg.*, two globules of the 24th dilution; one dose every fourth morning.

26th. Slight luxation in the ankles.

*Prescription.—Cal. Carb.*, six globules of the 30th dilution, in two doses; one at bedtime every week.

Sept. 12th. Better, but slight redness of the nose.

*Prescription.—Sil.*, six globules of the 30th dilution, in three ounces of water; a sixth part every morning.

This patient had *Sil.* and *Sulph.* repeated twice; and Dec. 20th was found quite cured; *the legs even; the spine quite straight; carcinoma* removed from the nose. In 1844, Miss S— had warts on her hands, which I removed in a week's time with *Dulcamara* 3.

### Case XIV.

The 25th of May, 1846, Master W. S—, (City Road, London,) aged twelve, had scarlatina; angina tonsillaris; asthma; and appeared well till the last four months, when he began to be very low-spirited, complaining of pain at the apex of the heart, occasioned by the least movement; and that the spine, in its whole length, the back, both higher and lower extremities, were very sore, when particularly touched; there was a pain in the right part of the occiput, which extended to the forehead, and made the eyelids heavy, and difficult to open; there was constipation; restless sleep, with moans and groans; his mouth felt dry; his tongue covered, thickly yellow; no thirst; pulse low, 70; all the symptoms were worse at two o'clock, p. m., and appeared to increase daily in severity.

*Prescription.—Puls.*, four globules of the 12th dilution, in two doses, one in two ounces of water, a fourth part morning and night; wait three days between the powders.

June 1st. Much about the same, but spirits and evacuations, which are improved.

*Prescription.—Cocc.*, four globules of the 6th dilution, in four doses, one morning and night; *Sil.*, four globules of the 15th dilution, in four doses, one every third night alternately.

7th. Reported, and appeared to be, quite well.

### Case XV.

The 10th Sept., W. Street, (Homerton, Hackney,) aged fourteen, blue eyes, blond hair; was observed, since childhood, to have but little energy in the system, which decreased daily; and several years since he complained of pain across the forehead; giddiness; loss of memory; lassitude, and numbness in all the limbs, particularly in the lower extremities, which made his walking a long distance painful and almost impossible; there was anorexia, costive habit, dysuria; and sleep full of frightful dreams, and hence disturbed; skin dry; falling off of the hair; pulse 62, very low.

*Prescription.—Sil.*, four globules of the 15th dilution, four doses, in two ounces of water; a fourth part morning and night.

20th. Better in every respect; but swelling of the gums (mercurial affection).

*Prescription.—Nitric Acid*, six drops of the 3rd dilution, in three ounces of water; one half morning and night.

Hosted by Google

27th. Reported quite well, and he continues so till now.

CASE XVI.

The 11th March, 1843, I was called to see a child, Miss Philippa S— (St. Martin's Lane), four years old, who I was told was suffering since childhood from *epilepsy*, that she had whooping-cough, eruptive fevers, and was vaccinated. When I saw her, I found that she had herpes circinatus on the right temple, for which I prescribed *Sep.*, two globules, 30th dilution, and in a week's time it disappeared. On the 1st of June, the ringworm, with some pimples on her forehead, appeared again; for this I prescribed *Lycop.*, two globules, 30th dilution, one such dose every fourth morning; the administration of this medicine was neglected. On the 16th, the child was seized with three epileptic fits, characterised by livid face and lips; reddish foam, turned-up and fixed eyes, and spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the face and the spine, clenched fingers, etc. I understood that she was constipated, and complaining much of pain in the back of her head, before the fits; her skin was dry, pulse 140, soft. I prescribed *Acon. Nap.*, three globules, 6th dilution, in water, one such dose every ten minutes; it was then twelve o'clock a. m., and at two p. m. the fever and convulsions ceased, the child had a motion, and felt comfortable. I prescribed *Acon.*, four globules, 6th dilution, *Bell.*, six globules of the 12th dilution, and *Sulph.*, four globules of the 6th dilution, to be given as directed if the fit returned; the fit did return at night. *Bell.* was administered; but the father, frightened at the appearance of his child, and having then but little faith in Homœopathy, fetched a parish medical officer, who applied leeches and ice to the head, and administered *Calomel* powders, and draughts; but the child got worse, in spite of this heroic treatment. Fever increased after every bleeding, blood rushed to the head, in consequence of the rash application of cold to it, and on the whole the child was much exhausted. The medical gentleman then told her parents, that as all that could be done in such cases, had been done for their child, and as there were no other means left in medical art that might be useful to her, the best he could do was to leave her to the care of Nature alone. On the 20th, in the afternoon, I was told by her grandfather what happened, and that a few hours before he saw me, he saw the child dying. I hastened, and was on the spot at two o'clock, p. m., when I was told there that the child was already dead, and in reality the child was left alone in a room on the second floor, and covered over. When I saw her, I found that all the organic functions were suspended, that the skin was at a low temperature, feelingless. As I could not open the mouth of the child to administer her any medicine, I threw several globules of *Opium*, 3, into her nostrils, and, without losing time, applied *Animal Magnetism* to the centre of the ganglionic nerves (as the immediate seat of irritability), at the epigastrium; and in less than five minutes, and simultaneously with the current of heat I felt in my palms, I saw the child's breast heave; a few seconds afterwards I heard the systole and the diastole faintly emerging, and soon after the pulse, which a few minutes before could nowhere be felt, was found beating at the wrists, at 180 per minute.

*Prescription.—Acon. Nap.*, two globules, 6th dilution, in water, one such dose every quarter of an hour, until six doses have been taken.

The 21st, the pulse was reduced to 80, and the child for the first time had spoken, complaining of pain in the head.

*Prescription.—Bell.*, two globules, 12th dilution; one dose every twelve hours.

22nd. The child appeared sensible, but very weak, and showing the places on the temples which hurt her, these were leech-wounds.

*Prescription. — Sulph.*, four globules, 30th dilution, dry, to be given next morning.

24th. She was still more composed; sat up; the natural hue, pale-rosy, came up on her face; but she felt much exhausted and thirsty; pulse 60, thin and weak; mischief

Hosted by Google

done by phlebotomy, and forced, anormal intestinal secretions.

*Prescription.* — *China Off.* eight globules. 12th dilution, in four doses, each in four ounces of water; a third part morning and night.

July 7th. The child felt much stronger, was up, and walked about the room; and there appeared at the vertex three large tumours, the size of pigeon's eggs, one of which already broke, and discharged that morning.

*Prescription.*—*Sulph.* five globules, 6th dilution, in four ounces of water; one-half every morning.

14th. All the tumours broke and discharged; she felt much better, yet she had warts on the forehead. Skin soft, moist; evacuations regular; pulse 90.

*Prescription.* — *Rhus Tox.*, four globules, of the 12th dilution, in three doses; a third part every morning.

21st. She regained strength daily, and was blooming; old warts decayed, and some new came on.

*Prescription.*—*Nitr. Acid.*, six globules, 3rd dilution, in three doses, every morning (as mercurial antidote).

Aug. 31st. Altogether better, but warts.

*Prescription.* — *Nitr. Acid.* Use the *Lach.*

Sept. 11th. Doing very well.

No medicine.

26th. Dry, furfuraceous eruption on the vertex.

*Prescription.*—*Cal. Carb.*, two globules, 30th dilution, two doses; a fourth part every morning.

Oct. 3rd. Eruption gone; she was quite well, and remains so till now. I have frequent opportunities of seeing her, and can say she is well indeed.

### Case XVII.

Jan. 18th, 1844. Margaret Rodway, (Peare Street, Goswell Road), aged twenty-nine, married, mother of five children, stated that, in 1837, she had typhus fever, and that she was subject to *epilepsy*, preceded always by cramping pain in the vertex, the temples, and the occiput, that in general health she is worse in the morning and at dinner-time; that she was giddy, with a feeling of a light running round her; had constant wish for sneezing, without effect; cramp in the common levator of the alæ nasi and the upper lip, with occasional paralysis of the tongue; constant numbness in the fingers, and sensation of paralysis in them when cold; there was amenorrhœa, constipation; she was thirsty, tongue red, slightly covered, pulse 80, full and hard; restless night, with spirits high aud low, alternately; she was confined last, fourteen months since, and had buried her child six weeks ago.

*Prescription.*—*Nux Vom.*, two globules of the 24th dilution, in two doses; one every fourth night.

24th. Had violent headache after the first dose, then felt better, but had perspired much in her face and palms of the hands.

*Prescription.*—*Sulph.*,two globules of the 30th dilution, dry, next morning.

Feb. 1st. Much better in general health, except giddiness and shooting pain in the head.

*Prescription.*—*Bell.*, two globules of the 30th dilution, in two doses; a fourth part every morning.

8th. Improving still, but amenorrhœa.

*Prescription.*—*Puls.*, four globules of the 12th dilution, in three doses; a third part every morning.

14th. Her terms returned, but she had very violent fits, heavy pains in the loins, cramps in the right hand, biting her tongue, and constipation.

*Prescription.*—*Cal. Carb.*, two globules of the 30th dilution, next morning.

21st. Was much better. No medicine.

28th. Still improving, but constipation and low spirits.

*Prescription.*—*Puls.*, as on the 8th.

March 6th. Was still costive, and last night had a fit, with loeked-jaw, but only for a few minutes.

*Prescription.*—*Nux Vom.*, two globules of the 13th dilution, at bedtime; and *Sulph.*, two globules of the 24th dilution, on the morning of the 10th.

Hosted by Google

April 2nd. This patient sent a message of thanks for the kind attention, and stating that she was well in every respect, and better than ever in her life.

### Case XVIII.

Jan. 2nd, 1845. Miss M. W. (Woolwich), aged eighteen, blond hair, blue eyes, sanguine temperament, naturally very lively. Stated that she was born from consumptive parents; father already dead; was ailing for a long time; had measles, small-pox; was subject to dysmenorrhœa; and since about three weeks, was seized several times with *epilepsy*, commencing with an unbearable, burning sensation at the vertex; shooting pain in the forehead and the temples; noise like a trumpet in the ears; convulsed eyes, which felt heavy at any time; then she clenched her fists, got locked-jaw; and pain fled all over the body, particularly in the extremities, which were always worse after exertion; walking for about half an hour would make her suffer for several days in her legs and knees; she had constantly burning sensation in the spine and in the back, with pain across the shoulders, and the lower part of the abdomen; shivered, felt cold and sick, two or three times a day; was inclined to diarrhœa; pulse 120; very low-spirited; the fits occurred at any time of the day or night, and lasted about an hour or more.

*Prescription.* — *Acon.*, two globules of the 30th dilution, in two doses; *Bell.*, two globules of the 30th dilution, in two doses; *Cal. Carb.*, two globules of the 30th dilution, in one dose; a powder every other morning.

16th. Was better altogether, but low-spirited and despondent; she lost her consciousness whenever she turned her head, or sat quiet for a long time; had sudden flushes of heat all over the body; was constipated and relaxed alternately.

*Prescription.—Puls. Nig.*, four globules of the 12th dilution, in three doses; a third part every morning.

23rd. Was better in spirits, but she had burning sensation in the forehead, occurring daily, at five p.m.; canine appetite, sensation of heaviness at the scrobiculus cordis, after every meal; was constipated, and missed her terms.

*Prescription.—Cal. Carb.*, four globules of the 30th dilution, in one dose; and *Graph.*, two globules of the 30th dilution, in two doses; a third part every morning.

Feb. 2nd. Was better in every respect, but the terms.

*Prescription.—Sulph.*, eight globules of the 6th dilution, in four ounces of water; one eighth part every morning.

May 11th, eight o'clock, a.m. The patient was quite well, till these last two days, when she felt a pain in the epigastrium, increased by the touch; there was *anorexia; nausea; constipation;* rushing of the blood to the head; pulse 120: she partook lately of alcoholic drinks.

*Prescription.—Acon. Nap.*, six globules of the 30th dilution in two doses, in water, one every twelve hours; and *Nux. Vom.*, four globules of the 30th dilution, at bed-time on the 13th.

14th. She had an evacuation on the twelfth morning, after a slight fit about eleven a.m., attended with contraction in the chest.

*Prescription.—Bell.*, two globules of the 30th dilution, in water, immediately.

15th. Was still better, but constipation.

*Prescription.—Nux Vom.*, two globules of the 30th dilution, in one dose, at bed-time.

17th. Improvement continued, but there were some shooting pains occasionally across the chest, and the pimply eruption on the forehead.

*Prescription.—Bell.*, two globules of the 30th dilution, in one dose; *Sulph.*, two globules of the 30th dilution, in one dose; one powder every fourth morning.

June 12th. She was reported doing well, and was so till I was fetched to attend her for madness, as described in Case XI., page 215, of your Journal.

*(To be continued)*

---

Hosted by Google

## Correspondence.

### HOMŒOPATHIC EXPERIENCE.

RISE OF HOMŒOPATHY IN GUERNSEY.

(*Continued from page* 236.)

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—I was fairly worn out by the end of a twelvemonth, and left home for a few weeks, giving my daughters directions in writing, and medicines for the present patients, desiring them to mention to all comers, that in future I could only take patients belonging to the parishes. The truth was, that, besides the extreme fatigue, as I gave to all gratis, I had not funds to go on. The new books which came out, were absolutely necessary to assist me in my labours. I could only get my medicines through Paris, and through agents; I did not understand business, and found that the expense and worry were too great for my purse and strength. I was much grieved, on my return home, to leave the out-parish patients without relief; I again tried other doctors. A friend of mine, to whom I had not yet spoken, consented to see my patients; I appointed a day, and requested the subject of the following case to meet him.—"29th Sept., 1837, I was requested to go and see a Mrs. Stranger (living in our parishes), who was given over by her doctors, who said that she was dying of inflammation of the lungs, and was beyond the power of medicine. She was advanced four months in her pregnancy, and had been ill some time. She could neither speak nor move, had a dreadful cough, and expected death every hour. I went boldly to work, and gave her two globules of *Aconite*, of the 18th dilution, which removed the inflammation. Oct. 1st I gave *Puls.*, 1 globule of the 18th dilution. She was so much better on the 7th, that she could answer my questions, and I wrote out a list of her symptoms, which agreed so well with those of *Pulsatilla*, that I gave her one globule more. I was still with her when her doctor came in, to inquire if she were yet alive. I retired to another room, and heard the doctor's exclamation on seeing her, 'We have been trying for weeks to subdue the inflammation, and when we leave off medicine it subsides of itself.' He still said medicine was useless, as she was too far gone. The case is too long a one to be given here, I will only add that, *Puls. Ars., Senega, Stram., Hep. Sulph.*, and *Sepia*, entirely restored her to her family duties; her family was large, and she kept boarders." On the 6th Dec. the doctor and patient met at the rectory, as they had appointed; the doctor examined her, and he told me that for the present she was quite well, but that she could not get over her confinement, as at that time, all her complaints would return; her lungs were quite gone, and nothing could save her. This oracular sentence was kept from the patient. I was not much disturbed at it, for if a person could be quite well without lungs, I did not fear the result. In March 1838, Mrs. S. had a fine boy, and continued in perfect health; and to end her story, has had many children since that boy. She is at this moment 14th Nov., 1850, in perfect health, and taking care of her household. All the relief this case brought me, was the young doctor (formerly mentioned) whom my friend persuaded to try the system, and who gave it up, fearing, "the world's dread laugh." My friend himself, under my directions, cured a heart complaint, yet he would not pursue the study. In despair, I addressed myself to Dr. Curie, who urged me to write to him; he supported me by his approbation, and promised to help me with his kind advice, when I was puzzled. Without his encouragement and help, I must have sunk under the task I had undertaken. Without his assistance Homœopathy must have remained in the shade in Guernsey; through his kindness, and skill, it became a fixed star there. I have great pleasure in acknowledging my obligations to Mr. Leaf, who kindly brought me a book which proved very useful to me in my labours. It was at the end of 1838 that I wrote to Dr.

Hosted by Google

Curie; by that time I had cured five hundred serious chronic cases, which had been given up by the medical men. I must observe, that most of these patients were of the lower class, who could not continue under doctors who had ceased to relieve them; besides these five hundred noted-down cases, there were more than that number of acute cases in children, and mothers; likewise inflammatory colds, inflammation in the eyes, and pleurisy, caught by the fishermen on the sea in cold winter nights. The fishermen's wives applying for medicine on the first symptoms of illness, enabled me to cure them speedily; and enabled them to return to their usual work. I had so many of these cases in the winter 1836, and became so expert in their cure, that I did not take the trouble to write them down. I went on cheerfully, encouraged by Dr. Curie's approbation and confident in his assistance when I wanted it.

In the autumn of 1839, the number of my registered cases amounted to 650, which plunged me into a vortex of labour, and compelled me to change my plans. The souls in our united parishes were at that time upwards of 3000. I hardly need observe, that the trifling every-day cases of coughs in children, teething, swelled face, toothache, etc., had I kept a register of them, would have swelled my list twofold. At this time the wife of Mr. D— came to ask my advice about her husband's case; as he was not of the parishes I refused at first to entertain the case. Her distress was extreme; she told me the doctors had done all they could for him, and could do nothing more. They advised his leaving the island; she added, that she had a young family who wanted her care, and there was no one besides herself who could accompany her husband; that I had cured a similar case which had come to her knowledge, and she begged me as a wife and mother to help her. I was much grieved, but told her that I daily refused out-of-parish patients, and could not break through my rule by taking one, when all were equally urgent cases. I told her the truth, that I had not much medicine left, and that I could not afford to buy much more, so kept what I had for the poor parishioners. She quickly replied, "I will pay any money you will name; it will cost me less than taking my husband away, and paying people to keep my children, besides the great anxiety I shall suffer; and the doctors do not think, even that going away will cure my husband." I was caught in my own trap; I had a severe struggle between pity for the wife and mother, and the fatigue and discomfort of additional patients, the number of which I dreaded to calculate, as I had refused hundreds already. This struggle was not lessened by the most unnatural idea of taking money. It is honourable and graceful in a man to make money to keep his family in the respectable position in which they were born, but this is not a woman's department; besides, I did not want to profit by the money, but to be enabled to keep up Homœopathy in Guernsey till I could get a medical homœopathist to settle in the island. I relieved so many sick in our parishes, that I felt I did as much as my strength called upon me to do. At this time I had not seen the medicine in tincture, not even *Arnica*, I had but a few bottles left. I wanted everything for a larger range of practice. To the parishioners I administered the medicines myself. In 1836, when I gave to all, given over by medical men, who applied to me for medicine, I was obliged to give bottles and powders, and only a druggist can know the expense of these things. I felt sure that I could restore the man to his family, and therefore made up my mind to take the case and the consequences. I began to charge each patient a small sum, wherewith to establish a fund to defray what had at this time become very serious expenses. The case was as follows:—

August 9th, 1839. Mr. D— had been raving mad. The doctors had bled and blistered him, and cured the raving fits, but could do no more for him. When he came to me he looked more like a dead man than a living one. The top of his head was still marked by the recent blister; he

Hosted by Google

was haggard, thin, and pale. He complained of attacks of sudden blindness, with spasms in the chest, sickness with giddiness, confused ideas, sometimes was quite stupid, fancies his head too large, sees giants before his eyes, will beat any one who comes near him; then, on coming to himself, weeps for what he has done, wishes to run away, etc., etc. The case is too long to give in this place, I shall, if you, Mr. Editor, wish me to do so, give it hereafter.* Suffice it to say, that he was quite cured in fourteen days. He came to me September 18th, and said that he had been quite well since August 23rd, 1839. In May, 1840, he had a serious fright, which brought on some of his former symptoms; he came to me immediately. I gave one dose of *Acon.*, *Op.*, *Bell.*, and *Phos.*, in globules, which removed them all; he has had no return to this time, November, 1850. Mr. D—'s recovery was soon spread over the island, and all my once-refused sick crowded to the Rectory with their subscription in their hands. I sent to France for tinctures and globules of every known medicine (I had not yet seen *Tincture of Arnica*), and laid in a stock of bottles and paper, and got all the French and English translations of homœopathic books.

HARRIET CHEPMELL.

St. Sampson's Rectory,
Nov. 21, 1850.

*(To be continued.)*

* Nothing, we are assured, would prove more acceptable and interesting to our readers and ourselves than the details of *all* the registered cases treated by Mrs. Chepmell. It is the unvarnished statement of cases treated successfully by very few medicines selected after much care and anxious deliberation, such as manifested by Mrs. Chepmell's practice, that renders the beautiful simplicity of the homœopathic law so pre-eminent; while the minute description of a case, and the most scrupulous analysis of a remedy to the adaptation of every given case, shadows forth at the same time the great difficulty of applying the law correctly, and proves the worse than utter worthlessness of routine practice. Minute details are just what we want.—ED.

## Miscellaneous.

### EXTRACT FROM MR. HARRISON'S LECTURE ON CHEESE-MAKING.

(*See the Farmer's Magazine for Oct.* 1850, *p.* 297.)

"I AM well aware that the efforts of many years may in a single season be cast away by some of the diseases lately introduced into this county, almost all of us, more or less, have suffered by them. Four years ago I lost upwards of thirty calves from the mouth disease. Since then some of my neighbours have had half their dairy cows carried off by the pleuro-pneumonia. It is to be hoped that these pestilences will in process of time become less virulent, or that science may afford them more decided relief. I believe it to be right in all of us to make known, for the benefit of the public, any good thing we may have discovered, even though it should expose us to the criticism of our friends. I shall therefore tell you that one evil constantly hanging over our dairy farms, and a great one it has proved to be, viz., abortion in the dairy cows, has been successfully treated and prevented in the only three cases which have come under my inspection this season, by administering the specifics and doses of Homœopathy. This science is as yet but little known amongst us; it has been laughed at, and I have joined in the laugh, but I do so no longer. A trial of some months has convinced me of its efficacy as applied to animals, and I shall be happy to afford such information as my limited knowledge permits me to give, to any one who may wish to inquire into the subject.

[The practice of Homœopathy, for the diseases of horses, cows, and dogs, is steadily advancing in many parts of England. Not only veterinary surgeons, but farmers and country gentlemen are learning the value of "the medicine of experience." In many of the epidemics of cattle, the homœopathic treatment has been adopted, with a success most signal, when contrasted with that of the drugging system.—ED.]

LONDON: Printed by THOMAS HARRILD, of Albany Cottage, Sydenham, in the County of Kent, at his Printing Office, 1, and 1½, Dudley Court, in the Parish of St. Olave, Silver Street, in the City of London; and Published by HENRY RENSHAW, at the Office, 356, Strand, in the County of Middlesex.—*Saturday, November 30th*, 1850.

Hosted by Google

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.
Review of British and Foreign Medical Science and Literature.

"RESPICE, ASPICE, PROSPICE."—St. Bernard.

No. 71. Vol. II. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1850. [Unstamped 3d. Stamped 4d.

## Communications.

### DEFICIENCY OF ALLOPATHIC PRACTICE IN MENTAL DISEASES.

By J. G. Rosenstein, M.D.

Dr. Simons, of Paris, observes: "The theory of vital dynamism well understood, this theory becomes the keystone of the arch of every system that has the least chance of success and permanent duration. Without it the physician proceeds at random, and descends from the character of a reflective and intelligent practitioner to that of a blind empiric."

When we consider the medical treatment of those unhappy sufferers whom we generally term "*out of their mind*," we are mindful of the words of the immortal bard, "Canst thou administer to a mind diseased?"

Dubois, an eminent French medical author, observes: "The medical treatment of mental diseases is still very imperfect; however, we consider it an advance of medical treatment that those violent means which were formerly employed for its cure, as, plunging the patient suddenly into cold water, submersion, superpurgation, frequent bloodletting, tying him up in a sack, and more such like manœuvres, are at present not more used."

Dr. Griesselich observes: "The principle of humanity has also penetrated into the madhouses; they have become hospitals. The engines of torture have disappeared."

In modern times, Psychology and Psycho-pathology have been much cultivated, but in point of curing, no progress whatever has been made. Most maniacs sent to an asylum remain there for life, very few recover their reason. The only advantage they derive, they are carefully watched, and are therefore prevented from doing harm to others or to themselves, like an ill-mannered child is kept at school, that it should not be troublesome at home.

What we wish to impress upon the mind of the medical world, is the study of medicine in relation to the mind. Ancient as well as modern medical authors have scarcely alluded to the subject.

Professor Rostan* observes: "The special means which act on the brain are far from being rigorously examined. How do the narcotic and *antispasmodic* act? we do not know, yet we make daily use of it. We rely as much upon its efficacy as if we did know its precise action.

"The remedies called antispasmodics, such as *Musc.*, *Castoreum*, *Asa-Fœtida*, *Valeriana*, etc., etc. I confess I have no confidence in these so-called antispasmodica.

"Since centuries many sincere inquirers said the same, still everything remained in *statu quo*, until Hahnemann has overthrown the brittle edifice, and has erected a better in its place. In trying medicines on the healthy body, Hahnemann has not only pointed out their specific action physically, but also psychologically. A study of the utmost importance, without which knowledge no safe step can be taken at the bedside of the patient. How such a study is still neglected by most medical men, we are at a loss to explain."

The following observations are from the pen of Dr. Griesselich and others.

The number of remedies known as standing in relation to psychical function is not insignificant.

Many affect the brain directly, *e. g.* the narcotica; others exercise their action in-

* Cours de Médecine Clinique, vol. iii.



Hosted by Google

directly through the medium of other organs.

In comparing *Belladonna* and *Sepia*, we cannot be doubtful of the peculiar sphere of action of each, in a psychological point of view.

The first affects the brain directly, and brings also other organs into contact, as a *sectio post mortem* shows. The mental disease produced by the latter is indirect, proceeding from derangement of the reproductive organs.

The course of *Belladonna* is acute, that of *Sepia* more chronic; exaltation is a characteristic effect of *Belladonna; Sepia* produces a feeling of depression.

We possess for all degrees of mental deviation analoga among the specific remedies.

We will but cite the following case, in which the *Belladonna* symptoms are well marked.

Legrand relates:* A young man suffered from Rheumat. acut. of the right elbow-joint, for which his medical man prescribed *Extr. Bellad.*, of which one gramme was taken; it caused erotic hallucinations, deliria clauda, without disturbance of consciousness. The physician overlooked these *Belladonna* symptoms, and ordered the remedy again, to be taken in longer intervals, which increased delirium, hallucination, and produced paroxysms of rage, staring look (Glotzaugen), the eyeballs protruding, inflamed. In a fit of rage, the patient attacked his own mother furiously, running about the room like a madman, until he fell down exhausted, which was followed by another paroxysm. Constriction of the throat and chest were the concomitant symptoms of the first paroxysm. In the second, he was thrown into a state of tetanus, pulsation and breathing were scarcely perceptible. He was thought to be in a dying state, but recovered again. He said he heard everything, but was unable to move. After the use of coffee, which was ordered by a medical man, the deliria furibunda were calmed. He was loquacious, but cheerful, in other respects manageable."

He would have remained free from mental derangement had the medical man perceived the cause of this phrenopathia; but ignorant, as none like him, he ordered the further use of *Belladonna*, and stupefied more and more the mental powers of his patient.

The effect of *Belladonna, Stramonium*, and *Hyoscyamus* on the brain is so well known, that we have to say very little about it.

The numerous cases of poisoning by these drugs, described in medical works, give us a perfect image of insanity.

*Belladonna* psychopathia does not differ much generally from the others; but a minute examination shows that there is a wide difference in the shades of insanity which these remedies are capable of producing. This teaches us how necessary it is to study most minutely the action of each drug, in order to make an exact selection for each case.

Dr. Moreau,* physician to the Hospital of Old Men at Tours, knowing the efficacy of *Datura Stramonium* in producing mental alienation, used it successfully in similar cases, which led him to the conviction of the truth of Homœopathy. He observes: "In making choice of this medicine, I did not select it empirically, but was led to it, by way of induction to a truly homœopathic medication, or substitute, as modern medical authors wish to call it. I do not fear to make use of this denomination, in order to determine the mode of medication I have followed. The result shows that the cures obtained were by a sort of substitution of one disease for another. The mental excitement after a slight aggravation through the use of the remedy has insensibly decreased. However, I do declare that I lay no stress upon hazardous explanations of facts; my aim was exclusively experimental and practical.

In my opinion, facts only, and facts well

* Gazette des Hôpitaux, 1846, No. 56.

* Revue Critique et Rétrospective de la Matière Médicale Homœopathique, etc., vol. iv. v., pp. 30, 195, 466.

Hosted by Google

observed, have a real importance. Space and time do not permit me to translate this elaborate work, but we recommend its perusal to every one whose object is to distinguish truth from error, and become thoroughly convinced of the truth of Homœopathy.

PSYCHOPATHIA.—ZINCUM OXYDAT. ALBUM.

Dr. Schmid visited a young woman, Dec. 8, 18 . His visit seemed to distress her, it made her fearful, timid; however, she became more communicative when she understood that he called to cure her. She told him that she was constantly persecuted by her neighbours; considers herself very criminal, and is afraid to be called before the court. She complained also of heat in the face and head. Her face was sunk in, and looked dark red; complains of giddiness; her walk unsteady; her digestive organs much impaired; has no appetite; sleeps but one or two hours in the night, and is much troubled with frightful dreams; when she awakes she feels languid, tired.

Before Dr. Schmid was sent for she was bled and purged by an old-school physician. Dr. Schmid ordered one-sixth of a grain with milk-sugar, twice a day; and in a week's time she was perfectly cured.

ACONITE AND DIGITALIS.

These two acrid narcotic remedies deserve a place among the specific medicines against psychopathia. *Aconite* is principally indicated in those mental affections in which too great a sensibility of the body is prevalent. This hyperæsthesia is a frequent companion of certain forms of mania already known to ancient medical authors.

Mania depending upon hyperæmia, a general irritability of the system, will easily be cured with our remedy. As leading-points for the choice of *Aconite*, we may mention, fear of some accident, of death; indisposition, in consequence of fright.

Dr. Scuderi* describes the case of a young female, eighteen years old, suffering since fourteen days from convulsions. The paroxysms appeared every evening at eight o'clock, and lasted three hours. The usual means, as bleeding, purgatives, antispasmodica, produced no effect.

The disease was characterised by the following symptoms: crying; eyes staring, wide open; eyelids immoveable; pale countenance; strong convulsions of the extremities, so violent that four men could not manage her; sardonic laugh; loss of consciousness. Before the attack she felt acute pain in the chest.

Three doses of *Aconite* of the 30th dilution, used in the course of the day, cured her.

When, after eleven months, she was threatened with an attack through fright, it was prevented by the use of one dose of *Aconite*.

Drs. Bethman, Attomyr, Heichelheim relate similar cases of cures with high dilutions of *Aconite*.

In comparing the effects of *Digitalis* tried on healthy persons, with the results experienced in diseases, it is evident that its beneficial effect in many forms of mania cannot be doubted.

The old-school use of *Digtialis* in mania to lower the circulation; its explanations are far from satisfactory.

Professor Rostan* observes: "It is known that *Digitalis* diminishes palpitation, and consequently *Digitalis* is given, and *Digitalis* has diminished palpitation, and therefore *Digitalis* is praised for its efficacy." In this manner the virtues of medicines are described. Palpitation may depend upon ossification of the vessels or inflammation of the pericardium, the heart, hypertrophia, aneurism of the principal organs of the circulation. It may be sympathic, consequent upon diseases of the brain, lungs, inflammation of the stomach; no matter, *Digitalis* is always good, it lowers the circulation. Do you feel surprised that your patient continues to suffer, when medicines are so carelessly administered?"

* Oesterreicische Zeitschrift für Homœopathie, 1 Bd. 2tes Heft.

* Cours de Médecine Clinique, vol. iii.

Hosted by Google

Professor Christison observes: "Upon man its effects, as a poison, have been frequently noticed, partly in consequence of its being given by mistake in too large a dose as a medicine, partly on account of the singular property it possesses, in common with *Mercury*, of accumulating silently in the system, when given long in moderate doses, and at length producing constitutional effects, even after it has been discontinued." It appears from a case mentioned by Dr. Blackall, that the disorder thus induced may prove fatal. One of his patients, while taking two drachms of the infusion of the leaves daily, was attacked with pain over the eyes, and confusion; followed, in twenty-four hours, by a profuse watery diarrhœa, delirium, general convulsions, insensibility, and an almost complete stoppage of the pulse. Although some relief was derived from an opiate clyster, the convulsions continued to recur in frequent paroxysms for three weeks; in the intervals he was forgetful and delirious, and at length he died in one of the convulsive fits.

The affection induced by poisoning with *Digitalis* are often much more lasting than the effects of most other vegetabie narcotics.

*(To be continued.)*

## THE TREATMENT BY MOVEMENTS.

By Dr. Roth.

(*Continued from page* 242.)

The voluntary active and passive, as well as the involuntary movements, act in a most extended manner, as preventing, allaying, curing, and suppressing diseases; which they do either as a derivative for the sensitive nervous parts, or by their neutralizing the bad effects of external injuries, by effecting a more favourable position of diseased parts, or by removing fluids, especially by inducing the excretion of injuriously affecting matters, by increasing or diminishing absorption and reproduction. We may consider the muscular system in general of an equallizing nature, by which the nervous centres, previously excited and overcharged by influences acting on the sensitive nerves and senses, are discharged and become free.

In the healthy state the brain expresses its sensations and ideas by muscular action, such as speaking, action, etc.; and so it does also in diseases; we quote for instance, the often-increased voluntary muscular movements, which we execute during a pain or any other disagreeable sensation, etc., as the contortion of our countenance, the movements of the limbs, the springing round, the jolting, the jerking, the yawning, the stretching of the extremities, etc.

Patients in delirium or mania soothe themselves by speaking and violent movements, and afterwards are more quiet. Again, we see patients soothed, and the cure ameliorated by their voluntarily suspending muscular action, by this or that position, and rest of the body, or of any part of it; for example, the quiet position of a fever patient, the raised or stooping position of an asthmatic person, the elevation of an inflamed limb, etc.

In some of the above-mentioned cases there are also reflex actions, involuntary movements, as jerking during a pain, winking of the eyelids, and distortion of the face after irritation of the conjunctiva.

The morbid reflex movements, as the spasms, are partly known as so-called critical symptoms; a complete evolution of the paroxysms, for instance in epileptic persons, contributes sometimes to a less frequent return of the fits, and to a more prolonged stage of intermission. A mixture of voluntary and reflex movements is found in the expulsive efforts, which are so decidedly important to the preservation and restoration of health, and even to the protection of life; sneezing, coughing, vomiting, etc., belong to this category, as well as the inspiratory and expiratory movements, viz. yawning, sighing, laughing. The rhythmical and peristaltic

Hosted by Google

reflex movements of the hollow muscles, the tonicity of contractile textures, the oscillatory movements of some mucous membranes, are so well known to be indispensable for the transmission of their contents, as well as for the preservation of the nutritive processes, that it is superfluous to give numerous examples of their importance in the healthy state. The increased movements of the heart lasting for a while, are, although not the sole, yet the principal and essential reason of the curative power during a fever process, which influence has been known since the most ancient times. The slower movements of the heart are, on the contrary, the material reason of the cessation of dangerous fevers, and therefore afford a possibility to an increased absorption, and a salutary reproduction. Even the lowering of the movements of the heart during a fainting becomes curative in exhausting bleedings, as well as at intervals, of the movements of the uterus after violent pains in childbirth, and often in the latter, contribute to restore the strength for a following uterine contraction.

*Deep Breathing.*—The importance of deep respiration is not as yet sufficiently appreciated. Deep breathing not only expands and strengthens the respiratory organs, but regulates the circulation; it purifies the blood by freeing it of its hydrogen and carbonic acid, and other noxious matters; it lowers its temperature; it supplies the indispensable oxygen; conditions, all so requisite for the right mixture of the blood, and thereby fitting it for healthy nutrition.

It prevents the general as well as the local accumulation of fat (Richter), as of the fat liver (yellow hypertrophy of the liver), of gall-stones, fat, degeneration of the muscular substance of the heart, etc., etc.; of the venous hypnotic crasis, as the cyanotic, abdominal, arthritico-hæmorrhoidal, and also the tuberculous.

By augmenting the pulmonary exhalation, deep breathing contributes to the excretion of the volatile parts, with which the blood is mixed in many cases, as the alcoholic, ætheric, volatile, narcotic, and other substances, perhaps also of animal volatile contagia, of the principium uricum, etc. (Richter.) As the emphysema, œdema, tuberculosis and hypostatic inflammation of the lungs are generally connected with an irregular respiratory movement, according to the recent pathologico-anatomical researches, hence deep breathing is, in all these diseases, very useful, as well as it is for the preservation and restoration of a healthy activity of the innervation in the central organs and muscles. The exhalation during strong movements, and the breathing of a greater quantity of air, diminishes the warmth in healthy persons, and furthermore in fever patients, acts by moderating and diminishing the movements of the heart. The smallest air-cellules in the parenchyma of the lungs are more dilated, by which the deposit of tuberculous and other matters is prevented in them. Pathological anatomy indicates a natural or artificial emphysema as the only radical means against tuberculous deposits.

Deep breathing acts by its improving the blood, lowering its temperature; by at once tranquillising and strengthening the psychical, sensitive, and reflex actions, the *spirits* are awakened, the courage increased, and the general *tone* improved. The artificial passive imitation of the respiratory movements, by blowing in air, by alternative compression of the cavities of the chest and abdomen, by kneading, heaving, etc., is used as a popular means in the complete stagnation of the circulation of the blood, in apparent death, in asthmatic fits, etc. We observe, on the contrary, also a reflex action of the state of our mind on the respiratory movements. We see that joy and courage increase the movements of the respiratory organs, which are diminished by a depression of our mind. We never see a man with a flat thorax, high or prominent shoulders, or other irregularities of the thorax, in possession of great courage. Many poets show, by the description of their heroes, that this observation was not unknown to them, as well as to the old painters and sculptors.

*Expiratory movements*, such as coughing,

Hosted by Google

sneezing, vomiting, retching, etc., are natural curative means by which solid, half solid, and liquid matters are removed from the respiratory and other organs.

The danger of a fatal end of many diseases of the respiratory organs is caused by the impossibility of expectorating, or of an (*breathing out*) expiratory movement, as we see in croup, bronchitis, pneumonia, and affections of the mucous membranes of these organs, as asthma, tuberculosis, etc., etc. In the single fits of hooping-cough and asthma, a stronger expiratory movement finishes by excretions of mucus from the smaller bronchial trunks.

Piorry observes very justly, that every smallest bronchial branch is to its surrounding cellules the same that the trachea is to both lungs. If this is shut, the respective pulmonary vesicules cease to arterialize the blood, which partial loss of activity (analogous to a paralytic suffocation), propagates itself in proportion to the increasing frothy or slimy secretion of the lung, on the other parts of the lungs, till a general cyanosis or suffocation begins. Hence the importance of the expiratory movement.

All machines and instruments lately known as inspirators and tube-respirators, are useful only by their necessarily obliging the patient to breathe according to a determined rule; but as we prefer to employ our remedies according to the individuality of the case, we reject all similar instruments, and prefer the respective movements acting on the inspiration and expiration according to the state of the disease.

*Sneezing.*—The concussion of the respiratory organs produced by sneezing had been employed for a long time as a curative means, and is at present believed to be a salutary symptom at least by the people, which gave rise to the origin of the expression of God help you, which is very old, and mentioned by Xenophon. In babies and children, who sneeze easier than cough, this movement is more usual.

1. Sneezing avails in diseases of the nose (cold) for the excretion of mucus, congealed matters, strange substances, and the expulsion of the moist exhalation of the mucous membranes of the nose.

2. For the more copious secretion and excretion of tears, by which the epithelion mucus, pus, and other matters, are taken away from the nasal and conjunctival membranes.

3. In consequence of a catarrh (cold) of the eustachian tube, which is often a symptom connected with a cold involving the head in what is called "stuffing;" here the sneezing appears to prevent the propagation of the cold to the ear.

4. Sneezing avails particulary in colds affecting the frontal sinuses.

5. It serves, in attacks of giddiness, numbness of the head, depression of the mind, fainting, asphyxia, apparent death, as an awakening means on the brain and spine.

6. It is useful in order to promote the excretion of the membranes and strange matters in croup, and diseases of the larnyx (Richter).

*Cough* is indispensable to the expectoration, to the transformation of mucus into a frothy matter, so that it may be expectorated, and to prevent suffocation, because without the tickle of the cough, our life would be in constant danger; the vesicules of the lungs are more expanded, the expiratory muscles of the thorax and abdomen are exercised, the circulation of the blood, in the lesser circulation, is increased, and it serves as a stimulus for the brain and spine principally in narcotic suffocation and apparent death.

*Vomiting* is a movement composed of many groups of muscles, in order to produce an expulsion of the contents of the stomach and upper part of the intestines, the œsophagus and respiratory organs, expulsion of the mucus from all these parts, compression of different glands, especially of the liver and gall-bladder (which during the vomiting are squeezed like a sponge), of the pancreas, the glands of the throat, and of the lower part of the lungs.

It produces muscular effort in almost all the voluntary muscles, with a hard, strong reaction on the movements of the heart, on the frequency of breathing in conges-

Hosted by Google

tions of blood to the head and chest, on the respiration, and is often accompanied with very dangerous consequences, as ruptures of vessels, prolapsus, hernia, congestions, etc. It produces different reflex actions on the brain and spine, as exciting alternating concussions, depression of the mind by nausea, and even by its secondary effect, sleep and fainting.

It effects increased secretions and excretions of saliva, bile, sweat, urine, etc., and changes in the nutrition and assimilation.

*Vomiting* is often a natural curative agent, in many persons, by which the overcharged stomach is easily and without any inconvenience freed. We generally see this in babies; hence the general opinion that children who vomit occasionally are generally more healthy.

The cases in which vomiting has been used as a curative agent we do not require to mention, we will content ourselves by indicating the following movements which produce it, as circular frictions of the stomach, circular turning of the body round its longitudinal axis, the Russian swing, sea voyages and navigation, the horizontal circular movement, etc.

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7TH, 1850.

THE Hahnemann Hospital and its medical staff are vigorously at work, nearly 600 cards of admission to out-patients have already been granted, independent of twenty-one cases, some of which have been very acute and of a grave character, which have been taken in. Most of the in-cases have been exceedingly interesting. There has been a large proportion of rheumatic fever; heart affections, and a few very serious cases of low fever, all of which have, with one exception, done well. Six cases have been discharged cured, and one case of heart disease much improved; a man, who had been long ill, and an in-patient of one of our chief Allopathic Hospitals, from which he had been discharged, not at all benefited; in fact, there could be no doubt that the numerous and incongruous combinations of active and potent drugs with which he had been saturated, as well as by out-door dispensary relief, had all tended in an unmistakable manner to aggravate the poor man's condition. He came into the hospital in a bedridden condition, in which he had been several months, he and his wife living by the support of his brother tradesmen (boot-closers), who seem to subscribe a fund for the relief of their distressed brethren in trade. He *walked* out of the hospital immensely improved, in the short space of six weeks, and we have no doubt will be enabled shortly to resume his occupation, whereby to earn his own and his wife's livelihood. We hope we shall soon be enabled to present to our readers a full, interesting, and instructive report of the doings of the Hahnemann Hospital.

We are happy to be able to announce that our doctrine and practice are now beginning to attract the notice and serious consideration of some of our intelligent and liberal brethren, the allopaths, and we have no doubt, the Hahnemann Hospital will soon be the grand arena for the dissemination of homœopathic experience, and will supply a new class of promising practitioners.

We know it has already been visited by allopathic students, to whom, as well as to inquiring and honest allopathic practioners, every courtesy and welcome are manifested by the medical officers, who only seem to have the advancement of science and good of mankind at heart. The zeal, enthusiasm, and devotedness that is here displayed for the cause of truth, must be a theme of delight and an ample reward to those philanthropic and distinguished individuals who exerted themselves so nobly in the establishment of the Hahnemann Hospital. The patrons and subscribers, in whose hands there are prospectuses, have great reason to be thanked for their liberal support, and to be thankful

Hosted by Google

that so noble an Institution, devoted to the bodily welfare of poor sufferers in whom they so humanely take an interest, has been raised on a well-digested and admirable basis.

"A Hospital for the Treatment of Patients on the Homœopathic Principle," through their aid, now exists in London; and we trust that, as our readers will perceive a Special General Meeting of a similar Institution, to which some have foolishly and unwisely considered the Hahnemann Hospital a rival, is to be held on the 9th instant, the meeting will be well attended; and that all differences will be arranged, and the united energies of all merged in the carrying out of one LARGE HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL to begin with, whereby a heroic phalanx of strength and volumes of telling statistics may arise, and for ever put to flight our opponents, and establish on British soil and in the British capital of this vast empire the doctrine of the great Hahnemann, which has truth and the greatest amount of relief to physical suffering for its objects, stamped on the actions and hearts of all who advocate this great scheme for the relief of physical suffering. The Hahnemann Hospital cannot lack subscribers to it, and to all similarly constituted Institutions we say, go on and prosper.

---

## LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL,

### 32, GOLDEN SQUARE.

A SPECIAL General Meeting of the Governors and Subscribers is to be held at this Hospital on Monday, the 9th of December, 1850, at two o'clock, p.m.

From the interest we take in the progress of our medical reform, we shall be glad to be favoured with any information of the results of this meeting. As it is special, and the first of the kind, we should like to be favoured with a list of the governors, and with the constitution of the Hospital, if it should be settled at this meeting.

We hope that the governors and subscribers will bear in mind that a proposition has been made for the amalgamation of the two hospitals, and for presenting a single front of one undivided battalion to the aggression of those who choose to put themselves in the position of violent and indecorous hostility to Homœopathy.

The blame cannot fail to be attached to those who hinder so desirable an union.

We wish success to Homœopathy, and therefore to the London Homœopathic Hospital—if it can be carried on separately with advantage to the public and to the Cause.

But we entreat those who have influence in the direction of the two metropolitan hospitals, to use their best endeavours to bring about their union, At the meeting on Monday next the subject may be introduced, and the sense of the friends of Homœopathy there present may be taken.

---

WE have to inform one of our correspondents that we consider the cases he does not approve of, as more valuable and more instructive than those he does approve of:—and we have to inform another correspondent that the first number of the *Homœopathic Times* was published on the 4th of August, 1849, and that we have had very little help in any way from any of our colleagues; therefore their slackness in sending contributions does not depend on the very recent circumstance he alludes to. He has himself only sent us two communications that we remember. The rose would smell as sweet by any other name, but it is quite as well to call people by their own names. We have not the slightest wish to coax the lukewarm, and to seek by overstrained civilities to conciliate the inveterate opponents of our cause. It cannot be expected that foreigners should write the vigorous, flowing English of our correspondent. But we, and our readers generally, are much indebted to our colleagues, foreign by birth, but now naturalizsd as English citizens, for their assiduous help, at a time when our native colleagues stand aloof in affected indifference, or from apathetic sloth.

Hosted by Google

## CLINICAL REMARKS.

(*Continued from p. 247.*)

North London Homœopathic Establishment, 10, Chadwell-street.

### Case XIX.

Sept. 6th, 1847. Mary Jane Dawson (Welbeck Street, London), aged sixteen years, was brought to my establishment by her mother, who told me that her daughter, since 1843, suffered from *epilepsy*, that her fits were worse at the time of her terms, and generally occurred twice a week; they commenced by convulsions in the fingers, with black face, foaming, salivation, tetanus, and general spasmodic contractions; that two days after every fit she felt exhausted, with anorexia, nausea, and sour rising; she had gnawing pain in the epigastrium; the catamenia scanty, dark coloured, attended with much pain in the thighs and across the back; that she complained of shooting, piercing pain in the vertex, the vertebral bulb, along the spinal cord, the lumbar and the sciatic nerves; that she misplaced words when speaking; lost her sight and consciousness suddenly, and her eyes much watered; she was generally constipated, and very low-spirited; of plethoric habit; tongue dry, white-coated; pulse 80, full; sleep very heavy.

*Prescription.—Animal Magnetism.*

After two minutes of the operation, the patient was asleep, and when so, every time that the hand, at a distance of two feet, passed the lower part of the abdomen, she was convulsed in her face and the extremities; cramped in the muscles of the thorax, and groaned; which evidently showed the seat of the disorder. She slept for half an hour quiet; woke suddenly, and felt much refreshed, and expressed herself to feel happy and comfortable.

*Prescription.—Puls.*, six globules of the 12th dilution, in two doses; one powder every morning.

This patient was mesmerised daily for about two minutes, and slept from half to three quarters of an hour each time, till the 20th. When it was reported that the fits had altogether discontinued.

She took during that time *Puls.*, four globules of the 6th dilution, on the 11th; morning and night, *Acon. Nap.*, two globules of the 6th dilution on the 14th; *Graph.*, two globules of the 30th dilution, on the 15th and 16th; *Sulph.*, four globules of the 6th dilution, on the 18th and 20th; was mesmerised and took *Puls.*, four globules of the 12th dilution, on the 25th; mesmerism and *Bell.*, four globules of the 12th dilution, morning and night, on the 26th; *Sulph.*, four globules of the 6th dilution, on the 27th; mesmerism on the 28th; mesmerism and *Cal. Carb.*, six globules of the 30th dilution, on the 29th; mesmerism on the 30th; and in the middle of the night of the 1st October, catamenia, for the first time in her life, appeared, without fits, pain, or any other inconvenience; it was in every respect normal, and continued till the 6th; since that time till November 9th, this patient continued well; but on account of the stoppage of the period, she was mesmerised, and got *Graph.*, four globules of the 12th dilution, in two doses, each in two ounces of water; a fourth part morning and night; and since then, till May 27th, 1849, she discontinued attending. On that day the patient complained of the feeling of cold coming up from the back, through the spine up to the occiput, with giddiness and low spirits.

*Prescription.—Sabad.*, twelve globules of the 3rd dilution, in four ounces of water; one sixteenth part morning and night.

June 3rd. Felt better; but she had some pain behind the ears and convulsions in the face; she was mesmerised, and when asleep shuddered all over.

*Prescription.—Bell.*, six globules of the 30th dilution; a third part every morning.

The patient was improving, and had no medicine till the 28th of July. On that day she complained of having had a slight fit, with convulsed face, and severe cutting pain at the umbilicus, particularly when touched.

*Prescription.—Bell.*, as on June 3rd.

Hosted by Google

She continued improving till the 16th of September, when she stated that since last week she had diarrhœa and sickness, with dimness of sight and heavy eyelids.

*Prescription.—Puls.*, two globules of the 12th dilution, next morning.

Nov. 27th. She called again and said, that since last week she had pain in the forehead; difficult articulation; contraction of the muscles of the face; that she was very restless, irritable, and constipated; pulse normal; tongue dry, white-coated; and that she cannot assign any cause for this change for the worse.

*Prescription.—Natr. Mur.*, six globules of the 30th dilution, at bedtime; and eight globules of the 5th dilution, in four ounces of water; one sixteenth part morning and night.

Dec. 16th. She had a slight fit, caused by amenia; she had during four weeks, *Puls.*, four globules of the 12th dilution, twice a week.

Feb. 5th, 1850. She had a fit during the terms.

*Prescription.*—Mesmerised for five minutes; and *Puls.*, four globules of the 12th dilution, at bedtime. She had *Sulph.*, two globules of the 30th dilution, on the 24th; had a slight fit again on the 13th of April, when she was mesmerised, and had *Sulph.*, six globules of the 30th dilution. Since that time till September 15th, she had alternately every third week, *Cal. Carb.*, six globules of the 30th dilution, and *Sulph.*, six globules of the 30th dilution, had *Puls.* 12, and *Sabina* 3; and on the 15th of September reported herself quite well, and discontinued calling.

*(To be continued.)*

## Correspondence.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—I shall feel glad if the two following cases be acceptable to your valuable and zealous journal. They both may serve to illustrate the success of homœopathic treatment in removing symptoms threatening miscarriage. The old school, which has no specific remedy to oppose to those symptoms, has no refuge but the point of the lancet, while Homœopathy, with a large staff of most active remedies, has safe and sure means to oppose to such symptoms; so much so, that we rarely hear of a miscarriage under homœopathic treatment; but, on the contrary, we frequently see the period of pregnancy carried through safely without any apprehensions when, on previous occasions, under other treatment, miscarriage upon miscarriage had succeeded each other.

It appears to me, that the reason of so happy a result is, not only the rapid and true action of remedies specific to those cases, but also the increased susceptibility of the organism under those circumstances, the most minute dose being always found necessary, and of the greatest power and activity. I have constantly remarked the above facts in my practice, as, no doubt, every one of us has done in his own.

The following cases may, perhaps, illustrate these few remarks:—

Mrs. E., thirty years of age, living in the country, in a most healthy locality, and surrounded with all the comforts of wealth, is fair, of a cheerful temperament, and though never very strong, has had good health till the time of her marriage, which took place in April, 1849. Shortly after that time she began to suffer much from dyspepsia, confinement of the bowels, bearing-down pain, incapacity to walk or stand up, depression of spirits, nausea, sickness, loss of appetite, thirst, shiverings; and at last, she miscarried in October, 1849, of twins of three months. She had been all the time under allopathic treatment, and recovered but slowly the effects of that miscarriage; she has never had her usual health since.

On the 25th of October, 1850, for the first time, she applied to Homœopathy. Mrs. E. again complains of the same symptoms as last year, she is *enceinte* since three months, suffers from great constipation; nausea; loss of appetite; distressing pain in the loins and bearing-down pain, which totally prevent her moving or stand-

Hosted by Google

ing. The nausea is incessant, and the shiverings and shudderings succeed each other, at short intervals; the spirits very low and despondent. Mrs. E. expects every day the same misfortune as in October, last year; she has given up all exertion and remains on her sofa, suffering very much.

I prescribed *Sepia*, three globules of the 30th dilution, to be dissolved in ten tablespoonfuls of water, one to be taken twice a day, and made no change in her diet, which was very simple, only ordering beef-tea and arrow-root taken cold, if the nausea prevented her taking hot food, and to leave her sofa as soon as the pain was lessened.

Mrs. E. living at a considerable distance from London, I remained several days ignorant of the effect of the medicine.

Nov. 9th. I heard that since the first dose of *Sepia* the symptoms had began to mend; the patient is now up, and in good spirits; the pain has disappeared, and all the symptoms are rapidly diminishing; she has lost all apprehension of miscarriage, and can enjoy her usual exercise out of doors.

22nd. Mrs. E. continues in her usual health and spirits.

Mrs. M., twenty-eight years of age, residing at the west end of London, has been married some years and has several children; she has been once or twice before threatened with miscarriage; she has a fair complexion and nervous temperament.

Nov. 5th, 1850. Is *enceinte* since seven months, has been very weak since the first month, suffering from nausea; loss of appetite, great nervous debility, constant headache, chilliness, loss of sleep, depression of spirits, and has taken *Steel, Quinine*, and a whole array of allopathic medicines, quite in vain. She complains, besides, of a most obstinate state of the bowels, against which, no allopathic means have been of any avail.

I ordered *Sulphur*, three globules, 800th dilution, dissolved in water, four doses; one to be taken every morning.

Nov. 10th. Bowels quite regular, and all other symptoms much relieved since the third dose of *Sulphur*.

18th. Since last night, and apparently from having partaken of some indigestible food, she suffers from violent spasms of the stomach, coming at regular intervals, accompanied with nausea, shuddering eructations, and frequent derangement of the bowels; there is also pain in the back, which, as well as the other symptoms, becomes worse in the afternoon.

I prescribed *Pulsatilla*, three globules, 9th dilution, in four tablespoonfuls of water; one dessertspoonful after every motion of the bowels.

19th. The diarrhœa has ceased, the shiverings, nausea and eructations also; but all the other symptoms have assumed a different character, and become worse. I find Mrs. M. in bed, unable to sit up, having had a restless night, hardly any sleep, on account of the constant and increased bearing-down pain. She complains of pain in the lower part of the back, shiverings, followed by fever and great thirst; sickness, giddiness; the little sleep she has has had has been painfully disturbed by nightmares and frightful dreams; the lips are parched; the pulse small and rapid; the urine scanty and high-coloured. Mrs. M. does not express any apprehension of a miscarriage, but her look is distressed, and her pale countenance bears an expression of great suffering.

I immediately gave *Belladonna*, three globules, 30th dilution, in six tablespoonfuls of cold water; one teaspoonful every hour at first, and as soon as relieved, every two, then four hours. For diet, arrow-root or beef-tea only; complete rest; every beverage warm or tepid. I requested Mrs. M.'s family to let me know should the symptoms not abate after a few doses of the solution.

But next morning, Nov. 20th, I found Mrs. M. considerably better, all the symptoms had yielded to the first few doses of *Belladonna*; she mentioned that, after the second dose of it, she had felt drowsy, and fell asleep for several hours; a frequent symptom of the beneficial action of the medicine. The night has been good, the pulse announced at once

Hosted by Google

that all danger was over, and Mrs. M. was restored to health with no other medicine.

22nd. She is up, and continues quite well.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

H. V. MALAN, M.A., M.D.

6, Great Cumberland Street,

Nov. 25th, 1850.

## CASES.

By BOUGHTON KINGDON, ESQ.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

### ANÆMIA FROM HÆMORRHOIDS.

JAN. 10th, 1850. J. G—, cabinet-maker, aged thirty-five, has long suffered from hæmorrhoids, but during the last two months has passed much blood with each stool; during this time has been under allopathic treatment; but though the hæmorrhage is less, yet during the last three weeks he has had such constant sickness, that he is unable to retain anything in his stomach; none of the remedies he has taken have been able to check this. He is extremely debilitated, blanched, and nearly bloodless; with tightness across the pit of the stomach; great faintness; palpitation; throbbing headache; very thirsty. All these symptoms evidently depended upon the loss of blood; and as in such cases *China* is usually productive of great benefit, I gave him two drops of the 3rd dilution of *China;* a sixth part three times a day.

12th. Very much better; no tightness across the stomach, and total cessation of the sickness; headache less; says that he feels a different person altogether. Gave him the same medicine, but in the 12th dilution, nine globules; a sixth part night and morning.

16th. Still better; but thirsty by night. *Arsenicum,* 9 globules of the 12th dilution; a sixth part night and morning.

A day or two after this he resumed his work, and speedily recovered.

### EPILEPSY.

April 30th, 1849. Miss W—, aged nineteen, about a quarter of a year ago lost her mother, which preyed much upon her mind; since then she has been under allopathic treatment for the following symptoms; but as she has been gradually getting worse, her friends were desirous of trying Homœopathy. She informs me that she has great throbbing of the hands, with numbness, extending up the arms to the head; shifting from one arm to the other, and in a minute or two ceasing on a sudden; at these times she becomes pale, suffers from palpitation, and, if not supported, feels as if she should fall. At other times her face becomes flushed; there is headache, with throbbing in the temples; humming in the ears; flashes in the eyes. She is very weak, with trembling and aching of the legs; and such a sensation of heaviness in the left foot, that she drags it when walking; constant twitching and drawing in her fingers; bowels costive; bad taste in the morning; catamenia regular; symptoms worse just before their appearance.

In this case not only did *Ignatia* completely correspond with all the symptoms, but its employment was more especially indicated here. On referring to the cause of the affection, deep-seated grief, for the effects of which *Ignatia* is an admirable remedy; I therefore prescribed for her two drops of the 3rd dilution, a sixth part three times a day.

May 4th. Much better; all the symptoms diminished. Three globules of the 30th dilution of *Ignatia,* to-morrow morning.

11th. Has had the strange sensation in her hands but once since; most of the other symptoms gone. Two globules of the 30th dilution of *Ignatia,* every morning for three days.

23rd. Yesterday the twitches in the fingers came on four or five times, and this morning she had a violent epileptic fit; finding her feverish, with flushed face, pain and heat in the head, I gave her *Acon.* and *Bell.,* alternately.

25th. Quite herself again. Nine globules of the 12th dilution of *Bell.,* a sixth part three times a day.

Hosted by Google

23th. Slight tingling of hands. Repeat *Belladonna.*

Since this date she has continued quite well, and has had no return of her unpleasant symptoms.

Mount Vernon, Exeter.

## THE TREATMENT BY MOVEMENTS.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

HAVING been accused, although privately, of *plagiarism* for not having mentioned the sources from whence I had taken the rules for the development of the healthy body, as well as those of the prescription in my last article on the treatment by movements, I should feel much obliged by your kindly inserting the following :—

All the articles which are already published, as well as those which will follow, are fragments of an incomplete elementary treatise, which I collected, partly from almost all hitherto published works respecting this treatment, so ingeniously and scientifically invented and introduced by Ling, nearly forty years ago, in Sweden, partly from other works, and my own observations. The two most known disciples of Ling, the present Director of the Central Institution in Stockholm, Professor Branting, and Professor Georgii, now in London, have a great share in the development of their master's doctrine. Dr. Liedbeck, Ling's son-in-law, and Professor Georgii edited Ling's incomplete writings on gymnastics; a German translation of the Swedish original was published by Professor Maasmann in Magdeburg, which contains Ling's principal ideas on his system. Besides Georgii's Kinesipathy, in English and French, only Rothstein's work, "Die Gymnastik, nach dem Systeme des schwedischen Gymnasiarchen,' has hitherto appeared on Ling's doctrine. Some little pamphlets and journals, and Richter's Organon of Physiological Therapeutics, in which Ling's treatment is more or less spoken of, requiie to be mentioned. All these works are very interesting, but we practical professional men unfortunately do not find what we want for our practical instruction for the treatment of diseases; therefore I express also with pleasure my thanks to Professor Georgii, to whom I am personally indebted, for the disinterested kindness with which he has always answered my practical questions, and also for the permission of being allowed to watch and observe his practice, and for the communication of the observations made during many years in the Central Institution, at Stockholm; the more so, as my intention to publish a small practical elementary guide, for my professional brethren desirous to be acquainted and to make use of this treatment, was known to him. In the MS. introduction of this elementary treatise I have mentioned the above sources of information, in order to avoid continual and tedious quotations, which give but an appearance of erudition, and which I find as useless in such an elementary treatise, as the quotations respecting typography in an A B C book. I hope also to be excused for my not further mentioning, again and again, the particular works of which I made use, the more as *I have not the least pretensions to have invented any new movement, or any rule in this treatment, nor to have discovered the homœopathicity of movements, known long since to Ling's disciples;* and if any one doubts what I state, I shall feel obliged to protest. All I wish is to call the attention of my unprejudiced colleagues, as well as that of non-professional men, to this highly important science for preventing and curing diseases, which was the reason that I recommended, some months ago, an apparatus for the treatment by movements, to the Hahnemann Hospital, which apparatus is not like Ling's, as I wrongly stated, but is Georgii's invention. Belonging to those who believe that science ought not to be considered for the private good only, of those who have it in their momentary possession, but ought to be universal property, I consider it to be the duty of every honest medical practitioner to communicate to others the very little he knows, the more as the pretension to knowledge, which unfolds our ignorance, is often more

Hosted by Google

than we have a right to. Excuse, in the interest of science, this very long letter,

And believe me, Sir, yours, very truly,

M. Roth, M.D.

December 2, 1850,

10, Little Ryder Street, St. James's.

[We should have thought it quite unnecessary for Dr. Roth to write this letter, or to give himself the least uneasiness, as his accusers must be very careless readers of his communications to the *Homœopathic Times*, where it will be seen he has never appropriated the treatment by movements as his own. We thank him for not occupying our space unnecessarily with references, seeing that he is about to publish a work on this extremely interesting subject.—Ed.]

---

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

Sir,—The enclosed was cut out of a Leicester county paper last week, and I think its insertion in one of your numbers might be useful to confirm the faith of any one who may be wavering, as to the superiority of the homœopathic over the allopathic system of medical treatment. Whether the unfortunate victim of so many draughts, plasters, mixtures, pills, and embrocations survived or not, we are not informed; perhaps, we are left to draw the one natural conclusion, and may rest assured that the surviving relatives will have comforted themselves with the thought that "nothing more could have been done" (to kill or cure).

I am, sir, yours, faithfully,

An Established Convert,

Rugby, Nov. 28th, 1850. M. M.

A Doctor's Bill.—In a case which came before the Judge of the County Court at Leicester, on Thursday, a doctor's bill (which was for medicine, &c., supplied to a lady in fourteen months) was held up to his Honour, and the person who had possession of it was about to express his opinion of it, but was checked. The following is an epitome of the bill:—

Three applications to the throat, 2s. 6d. each.
Examination of the chest, and attendance, 7s. 6d.
Exploration of chest, 5s.
5 blisters, 1s. 6d. each.
19 plasters, 1s. 6d. each.
20 single boxes of ointment, 1s. 6d. each; and
5 double ditto, at 2s. 6d. each.
7 pieces of lint, 1s. each piece; and
7 ditto, at 1s. 6d. each.
398 bottles of mixture, at 2s. 6d. per bottle.
62 ditto of cough ditto, at 2s. 6d. ditto.
51 ditto of tonic ditto, at 2s. 6d. ditto.
14 ditto of chalk ditto, at 2s. 6d. ditto.
48 ditto of cod liver oil, at 2s. 6d. ditto.
26 ditto of embrocation, at 2s. 6d. each.
131 boxes of pills, at 1s. 6d. per box.
272 draughts, at 1s. 6d. each.
7 evening visits, at 2s. 6d. each.
Total amount of bill ..... £113 10s.
Total number of bottles of medicine, 870!!!

---

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

Sir,—Can you account for the fact of the great bulk of the homœopathic practitioners lending you no help, and sending you no reports of dispensaries, and no information on the progress of Homœopathy in the different localities where it is practised? Why do they hold their hands, and withhold their help and support from a paper, that seems well-meant and is thought by the homœopathic public to have been very useful? If your matter is, in their judgment, not good enough, why do they not improve it? If there is not information enough, why do they not contribute to it? What is the use of complaining and pooh-pooing, if those who complain don't help to remove the grounds of complaint? Never mind, go on and prosper. The homœopathic public will support you, never fear.

Aliquis.

LONDON: Printed by Thomas Harrild, of Albany Cottage, Sydenham, in the County of Kent, at his Printing Office, 1, and 1½, Dudley Court, in the Parish of St. Olave, Silver Street, in the City of London; and Published by Henry Renshaw, at the Office, 356, Strand, in the County of Middlesex.—*Saturday, December 7th*, 1850.

Hosted by Google

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.
Review of British and Foreign Medical Science and Literature.

"RESPICE, ASPICE, PROSPICE."—St. Bernard.

No. 72. Vol. II. ] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1850. [Unstamped 3d. Stamped 4d.

## Communications.

### CASES OF MELANCHOLIA.

By John Ozanne, M.D.

Case I.

Sophie P—— (widow of Nich. P——), aged forty-five, residing in the *Forest* parish, in this island, was sent to me in September, 1848, by a lady, in whose house she had lived for several years, as a servant, before her marriage.

Her antecedents were as follows:—In the year 1837, without any apparent cause, she became affected with melancholia; her husband took her to the metropolis; she attended the *London Hospital* as an out-patient, and returned at the end of four months free from her distressing malady. Since then her mode of life had undergone a great change. She lost her husband, and was compelled to depend on her own exertions for her maintenance. Her resources were derived from two channels, depending in part upon the profits accruing to her from supplying the country-women with tea and other refreshments, on market-days, and in part upon an allowance made to her by her sister, as a compensation for the board and lodging of her son. In the course of time she became deeply attached to this boy, and having no children of her own, she centred upon him all her affections, and used to call him *her son*. For a few years she felt quite happy and contented with her lot, but the boy was at last apprenticed to an artizan, and, in spite of her remonstrances, was taken entirely away from her. She was thus not only thrown upon the produce of the sale of tea, etc., on two days in each week, for her support, at all times a very precarious resource, but the chief solace of her existence, her adopted son, being removed from her, she fell into a state of deep melancholy, became incapable of attending to her affairs, and was received into the cottage of an elderly and infirm sister, in the *Forest*, about four miles from town, and therefore at too great a distance from most of her friends to be visited by them, whilst *her son* could not, although he requited her affection in a becoming manner, visit her oftener than once in each week or fortnight.

When, therefore, her old mistress and friend recommended her to my care, I confess I entertained scarcely any hope of being able to confer upon her, by means of the homœopathic system, any lasting benefit. She had then been ill *above one year*, incapable of attending to any of the household duties, simple as they were, of her sister's cottage; almost constantly within doors, seated on a chair, brooding over the imaginary *injustice* done to her in the removal of *her son*; sometimes doing a little needlework, which could not dispel her gloomy ideas, in fact, a complete wreck of her former self.

In such cases, *moral* treatment is of the greatest use, and physicians attached to lunatic asylums are fully aware of its advantages, but in private practice this mode of treatment is, in most instances, impracticable. In this case I could not see my patient more than once in each week; what can be the influence of the exhortations and encouragements of a few minutes, when weighed against the gloom of one whole week, with an invalid sister (who died shortly after of dropsy, the consequence of heart-disease) in a dull cottage?

In melancholia, the greatest difficulty is to ensure the continuance of the treatment during a reasonable period of time. If its



Hosted by Google

continuance be left chiefly to the will of the sufferer, it is based upon a very uncertain footing; for what is the *will* of a melancholic patient, the essential feature of whose disease is *hopelessness?* If, on the other hand, it be left to the friends, they are too apt to become discouraged, and to look upon the case as beyond the reach of remedial measures, to be relied upon for assistance if the patient refuse to take medicine.

In this case, however, I was sure the treatment would not fail on this account, as the lady above alluded to would see to it, and urge the continuance of the remedies during such time as might be deemed sufficient.

This patient's state was as follows, on the 30th of September:—*Mental Symptoms.*—Constant sadness; frequent weeping; she always dwells upon the imaginary wrong done to her by removing her son from her; she cannot think of anything but her sad condition; her only wish is that she may some day be well enough to return to her old avocations, and get the youth restored to her; but of this she has not the slightest expectation, as her recovery is not possible. When talking upon these subjects she becomes animated, and then gives way to weeping.

Frequent fits of fear, with trembling.

At times, when half asleep, half awake, she sees very strange visions (hallucinations), but *never when active.* When falling asleep, she is often awakened by a very strange sensation in the epigastrium, a sort of puffing sound, and sensation such as might be caused by an infant buried within that region. I am not at all sure that she does not at the time believe that such is actually the case.

Her memory is bad; she cannot do any domestic work; sometimes she does a little needlework.

*Cerebral Symptoms.*—Sleep very bad; she usually goes to bed at eight p. m., but seldoms sleeps until one a. m.; her sleep, little as it is, is broken and unrefreshing; she always wakes with a white tongue and dry mouth.

Heat at the top of the head; at times pains in the temples, which compel her to lie down; painful drawing sensations at the back of the head.

Her sight is bad.

Pulse 92; bowels regular; menses irregular since about one year. She has lost flesh in a moderate degree since the commencement of her illness.

She has had a *seton* at the nape of the neck ever since her first attack, which she is advised not to suppress at present.

*Prescription.—Ignatia,* 12, two globules night and morning for two days, to be followed by the same doses of *Hyoscyamus,* after an interval of forty-eight hours.

Oct. 6th. Has slept better; pulse 84.

*Prescription.—Hyos.,* 12, six doses, followed by six doses of *Ignatia,* 12.

13th. Has slept much better; no further change.

*Prescription.—Ignatia,* 12 and 30, five doses, followed by *Puls.,* 12, 18, and 30, five doses; one dose every morning.

21st. The sadness has increased. I am informed that these few last days she has frequently spoken aloud, when she thought herself alone, as if conversing with another person; at such times her discourse is incoherent. She complains of a pressure upon her stomach after food.

*Prescription.—Tinct. Bellad.,* four drops, of the 3rd dilution, in four ounces of water; one teaspoonful to be taken twice a day.

28th. Her countenance is improved; she sleeps much better; her appetite is very good; but the sadness continues, and there is frequent weeping; there is much languor, and pain at the back of the head.

*Prescription. — Tinct. Bellad.,* four drops of the 3rd dilution, in four ounces of water; one teaspoonful thrice a day.

Nov. 2nd. Her sleep is more quiet and longer in duration; she complains very much of the drawing sensations at the back of the head; of shootings and burning at the top of the head.

*Prescription.*—Repeat the same.

13th. Much the same.

*Prescription.—Hyoscyamus,* four drops

Hosted by Google

of the 2nd dilution, in four ounces of water.

20th. She sleeps very well, in fact, quite as much as she ought; her appetite and digestion are good, yet there is not much difference in the state of the mind.

*Prescription.* — *Lach.*, 12 and 30, four doses of each.

28th. She is not so well, being restless and agitated at night, and talking in her sleep; her head is hot; the shootings at the top of the head have been frequent; shootings in the left ear.

*Prescription.*—*Tinct. Bellad.*, four drops of the 1st dilution, in four ounces of water.

Dec. 6th. She has had two bad nights, with much dreaming; otherwise she is better. She has gained flesh lately; face less flushed than formerly.

*Prescription.* — *Tinct. Bellad.*, two drops of the 1st dilution, in four ounces of water.

13th. She looks better; her expression is less downcast, although something has occurred which grieved her much.

*Prescription.*—*Ignatia*, 12, in six doses, containing each two globules.

21st. The improvement in her mental state is now well marked. The peculiar sensation in the epigastrium has not been experienced for some time, neither have there been any visions or hallucinations of any kind lately. She is now able to sing psalms and hymns, without bursting into tears as she used to do. General health, good; pulse 64.

*Prescription.*—Repeat the same medicines.

28th. She is much better in every respect; begins to take an interest in what is going on around her, and to entertain hopes of her recovery. Last night her sleep was disturbed by bad dreams.

*Prescription.* — *Tinct. Bellad.*, three drops of the 2nd dilution, in three ounces of water.

Jan. 4th. Has been much better in every way, and has been able to take a part in the household occupations.

*Prescription.*—Repeat the same.

11th. She is now quite happy and cheerful, and attends to the household work.

*Prescription.* — *Tinct. Bellad.*, three drops of the 1st dilution, in three ounces of water.

20th. Continues better, and is able to work the whole day; but at times there are still headaches, and her sleep, although good, is not on the whole so good as before her illness.

*Prescription.* — *Tinct. Hyoscyamus*, three drops of the 2nd dilution, in three ounces of water.

30th. Continues well, and attends to everything in the house; she has even undertaken to wash her linen.

*Prescription.*—Repeat the same.

March 7th. She has not been able to come before, as she is obliged to attend to her sister, who is dying of heart-disease, complicated with dropsy. Her nights have been much disturbed; last night she did not go to bed at all. The consequence of all this is, that she has a little headache, but she continues cheerful and contented.

*Prescription.* — *Tinct. Bellad.*, two drops of the 1st dilution, in four ounces of water.

16th. She continues to attend upon her sister; she sleeps well, when not called up; but when awakened by her sister, she finds it difficult to go to sleep again.

*Prescription.*—*Tinct. Bellad.*, two drops of the 2nd dilution, in four ounces of water.

28th. She continues quite well.

*Prescription.*—Repeat the same.

April 19th. As she continues well, she is advised to suppress the *seton.*

*Prescription.* —Repeat the same.

The seton was suppressed, without any evil consequences.

I have occasionally met this patient since her treatment was discontinued; she has not had the slightest relapse.

*Remarks.*—This case is not unworthy of a few comments; it may the more particularly arrest our attention, as it illustrates some points in the treatment of melancholia which the homœopathic practitioner should not lose sight of.

In the first place, it is proper to inquire in each individual case, whether the mental symptoms depend upon a cerebral affec-

Hosted by Google

tion, or are the result of some disorder of the abdominal viscera reacting, through the great sympathetic or vagus nerves, upon the cerebrum. The latter opinion is that towards which most allopathic practitioners incline; indeed, in most cases the mental symptoms are ascribed to some hepatic affection, with an alteration of the biliary secretion. This is only continuing the opinion of the ancients, and acting as they did. The ancients thought they had a proof of the correctness of this opinion in the curative action of the hellebores. It was natural that the recoveries should be ascribed to the purging and the vomiting induced by these drugs. But the fact that the hellebores are capable of quieting the restless anxiety of some melancholies without acting in this manner, shows that their virtues do not reside in their emetic or cathartic properties.

I believe, from a careful study of the cases of melancholia that I have witnessed, especially when it is accompanied by hallucinations, that the disease has its seat most frequently in the cerebrum, and that the disordered state of the abdominal viscera is generally secondary. In making this statement, I wish it to be understood that I am speaking of true melancholia—a form of insanity, and not of that depression of mind which so often accompanies various disorders of the stomach and of the liver. The latter is comparatively a slight disease, and usually is relieved with the gastric or hepatic disorder which gave rise to it; the former, on the contrary, is a very serious disease, which, if not arrested by a proper medical treatment, may end in dementia, or lead the sufferer to commit suicide. When melancholia exists for some time, it usually causes a great loss of flesh, much greater than is met with in cases of dyspepsia, with depression of spirits.

In this case, the disease was accompanied by heat, and even a sensation of burning at the top of the head, and at first by pains in the temples. These pains may have been seated in the anterior and middle lobes of the brain. There were no other symptoms of bodily disorder; therefore the mental affection could be fairly ascribed to the state of the brain alone. The peculiar sensation felt in the epigastrium, and seated in the solar plexus, or the expansion of the vagus, must have been of the same nature as the other hallucinations, namely, cerebral, although supposed by the patient to exist in a part distant from the brain.

The treatment was commenced with *Ignatia* and *Hyoscyamus*, but reflecting upon the fact that all the symptoms indicated that the disorder was *cerebral*, and finding that although she slept better, the state of the head and of the mind did not improve, and that in the days which preceded the 21st of October she had become loquacious, the face, moreover, being rather flushed, I thought it proper to prescribe a medicine, which seems, on the whole, better suited to cerebral conditions characterised by great excitement, than to those accompanied by mental depression; but recollecting that in Parchappe's collection of cases illustrative of the pathological anatomy of the brain in insanity, the convolutions of the brain and its membranes are as frequently the seat of hyperæmia in acute melancholia as in mania, I thought the case required the same treatment as if it had been one of mania. Accordingly, low dilutions of *Belladonna* in alternation with *Hyoscyamus* were administered; these, with a few intercurrent doses of *Ignatia*, completed the cure.

I cannot allow these remarks to remain without some allusion to a very remarkable passage in an interesting paper, on the "*Special Relation of Pathology to Homœopathy*," in the 32nd Number of the *British Journal of Homœopathy*. It runs thus (p. 170,):—"We conceive it possible that cases may occur when we may take a presumed recondite symptom (it ought to be *pathological condition*) for a guide, even when destitute of the corresponding superficial symptom. A natural disease may indicate a certain morbid state of an internal organ by a certain superficial symptom; the effects of a certain medicine may indicate its power to produce a similar internal state by a different external symp-

Hosted by Google

tom. *Now, in such a case our guide would be the internal state ascertained by morbid anatomy, but not indicated by any similarity of external symptoms.* Such a case is possible, though it might be difficult to illustrate it by examples."

That such a case is not only possible but actually exists, Dr. Scott, the author of the article in question, will, on perusing the above remarks, readily allow. He was led by reasoning to the discovery of a fact which practical experience had taught to others. My next case will be a further illustration of this fact. But it is not only applicable to cases of insanity, it may likewise be extended to any disease within the pathological anatomy of which we are fully acquainted. In fact, the "superficial symptoms," or external phenomena, are only the manifestations of an internal pathological condition, whether of the fluids or of the solids of the body, which it is the object of the physician to remedy. In his selection of the medicine he must endeavour to find, in the external phenomena observed in the artificial disease produced by it, those signs, whatever they may be, which indicate the tissue upon which the medicine acts, and the mode in which that tissue is acted upon. In considering the disease to be relieved, it is sufficient to know that the same tissue is affected, and in a similar manner; by what means that knowledge is derived is a matter of little importance, provided the fundamental pathological conditions in the artificial disease induced by the drug and in the natural disease be similar. It is upon this that the whole structure of the "similia similibus" system is based, and it is the degree in which this fundamental relation is understood and applies, that will always distinguish empirical from scientific Homœopathy, the bad from the good practitioner. I have witnessed some interesting cures performed by Dr. Curie at the *Hanover Square Institution*, entirely upon this plan; cases, for instance, in which there were no symptoms (properly so called) which might serve as a guide to the homœopathist, but merely, perhaps, the *absence of a function.* To the careful observer, cases of this kind present no insurmountable difficulties in the proper selection of the remedies.

I take this opportunity of drawing the attention of the reader to this part of Dr. Scott's paper, with much pleasure, because I conceive that it requires careful study and further development. It is to the attentive consideration of such subjects that we shall owe the elucidation of much that is obscure in our conception of the fundamental principle of the doctrines of Hahnemann.

## HAHNEMANNIAN ESSAYS.—No. I.

THE writer of these papers does not presume, in giving them this title, to claim for himself the character of even an humble interpreter of the Hahnemannian philosophy, which in its vast scope and deep wisdom, and practical significance, requires the dialectic skill of Plato, the analytical genius of Aristotle, the power of inductive reasoning of Bacon, the acumen of John Hunter, and the quick apprehension and close observation of Hippocrates or Sydenham, on the part of one who could justly claim to be such an interpreter; in short, that marvellous phenomenon, a Hahnemann, would be required to interpret fully the philosophy of Hahnemann.

But if a profound veneration for that wonderful man, and a conscientious love of him, entitle one to use that illustrious and venerable name, the writer may be excused for using it as distinctive of a few discursive attempts to popularise his medical doctrine.

Of the writer, and of those like him, so far as this life is concerned, it may be said in the words of *the* Poet—

> "And so from hour to hour we ripe and ripe;
> And then from hour to hour we rot and rot;
> And thereby hangs a tale."

But in the case of true philanthropists, of genuine benefactors of our race, such as Hahnemann, there is no part of the being that is not of account. And yet

Hosted by Google

ribald writers, and poor sciolists, and unfledged witlings, audaciously bespatter with mud the august memory of Hahnemann. One calls him a quack; another calls him an impostor; a third styles him a theorist; and if the Master is so vilified, even the best and most earnest of his followers, *longo intervallo*, must of course expect more mud than arguments in any controversy with their opponents.

The physical health of the people, and their careful training, were subjects of deep import to the wise Greeks of the olden time. Health of body, mind, and spirit should be evermore the foremost consideration of the statesman who legislates for a nation. Health, then, is a subject of political importance. The civilization of England is supposed to be equal to that of any people that have ever existed on this globe; but how little even now is the health of the people considered.

"But the same advance in civilization," says an elegant and philosophical writer,* "that occasions an improvement in the animal enjoyments of man, produces a corresponding alteration in his moral and political condition. It is these latter alterations that are chiefly opposed to the wishes of the timid, and those interested or prejudiced in favour of old abuses or ancient forms. They are also looked upon with apprehension by the prudent and the wise, for it is difficult to distinguish improvement from the wanton love of change, and a false step in legislation is not easily retraced."

This passage is applicable to the Medical Reform which Hahnemann originated. The timid shrink from inquiring into it, lest they should come to believe it true; those interested or prejudiced in favour of old abuses or ancient forms, denounce this proposed reform as useless, quackish, absurd, and villainous. The wise and the prudent, in their own conceit, those who have no faith in their own school, nor in themselves, nor in any kind of therapeutics, say it is difficult to distinguish improvement from the wanton love of change, and that a false step in the system of therapeutics is not easily retraced.

The collateral sciences have been most sedulously cultivated, but teachers and lecturers on the practice of medicine will not condescend to study the writings of Hahnemann, or to consider the immense body of statistics in favour of his practice. On the contrary, they denounce, one with scorn, another with ridicule, another with indignation, and another with tears, the progress of this medical reform. The opening session of the medical school this year, presented abundant instances of this unjust aspersion and bitter denunciation.

The subject is of such vast importance, that it becomes all those who seek the development of this Hahnemannian doctrine, and its practical application to the suffering, to approach it with something like awe.

Columbus, no doubt, felt something like awe when he first saw the theretofore undiscovered land he went in quest of; the rude sailors only rejoiced that their ruder animal natures would probably there find animal enjoyments. When Hahnemann found his theretofore undiscovered land, and the discoverer obtained the key to medical practice he had been in quest of, he no doubt felt this awe. But how many, even of his medical disciples, have approached and trod on that land in the spirit, and with the thoughts of the rude sailors of Columbus!

In very truth we require to be elevated to a higher region than we have dreamt of, to unlearn and to learn anew, to feel and acknowledge that we are as yet babes, that at best we are beginning only to learn to read, before there can be a well-grounded hope that the progress of our reform is healthy. This is not said despondingly, but hopefully.

There have been and are worthy disciples of our noble Master. These have worked in their degree; but it is necessary that every disciple should work.

Above all things, care must be taken to

* Civilization. By the Hon A. H. Moreton. Saunders and Otley.

Hosted by Google

avoid all false inosculations, the overlaying of superstitious forms and ancient abuses on the foundation Hahnemann laid. There can be no union between the system of allopathy and the method of Hahnemann. This latter is true or it is not true. If you think it is not true, disprove it if you can, and away with it; if true, think of the responsibility its advocates and practitioners take on themselves.

They who honestly profess faith in any truth, will maintain it through good report and ill report; and those who know most, will be found to be those who acknowledge they yet know very little. But to hear some talk, one might think it was as easy to master the doctrine and apply successfully the practice of Hahnemann, as to suck an orange or to squeeze a sponge.

Under any and every disadvantage, the homœopathic practice obtains better results than allopathy; but this should not content us. Hahnemann's method must be earnestly studied, sedulously cultivated, and progressively developed.

Has it retrograded or advanced? This is a startling question. Let it be answered. Let us all approach the subject with reverence; and, instead of singing pæans of our victories, let us rather, like the escaped from a wreck, who hung their dripping vestments in the temple of Poseidon, be thankful for our escape from the sweltering waves we were tossed by, and seek to enjoy worthily and promote manfully the better doctrine we have undertaken to defend. While we acknowledge the ability and the worth of our allopathic brethren, while we are friendly in our demeanour to them, and courteous to them, as we should be to all men, let us defy this old superstition, let us have nothing to do with this allopathy.

Far better to educate one unadulterated mind, free of allopathic notions, in the discipleship of Hahnemann, than to win a thousand half-and-half doubting and doubtful converts from the allopathic ranks: happy those genuine converts who have learned to unlearn; but all know the difficulty of completely unlearning. An elegant scholar read Niebuhr's history three or four times before he could master it. How many of us have read Hahnemann's writings three or four times? and yet what comparison between the value of Niebuhr to a scholar, and that of Hahnemann to the student of Homœopathy?

THE

# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14TH, 1850.

THE Secretary of the London Homœopathic Hospital has sent us no account of the meeting of the Subscribers on Monday last, we are therefore obliged to give such particulars as we have gathered.

The report of the budget was very satisfactory to the meeting, which was very small, probably on account of the weather.

The Secretary then read the laws of the hospital, sixty-two in number. We suppose they were ratified by the meeting.

Dr. Neville Wood and another gentleman proposed the junction of the two hospitals, but it was not put to the vote. One of the medical gentlemen argued that there was nothing exclusive in the election of the medical officers: we give the law (47).

"The Medical Officers, according to a fundamental law of the Hospital as founded by the British Homœopathic Association, shall be fellows or members of the British Homœopathic Society, which Society admits into its body homœopathic practitioners of all countries, of good professional character and conduct, who possess a degree or a diploma from an university or licensing body, exacting from its graduates and licentiates residence during a prescribed curriculum of study, and personal examinations. The Medical Council shall have the power of recommending to the Board of Management, for the consideration of the Governors, any distinguished homœopathic practitioner

Hosted by Google

whose election to the medical staff of the Hospital might be likely to prove advantageous to the Charity, although he may not belong to the British Homœopathic Society, provided he cause himself to be enrolled a member of the Society on becoming a candidate."

Tolerably exclusive, after all: so far as we know, the British Homœopathic Society numbers about twenty members, about one-tenth of the avowed homœopathic practitioners; and this tithe assumes the right of declaring ineligible the other nine-tenths.

Of course, the upholders of the Golden Square Hospital have an undoubted right to have an hospital of their own, on their own conditions; but this determination of theirs is injurious to Homœopathy.

The fact of two hospitals prevents hundreds, perhaps thousands, from subscribing to and supporting either. The division is made a pretext for non-support of either.

The olive-branch has been extended by the authorities of the Hahnemann Hospital; it has been rejected by the authorities of the Golden Square Hospital on account of their fundamental rule; as if it were not easy to rescind that fundamental rule—which is altogether illiberal, and unworthy of the friends of Homœopathy, who have made it their watchword.

Dr. Neville Wood supposed a case in which the present Medical Society should be reduced to two persons, we may suppose it reduced to one—like Marius amid the ruins of Carthage. Is the well-being and permanence of an hospital to depend on the continuance of a mere private Society, without any abiding elements of cohesion, sanctioned by no Charter, and unsupported by numbers?

Would it not be far better that there should be one large united hospital, in which the best available talent should be engaged, without these wretched hair-splittings, which now cause disunion and failure?

If the two hospitals were united, there would be ample funds for a large and most beneficial work: as it is, funds may be wanting to either or both; and if either or both should fail from want of funds, the failure would be "a heavy blow and great discouragement" to Homœopathy.

And, after all, the disputes are so absurd, as to remind us of Swift's lines on two non-agreeing fiddlers—

> "How strange such difference there should be
> 'Twixt Tweedledum and Tweedledee!"

There is a strong will, however, at work; and we can only hope that will may take the direction of common sense, and common justice, and common humanity. No one, who has power and influence, has a right "to give up to party what was meant for mankind."

We shall see how the Golden Square Hospital gets on: if it flourishes and is useful, none will rejoice more than ourselves, but we regret that the authorities of that hospital are not for the union and incorporation of the two hospitals.

There is no help for it at present, except in the good sense of the homœopathic public. Ninety-nine persons out of a hundred would readily admit the superiority of the Constitution of the Hahnemann Hospital: with the inferiority of that of the other hospital we should not trouble ourselves, but for the fact, already adverted to, that this seeming division prevents many friends of Homœopathy from supporting either hospital.

The arbitrement is now with the public—let them decide; and may Homœopathy flourish, whatever be the divisions and strife of its professed advocates!

---

## CLINICAL REMARKS.

(*Continued from p.* 260.)

North London Homœopathic Establishment, 10, Chadwell-street.

### Case XX.

Jan. 2nd, 1843. Robert Mondey, aged six and a half, brown eyes, dark hair, sallow complexion, of melancholic temperament, was brought to my establishment; his mother said her husband died young,

Hosted by Google

of consumption; that his child was of weakly build; that he had measles, whooping-cough, and three years ago a luxation of the left leg, for which he was leeched, cupped, and had some purgatives; that his present disorder was extreme debility, daily increasing, and the enlargement of the submaxillary and the axillary glands; that he had no appetite; was very feverish; thirsty; constipated; and restless at night; that his lively and mild disposition changed into irritable, peevish, morose, and stubborn; that she brought him to me anxious only to leave no means untried; but she as well as her friends considered the case beyond recovery, the seventh year being a critical period; and that her medical friend, of great experience, assured her that there was not a shadow of hope.* He was atrophied; the glands were swollen; his tongue was flabby, covered with yellow fur, red edges, denoting chronic mucous *dyspepsia;* his skin was dry, arid; hair falling off; eyes sunk; his pulse low and slow.

*Prescription.—Cal. Carb.*, four globules of the 30th dilution, in four ounces of water; one eighth part every morning.

24th, six o'clock, p.m. He had only taken five doses of *Cal.*, when suddenly he was seized with fever and sickness, which was attributed partly to the cold and partly to his hearty dinner, which consisted of an apple pudding. Suspecting that the suet in the pudding, which no healthy stomach ever can digest well, was the cause of the sudden attack, I prescribed *Puls.*, six globules of the 12th dilution, in water; a few minutes after taking *Puls.*, he vomited up the undigested pudding, was cool, and slept soundly till half-past nine p.m.; he was awake till eleven, and the remainder of the night was restless, with synonchus, nausea; pulse 100.

25th. Ten o'clock a.m.

*Prescription.—Acon. Nap.*, six globules of the 24th dilution, in four ounces of water; one eighth part every two hours.

* See her letter on Homœopathy, in the "Vegetarian Advocate," vol. ii. p. 128.

At four p.m., very high fever; pulse 120.

*Prescription.—Bell.*, six globules of the 30th dilution, dissolved as the *Aconite*, and to be given alternately.

26th, nine a.m. The pulse 90; he slept till three a.m., then awoke and took *Acon.;* then slept again till seven; took *Bell.*, was rather restless; took *Acon.* at eight, and felt better on the whole.

Continue medicines, if symptoms return.

At three p.m. he was worse; at ten, all the symptoms subsided, but sickness.

*Prescription.—Puls.*, four globules of the 6th dilution, in water.

27th. He slept last night only from eleven till half-past twelve a.m., then awoke delirious, jumped from his bed, and said he was quite well; he was trembling; his head burning hot. He took *Bell.;* was restless; and at a quarter to four a.m. perspired in the extremities; complained of pain in the epigastrium; since then he improved, but felt giddy on getting up.

*Prescription.—Merc. Sol.*, six globules of the 12th dilution, in one ounce of water; one half twice a day.

28th. There was much improvement, notwithstanding the rather restless night, and heavy pain in the forehead, as if it would burst asunder.

*Prescription.—Bry.*, two globules of the 12th dilution, in water, at six p.m.

Feb. 1st. Head better, but constipation.

*Prescription.—Nux Vom.*, two globules of the 30th dilution, at bedtime.

4th. As his temporary disorder had ceased, I prescribed for his glandular affection, *Sil.*, six globules of the 30th dilution; one dose every week.

On the 6th of May he met with an accident, dislocated the left leg; was unable to move, or stand upon it; there was, besides, dry cough; pain in the chest; pulse 120.

*Prescription.—Acon. Nap.*, two globules of the 6th dilution, in water, immediately; *Rhus Tox.*, two globules of the 6th dilution, in four doses; one dose in water, morning and night, and recumbent position.

10th. The swelling of the glands re-

Hosted by Google

moved; and the boy seemed improving in every respect, till

Sept. 21st, ten p.m. When he was reported to be in a high fever and *delirious*, with starts, singing. I found his skin dry, parched; pulse 160, full, soft; head burning hot.

*Prescription.—Acon. Nap.*, six globules of the 6th dilution, in three ounces of water; a sixth part every half hour; and when the fever ceases, *Nux Vom.*, two globules of the 12th dilution, dry.

22nd. After the first dose of *Acon.*, he was quite composed and cool; slept till eleven a.m., when he got *Nux Vom.*; an evacuation at two p.m.

*Prescription.*—Repeat *Acon.*, if necessary, and give *Chin.*, six globules of the 24th dilution, in four doses; one dose morning and night.

24th. His symptoms were, heat with much cold or perspiration returning daily at two p.m.; anorexia; constipation; thirst; pulse 120, thin, thready; tongue white-coated.

*Prescription.—Sulph.*, two globules of the 30th dilution, in one dose, next morning.

The same type of fever remained till the 28th, and was attended with pale face, palpitation, asthma, bulimy; for this he had *Cal. Carb.*, six globules of the 12th dilution, dry, on the tongue, after every remission; on the 28th the type changed; the fever appeared at eleven a.m. and seven p.m., attended with perspiration.

*Prescription.—China. Off.*, four globules of the 12th dilution, one such dose after every fit.

On the 30th the fever appeared only at eight o'clock, a.m., very slightly.

*Prescription.—Cal. Carb.*, four globules of the 6th dilution; and *Sulph.*, four globules of the 6th dilution; one such dose alternately after each fit.

Oct. 2nd. The fit appeared immediately after breakfast, and lasted some time; but he had canine appetite; picked continually his nose; was drowsy in the afternoon, and much perspiring.

*Prescription.—Cin.*, six globules of the 12th dilution, in six ounces of water; a twelfth part every six hours.

3rd. There was a voiding of ascarides, with bloody evacuations; but he felt and appeared better.

*Prescription.*—Repeat *Cin.; Mer. Cor.*, six globules of the 12th dilution, in six ounces of water, to be given alternately with *Cin.*, every six hours.

Under the action of these medicines he mended daily; but on the 20th there were gastric disorders, for which *Puls.* 12, to be taken at night; and followed, on the mornings of the 21st and 24th, by *Cal. Carb.*, six globules of the 30th dilution.

Nov. 17th. There was an enlargement of the mesenteric glands, and pain when touched.

*Prescription.—Aloes*, ten globules of the 12th dilution; and *Sassap.*, ten globules of the 12th dllution, each in four ounces of water; one eighth part alternately; *Aloes*, morning; *Sassap.*, night.

Dec. 15th. Altogether better; but complained of the pains in the bones of the thorax.

*Prescription.—Lycop.*, two globules of the 30th dilution, next morning.

I attended this patient again occasionally for slight disorders; but he had grown fine and strong, remaining on the whole quite well; being, I believe, now fifteen years old.

*(To be continued.)*

## Correspondence.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

Sir,—Dr. Guinness hopes to be able to send cases occasionally to the *Homœopathic Times*, and trusts the Editor will oblige him by giving them a place in his useful journal.

Exeter, Nov. 26, 1850.

### ERYSIPELAS OF HEAD AND FACE.

Nov. 21, 1850, I was called to visit Mrs. M—, aged fifty. On the 19th had a rigor, and next day erysipelas appeared; on this

Hosted by Google

day her left cheek was greatly swollen; eyes nearly closed; left ear much swollen, and the erysipelas had spread all over the scalp and forehead. She could not answer questions correctly; she said she had forgotten everything, and could not say how long she had been ill; she mistook the hours in the day, thinking the evening was morning; this I have often remarked in erysipelas; she complained of great prostration of strength; pulse about 100; some diarrhœa; had a restless night.

℞ Tinct. Bellad. 1, gtt. iii.
,, Bellad. 3, gtt. iii.
Aquæ ℥ x., ii.

One ounce to be taken alternately every hour, for the first three doses; after that, every second hour.

22nd. The erysipelas has left the ear completely, and the cheek is much less swollen and painful; eyes much more open; feels much better; still weak; pulse 80. Ordered beef-tea, *Tinct. Bellad.* 3, as before, but to be taken every third hour.

23rd. Very much better; erysipelas is nearly gone; still diarrhœa and tenesmus. Beef-tea, *Tinct. Arsen.* 3, and *Tinct. Bellad.*, 3, alternately, every second hour.

24th. Improving; to have a mutton chop; and repeat the medicine.

25th. Sitting in her parlour, and, with the exception of debility, is quite well; to take the medicine at intervals of six hours.

Thus in four days this acute disease, which frequently proves so obstinate in the hands of allopathic physicians, and so frequently terminates fatally, was most satisfactorily cured.

In connection with this case, I would wish your readers to refer to a letter I wrote to Dr. Drysdale in the year 1846; it is published in the fourth vol. of the *British Journal of Homœopathy*, page 348, or should the Editor of the *Homœopathic Times* think it of sufficient interest, perhaps he would oblige me by copying it into the *Homœopathic Times*; it strongly shows the superiority of the homœopathic treatment, as the case was under the care of Dr. Stokes, of Dublin, with myself, and though treated in the most skilful allopathic manner by that eminent physician, still the disease continued and the patient was nearly exhausted, until I adopted the homœopathic treatment.

This case is reported thus:—

"About three months ago I was called to visit Mrs. M—, an elderly lady. The following symptoms were observed: stupor, (which came on after a rigor;) deafness; when left alone falls off immediately into a heavy sleep, with snoring and hurried respiration and muttering; but when spoken to very loudly, answers questions pretty well, but her voice is thick, and she mistakes the day for the night; there is a patch of erysipelas on the right cheek, near the ear; skin hot; pulse over 100; weak; is thirsty; tongue dry and brownish; she had been in church the day before, but felt ill, and nearly fainted. She has now great prostration of strength, and she and her friends wished that she should be treated allopathically. The same day I had the valuable assistance of one of our first physicians, a man for whose advice and opinion I have the greatest respect; we decided on giving small doses of *Pil. Hydrarg.*, alternated every third hour with a dose of effervescing *Bark*, and also claret and water. The disease spread rapidly to the right ear; the eyes, in a day or two, were completely closed, and it spread to the opposite ear and back of the neck, etc.; flour at first, and, afterwards, lime-water and oil, were applied with a feather; he disapproved of the plan of smearing the parts with mercurial ointment and oil, so highly spoken of by some allopathic doctors, particularly the French; she remained in a critical state for nearly a week, when the disease gradually subsided; but, after remaining pretty well for two or three days, (not having been able at all to leave her bed,) the erysipelas again partially returned; it was treated in like manner, and at the end of four or five days it again subsided, but never left her. In two or three days afterwards it again returned, and with more alarming symptoms; great prostration of strength, and the pulse very weak; instead of *Bark* we gave, every third hour, some *Carbonate of Ammonia* and more wine; the physician in attendance with myself, now stated to her friends that she was in a very alarming state, and that we entertained serious doubts as to her recovery; however, after some days, she again got better, but the erysipelas never completely left her face, and she

Hosted by Google

had a large patch of it on her right elbow; she also complained of great weakness, though getting wine, broth, and *Ammonia;* and was unable to leave her bed, when she was attacked with rigor, and her eyes were again completely closed, her face enormously swollen, and also her ears, forehead, etc.; her friends wished again to have a consultation, but she preferred that I should treat her alone; left to myself, and finding her disease so obstinate, I determined on giving her *Belladonna*, and, as she had objected to Homœopathy, I ordered her pills containing the one-twelfth of a grain of the *Extract of Belladonna*, three times daily. Next morning she stated that she had not felt so well since her attack, and that 'whatever these pills were, for the first time her erysipelas seemed to be going off most quickly.' The nurse made the same remark; in fact, she was wonderfully improved, and seemed much stronger. I *then* told her that I had ordered her the medicine which we use in Homœopathy for erysipelas; she said she would no longer object to homœopathic treatment. She recovered rapidly, was able soon to be out driving and walking, and remained well until last Sunday week, the 12th of April, a period of six or seven weeks. On that morning I was again sent for; I found her shivering, her left eye completely closed, and her left cheek much swollen; the erysipelas had extended to the right eye and forehead, but not to the ears; pulse 105, weak; tongue foul; voice thick; stupor; respiration quick; skin hot. She answered questions when spoken loudly to, but immediately after relapsed into a heavy sleep. She had passed a very restless night, and complained of much weakness; in short, she was precisely affected as in her first attack; she herself asked to be treated homœopathically. I ordered *Aconite*, 3, and *Belladonna*, 3, alternately, every second hour. She passed a quiet night. Next morning, erysipelas of left eye and cheek less; right eye and cheek still much swollen; pulse 80; no stupor; felt stronger; took only gruel and whey; (no claret.) Ordered to omit *Aconite*, and gave *Belladonna*, 3, every third hour. Next morning, third day, my patient's eyes were quite open; she was reading the newspaper; erysipelas had not extended to the ears, and she wished to get up, she said she felt so strong; the fourth day she was able to be in the drawing-room, and had beef-tea. I need scarcely add how much pleased she was to find her disease so rapidly cured. In the *Dublin Medical Press*, April 8, 1846, there is a paper by a Mr. Sunter, on erysipelas. He gives the following case:—'A man, aged twenty-six, had erysipelas on right side of face and nose; right eye closed; intelligence perfect; (in this respect symptoms were better than in my case;) pulse 120, small; slept badly;' in short, the symptoms very much resembled my case. The treatment was, first, *Ipecacuanha*, one scruple; *Tartar Emetic*, one grain; this to be taken at once, and ten grains of *Extract of Colocynth* at night—this was a good strong dose to begin with; notwithstanding the face became more swollen, and the erysipelas spread to the left side; he got *Calomel* and *Jalap*, two large doses; then purgative mixture, four drachms, *Tartar Emetic* half a grain, in one dose; and afterwards *Tartar Emetic*, two grains, distilled water eight ounces; half an ounce every four hours. You will agree with me that this was dosing him pretty well with *Tartar Emetic*. Report after this, pulse 100, weaker; 'says he is very sick;' vomited after each dose; all this did not prevent this dosing doctor to continue his *Tartar Emetic*, adding *Aqua Ammoniæ Acetatis*, and giving him one ounce sextis horis; still erysipelas spread over the forehead and on each side of his head, and, the report goes on, 'has fluid rhubarb-coloured stools;' answers coherently; says he will die. The doctor thought he had now given him enough of *Tartar Emetic*, and he changed his treatment to bark, sago, and beef-tea, but I think rather too late, as his pulse, notwithstanding bark, beef-tea, etc., was 168, *vanishing* on pressure. A blister then to abdomen, and another to inner side of right leg; to be purged; wine, eight ounces; next day, comatose; sinking; wine, sixteen ounces; *Camphor Mixture*, *Carbonate Ammonia*, *Spirit. Ammoniæ Aromat. Liq. Æther.* M. An ounce every four hours. A blister between shoulders; more wine was ordered; several more blisters; mustard boots; brandy; and to be purged again; and, to complete this scene of drugging and torturing, *Croton Oil* and *Spirits of Turpentine* ordered to be rubbed over his heart. I need scarcely say the poor man died on the fourteenth day of the treatment; and, what makes the case more remarkable, the doctor adds, 'on the eleventh day *he was sensible*, and then there was apparently nothing but *debility* to contend with, *yet* he died on the fourteenth, an occurrence I certainly did not expect.' Can there be a doubt of the cause of his death?"

Hosted by Google

CASE OF ST. VITUS'S DANCE.

As I do not remember to have seen published in the periodicals any remarkable case of this disease, and as it is one which baffles in general allopathic treatment, I send the following, which I hope may interest the readers of the *Homœopathic Times*.

Jane Butland, aged eleven, had been for a long time under allopathic treatment without benefit. She came under my care on the 16th of August, 1850. She was lying on a mattress, uuable either to sit or stand, and could not rise up; her arms and legs were in *continual motion*, and head rolling about; she had nearly lost the power of speech; pupils dilated much; her eyes rolled about, and when spoken to, the convulsive movements of the limbs were much increased, which were distressing to look at; at night, at times she screamed violently, and occasionally she had epileptic fits; she was much emaciated, and was in this state for some months.

℞ Tinct. Bellad. 6, gtt. iv.
Aquæ, ℥ii. M.

Dose. A teaspoonful every third hour.

20th. About two hours after taking *Bellad.*, she became much more composed, and felt better; did not throw about her arms so violently, and slept much better; screamed only once. *Bellad.* 12, three times daily.

23rd. Speech improving; less tossing of the limbs. *Bellad.* 30, three times daily.

27th. No more screaming. Repeat *Bellad.* 30.

Sept. 6th. Was attacked with pain in head, and was much flushed. *Bellad.* 3.

9th. This gave much relief. *Bellad.* 6.

10th. Had a slight epileptic fit. *Calcar.* 12, morning and evening.

17th. St. Vitus's dance much better. *Calcar.* 30, night and morning.

20th. Repeat. This was continued to Oct. 8th, when she got *Sulph.* 30.

On the 25th of October, she walked to the Dispensary, a distance of about a mile, looking quite well and fat, having been little more than two months under treatment.

INFLAMMATION OF LIVER AND BRONCHITIS.

Mr. S—, aged thirty-five, has had cough more or less for five years past; about a fortnight previous to my seeing him (which was on the 19th of September, 1850) he caught cold, and on this day had much pain in the right side, with hacking cough and difficulty in expectorating; the pain is just below the margin of the ribs; it is darting, and there is much tenderness on pressure below the ribs, also fulness and hardness; he had not slept for several nights, and said that he thought he could not exist, if he had such another bad night; he is much emaciated, so weak, that he can scarcely stand, and has no appetite; perspiration at night; mucous râles through both lungs; pulse 120, small, weak; stools dark colour.

℞ T. Bryon 2, gtt. iv.
Aquæ, ℥ii. M.
℞ Merc. Sol. 2, gr. i.
Aquæ, ℥ii. M.

A teaspoonful alternately every second hour; and Hyos. 3, at night.

21st. Had passed two very good nights; "last night slept the whole night;" cough and expectoration much less; appetite much better; pulse 108, stronger. Repeat *Bry.* and *Merc.* every third hour.

28th. Continued to sleep well; he had not taken any *Hyos.* for some nights; darting pain had vanished; cough much better; can walk much better; no night-perspirations; pulse 100; good appetite. *Sulph.* 30, dry; two powders, one every second morning; and *Tinct. China* 3, a dose at twelve and at night.

Oct. 2nd. Improving in every respect. Continue.

5th. Pulse 96; caught some cold, and cough more. *Bryon.* 6, and afterwards *Phosph.* 6. I sent him to Dawlish about this time for a change, for a week. On his return he met his late medical attendant, who was astonished at his good looks, and said he thought the cod-liver oil he had ordered had been of much use. My pa-

Hosted by Google

tient politely replied, that it was not the oil, as, finding he was getting worse, he put himself under homœopathic treatment. Old Dr. B— replied, "Well, whatever Dr. G— has given you, you are certainly wonderfully well." I saw him yesterday in church; he attends daily to his business, and says he feels quite well.

---

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—If you think the accompanying case of corneitis worthy of a place in your journal, it is at your service.

It illustrates the value of homœopathic treatment in eye disease, and further, the cure by a *single* remedy. It does not pretend to any novelty.

I am, Sir, yours very respectfully,

JOHN MOORE.

Great George Street, Liverpool,
Nov. 26th, 1850.

---

## CASE OF CORNEITIS.

J. C—, aged twenty-four, a baker, of nervous temperament and strumous diathesis, called on me on the 27th of September, suffering from inflammation of the right eye.

He stated that he had been under the care of an eminent oculist for seven weeks, but not improving in vision, he felt desirous of trying Homœopathy. When he first consulted the oculist, his vision was not so bad as at present. *His* treatment made him worse, conducting him, as he expressed it, "from dimness to darkness."

The prescriptions, which he spontaneously presented for inspection, showed that the allopathic treatment consisted of *Corrosive Sublimate* internally, which had been carried to the extent of producing gentle salivation. The external appliances consisted of *Tincture of Belladonna* and *Zinc Lotions.*

His present state is the following:—

Right cornea covered with thick haze, and quite opaque, excepting at the inner margin, at which a few rays of light only can pass through, enabling him dimly to discern objects; the whole eye is red, and he is obliged to keep it covered constantly. His general health has suffered considerably from the mercurial treatment he has undergone.

Conceiving that the first object to be aimed at, was that of neutralizing to some extent the injurious influence of the *Mercury,* I prescribed *Tincture of Sulphur,* one drop three times a day, for three days. At the end of this time,

Sept. 30th, I commenced the specific treatment, by prescribing *Euphrasia* 3, one drop three times a day.

Oct. 4th. Decided improvement began to be visible. He could see better, and was delighted to experience the change. Continue the medicine.

Oct. 8. Opacity much less; thought it due time to change the dilution for a higher, so ordered *Euphrasia* 6.

Oct. 15th. Does not seem to have made much progress during the last few days, which I attribute to the change of dilution; ordered therefore *Euphrasia* 2.

20th. Much better; *Euphrasia* 3.

29th. Eye looks *quite as clear* at a little distance as the other eye, but does not see distant objects quite so well.

Nov. 6th. Can see and read with the affected eye minute labelling on the sign-boards on the opposite side of a wide street. To take a dose of *Eurphrasia* 3, once or twice a day for a few days.—*Cured.*

*Remarks.*—The rapidity of the cure under the use of the specific, and the superior efficacy of the lower dilution, are the points most worthy of note.

---

ERRATA.—No. 71, page 262, 2nd col., 22nd and 23rd lines from bottom, read as follows:—"but its employment was more especially indicated here, on referring to the cause of the affection," etc.

LONDON: Printed by THOMAS HARRILD, of Albany Cottage, Sydenham, in the County of Kent, at his Printing Office, 1, and 1½, Dudley Court, in the Parish of St. Olave, Silver Street, in the City of London; and Published by HENRY RENSHAW, at the Office, 356, Strand, in the County of Middlesex.—*Saturday, December 14th,* 1850.

Hosted by Google

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.
Review of British and Foreign Medical Science and Literature.

"RESPICE, ASPICE, PROSPICE."—St. Bernard.

No. 73. Vol. II. ] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1850. [Unstamped 3d. Stamped 4d.

## Communications.

### ALLOPATHIC AND HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT OF EVOLUTIONARY DISEASES.

By Dr. Rosenstein.

Variola—Smallpox.

The treatment of evolutionary maladies, according to allopathic principles, is the same as others.

A modern medical author copies the words of Cotugno: *Morborum curatio ita fere instituenda est in variolis uti instituerentur si variolæ non adessent.* This is a gross mistake. An antiphlogistic treatment does less harm in other inflammatory maladies than in evolutionary diseases. I have often seen, after the application of leeches in scarlet fever, the eruption disappear, and the disease prove fatal. I have often seen death follow when bleeding was practised in the first stage of smallpox, when the practitioner thought it to be the main remedy to subdue inflammations.

The *vis medicatrix naturæ* is usually held up as the guide in the great obscurity of allopathic practice. Watch! do nothing! is the great Hippocratic lesson. Mankind would have been better off, had degenerated allopathy observed that lesson. It is certainly better to remain passive, if active means are pointed out as injurious.

Allopathy has also established a *therapia reconvalescentium* after severe acute cases, when the patient has been exhausted by bleeding, blistering, purging, etc.; wine and tonics are prescribed to reanimate the weak state of the body. However little benefit is to be derived from the use of the so-called tonics, much mischief may be done by those incendiary means, in rekindling the extinguished flame.

The acute malady is generally but partially subdued by the lancet aud the use of tonics; stimulantia bring it often back to its former state.

Before I speak of the treatmeut of smallpox, I will make a few remarks on vaccination.

Nobody doubts at present its utility, although formerly much derided and abused. Professor Hecker* beautifully observes: "The smallpox had ravaged Europe for twelve hundred years, had diminished the checks which mortality puts on the progress of civilization, and thus gives to the life and manners of the nations of this part of the world a new direction, the result of which we cannot foretell." We agree that vaccination has diminished mortality, but it has been the means of spreading psoric affections.

We often see healthy children becoming sickly after vaccination. When Homœopathy will be the general practice, vaccination will prove more beneficial to mankind.

Since the discovery of vaccination the smallpox is of rarer occurrence; however many children, and often also grown persons, take the disease through neglect of vaccination, or want of susceptibility in absorbing the vaccine virus.

The milder form of smallpox needs no medical treatment, but the disease assumes often a serious character, being inflammatory gastric, nervous, putrid, etc., in which case prompt means must be used to prevent a fatal issue.

The standard French authors recommend leeches at the pit of the stomach in the first stage of the disease, *stadium febrile.*

* The Epidemics of the Middle Ages, translated from the German by Dr. Babington.



Hosted by Google

Roche and Sanson* observe: "We have said that the symptoms which precede the eruption are those of inflammation of the digestive organs, and leeches should forthwith be applied to the epigastrium, with emollient cataplasms, and a strict regimen (*diète absolue*), a starvation system, followed, and the use of acidulated drinks. When the eruption is fully developed, the symptoms of gastro-intestinal phlegmasy generally disappear. We must then limit ourselves to the use of beverages only, which may even be administered warm, if no trace of gastric irritation remains, the patient be permitted to use weak broths (*bouillons legers*); but if the pustules are very numerous, it is wiser to continue the same kind of diet, because the intensity of inflammation of the skin will infallibly reanimate that of the digestive organs, which will be hastened and rendered more violent by the use of alimentary substances. But if the gastro-enterite persists, its intensity preventing an easy piercing through of the eruption, general or local bleeding should be employed, together with lukewarm baths, and emollient cataplasms over the feet and hands. As soon as the eruption is complete, and not very abundant, nothing is to be done but direct the regimen of the patient, preserving him from cold, without smothering him with too much covering (as was formerly the case).

"If the pustules are very numerous, the face enormously swelled, it becomes the seat of more or less violent erysipelas, which may produce inflammation of the brain, of the whole cutaneous tissue, and, reacting upon the digestive tube, cause a violent phlegmasy. The medical treatment is still the same, combating the inflammation, as if the pustules did not exist. The eruption often disappears, which may be attributed to a recrudescency of the visceral phlegmasy, in which case blisters and mustard plasters may be used with advantage.

"The eruption being pale, livid, the patient weak and exhausted, and the symptoms of the visceral phlegmasy less prominent; the following remedies will answer our purpose: a decoction of *Bark*, warm wine, and *Camphor*.

"Finally, acids styptics, and astringents should be prescribed when the smallpox has a putrid character. *Saffron* has been recommended against painful constriction of the throat, which often accompanies the smallpox."

* Pathologie Medico-Chirurgicale, vol. i., p. 162.

The eminent medical authors Professors Bretonneau, Velpeau, and Serres have proposed to destroy the smallpox, in cauterizing the pustules with *Nitrate of Silver* on the second day of the eruption. This cauterization has been employed by themselves and by others, but generally with very little success. Professor Serres has cauterized all the pustules in mass with a solution of *Nitrate of Silver*, but the operation proved abortive, which had in medicine many such propositions, but generally of little practical utility. It reminds us of the doctrine of signatures, when some fancied resemblance in form of certain plants was an indication for its use in diseases. Perhaps a few examples, whose organs had a similar form, may be cited, in order to show how little medical men have striven to give their art a more scientific foundation.

The eagle-stone, *lapis ætites*, which was supposed to be found in the nests of this bird, but which, in fact, is nothing more than a variety of iron ore, was said to prevent abortion, if tied to the arm, and to accelerate parturition, if affixed to the thigh. This conceit arose from the noise that seemed to arise from the centre of the stone when it was shaken. "*Aetites lapis agitatus sonitum adit vetat ex altero lapide prægnans.*"

From this absurd hypothesis sprung the doctrine, and the very names of plants were supposed to indicate their specific qualities. For instance, the *heliotropium*, bloodstone, from its being marked with red specks, was employed to stop hæmorhage; and is to this day resorted to in some countries, even in England, to stop a bleeding of the nose.

The celebrated Bayle used to apply to

Hosted by Google

his wrists, for the same purpose, the moss that grew from a human skull.

Nettle-tea was prescribed for the eruption called nettle-rash.

The *Semecarpus anacardium*, bearing the form of a heart, was recommended in the disease of that organ.

The *Cassavium occidentale*, resembling the formation of a kidney, was prescribed in renal complaints.

The *Sticta pulmonaria*, from its cellular structure, was esteemed a valuable substance in morbid affections of the lungs. Deductions still more absurd, if possible, were recorded. Thus, *Saxifraga*, and other plants that grow in rocky places, imbedded as it were in calcareous beds, were advised to dissolve the stone.

Among the various influences and indications that were attributed to colours, black was especially considered as a mark of melancholy.

Baptista Porta observes, if a black spot be over the spleen, or on the nails, it signifies much care, grief, contention, and melancholy. Cardan assures us, that a little before his son's death, he had a black spot, which appeared on one of his nails, and dilated itself as he approached his end. John de Gaddesden, mentioned by Chaucer, ordered the son of Edward I., when labouring under the smallpox, to be wrapped up in scarlet, etc.

We resume our subject.

Professor Schönlein, the well-known representant of German allopathy, recommends the following treatment.

*Ind. morb.*—This differs according to the stage and nature of the concomitant fever.

In the simple mild form of smallpox, a mere dietetic treatment is suffieient, such as the use of vegetables, residence in an even, but not too warm temperature, from 15° to 16° R., acidulated drinks etc.

The intestinal canal needs particular attention. When the secretions are too sluggish, a decoction of *fructus tamarindorum*, with *Magnesia sulphurica* and *Cremor tartari*, should be used. If the fever indicates an inflammatory character, bloodletting should be instituted, and leeches should be applied to the head, in case of arachnitis. Internally, neutral salts *Nitrum*, with *Magnesia sulphurica*.

We begin the treatment with an emetic, in gastric complications, besides the use of a decoction of tamarinds, with neutral salts. If the disease bears a nervous character, in which case the exanthema appears but partially, *Ammonium aceticum*, *Camphor*, frictions with vinegar and spirit, and *Serpilli* will be serviceable.

Variolæ putridæ demand the use of *China*, *Calmus Radix. Caryophyllata*, etc. Hæmorrhages should be checked by the use of acids, etc.

This kind of treatment is about the same in all other countries.

There is some difference between the French and German practice. The first thinks the intestinal canal the focus of all evil, and, according to the theory of irritation of Broussais, leech in most cases, using scarcely an emetic or purgative for fear of the gastro-enterite.

In inflammation of the lungs only they bleed excessively, particularly Bouillaud, who takes the blood by quarts, *coup sur coup*.

In other respects the French physicians are very careful practitioners, prescribing scarcely any active medicine, for which reason they are blamed by English and German practitioners.

We followers of Hahnemann consider the use of bleeding, blistering, leeching, purging, etc., highly injurious. It retards the progress of cure, and shortens the lives of thousands. The homœopathist differs widely in his treatment from the allopathist. *Aconit.*, *Phosphor.*, *Bryonia*, *Sulph.* are substituted for the lancet, etc. *Aconit.* is an excellent anti-phlogistic. Although Dr. Edwin Lee* observes, that "the remedy was tried in febrile diseases, without any effect." The question is how,

* Observations on the Principal Medical Institutions and Practice of France, Italy, and Germany, with an Appendix on Animal Magnetism and Homœopathy.

Hosted by Google

when, and where? Perhaps trials like those of Professor Andral. Why is *Aconit.* recommended in febrile diseases by distinguished allopathic authors, among others by Professors Miller and Mather? In nevous excitement, a dose of *Belladonna* will give the patient more relief than half a dozen or a dozen leeches. In gastric complications, *Pulsatilla, Ipecacuan., Antimonium crudum, Arnica, Bryonia, Nux,* etc., will produce a more prompt effect than emetics and purgatives. The so-called febris suppuratoria will be greatly mitigated by a dose of *Mercurius*, which will require repetition after two or three hours, also *Acidum Nitri., Hepar Sulphuris,* and *Tartarus Emeticus* deserve our consideration in this stage of the disease.

Smallpox with a putrid character, in which allopathic remedies, according to my experience, do not produce the slightest effect, will more frequently be cured by homœopathic remedies, as *Acidum Muriaticum, Rhus Toxicod., Arsenic.*, etc.

---

## HAHNEMANNIAN ESSAYS.—No. II.

"If I did not know for what object I exist upon earth,—to make myself as good as possible, and to improve things and men around me to the best of my ability,—I should have to consider myself deficient in worldly wisdom, for promulgating, before my death, an art whose sole possessor I was, and which being kept secret, might have become a source of permanently increasing profit to me.

"In communicating these great discoveries to the public, I cannot help entertaining doubts as to the goodwill of my contemporaries to appreciate the justness of my doctrines. Will they be practised with care, and yield to suffering humanity the benefit which must necessarily be derived from their conscientious application; or will my contemporaries, intimidated by the unheard-of newness of my discoveries, prefer leaving them unexamined, unimitated, and therefore suffer them to remain useless?

"I have no reason to expect that these communications will fare better than my previous publications on general Homœopathy. The power of small and highly-diluted doses was doubted; their greater fitness for effecting a homœopathic cure, and the higher development of their dynamic actions, were overlooked; and despite of the warning trials which enabled me to recommend small doses as the most appropriate for the cure of disease, my faithful assurances and reasonings were disdained, and medical men continued for years to jeopardize the lives of their patients by large doses, and were therefore deprived of the opportunity of witnessing the happy results of the homœopathic treatment, as was indeed my own case before I adopted the rule of administering small doses.

"What would they have risked if they had first followed my indications and had employed small doses? The worst which could have befallen them, was that these doses would be of no avail. It was impossible that they should do any harm. But instead of exhibiting small doses, they employed, from a want of sense, and of their own accord, large doses for homœopathic use, thus exposing the lives of their patients and arriving at truth by that circuitous route which I had travelled upon before them with hesitation, but the end of which I had just reached with success. Nevertheless, after having done much mischief, and having squandered the best period of their lives, they were obliged, when they were really desirous of curing disease, to resort to the only true method which I had demonstrated to them a long while ago.

"May they act more discreetly in regard to the discovery which I promulgate in this volume!

"And suppose they do not act so,—in that case a more conscientious and more intelligent posterity will have the advantage, by faithfully and correctly applying the principles developed in these pages, of freeing humanity from the innumerable sufferings which nameless chronic diseases have heaped upon the poor patients from

Hosted by Google

time immemorial, and thus conferring upon them a blessing which the previously-taught doctrines of Homœopathy had not been able to realize."

Such was Hahnemann's preface to the first edition (1828) of his treatise on chronic diseases.

Like Lord Bacon, he looked beyond his own time to posterity for a right appreciation of his doctrine and practice. A century hence his golden words will be more valued than they are now; like most deep authors, he requires to be studied to be understood, to be inwardly learned before there can be a wholesome digestion of his philosophy.

Already numerous medicines have been added to the pharmacopœia of the homœopathists, since the decease of their master; but the number of earnest students bears no proportion to that of the whole body of practitioners. Is the present generation the posterity capable of appreciating Hahnemann?

The person that puts the question is so conscious of his own short-comings and manifold deficiencies, that he should rejoice to think he alone of the English practitioners was so ignorant of the mind of Hahnemann, as he confesses himself to be. It is, therefore, with a becoming modesty that he urges his brethren, especially those who are now commencing the study of Homœopathy, to study Hahnemann deeply, and to endeavour to see, for at least a year, the practice of some good practitioner, before they themselves rush into practice, without the right knowledge of their tools. Medicine is at all times an anxious profession: to the homœopathist it must be so, in an especial degree; forasmuch as the practitioner has, in the first instance, his inexperience against him, and if he has been previously an allopathic practitioner, as most of us have been, he has his allopathic notions perpetually intruding themselves to perplex or to baffle him; and again, his failures are attributed to Homœopathy instead of to himself.

If this is not done, this strange thing may come about, that the best practitioners of Homœopathy may not be found among its medical professors; the non-medical will read Hahnemann,* will think and act for themselves; and many a man and many a woman, at thirty, will be their own doctors, according to the adage, "a man is a fool or is his own doctor at thirty."

The pæans of successful cures have rung far and wide; like the exploits of heroes the Theban poet commemorated, they have been chanted more than enough in the different scenes of their accomplishment. But the chief triumph of Homœopathy is shown, not by the number of cures, but by the fact that patients are now allowed to die under this treatment. Alas! for the weakness of our human nature, that we should be afraid of the shadows cast from the other world, that we should shrink from recording the deaths of our patients as well as our victories over disease. It may be that published cases of unsuccessful treatment would be more useful to the student than those of happy issue.

Let us of England believe we are a portion of the posterity Hahnemann appealed to in the preface we have transcribed; let us strive to act up to our high vocation.

Let us hear his warning voice, digest his precepts, and obey the lawgiver we profess to venerate.

Let us act together; let the divisions and the strife, that have discredited us, cease altogether. There is an opinion abroad, from these divisions, that there are different schools of Homœopathy among us, whereas our law is one, and if we were rightly instructed, each of us, our practice would be one. When Hahnemann wrote this preface, he was seventy-three years old; he continued to be a learner to the last—a learner inquiring into nature with child-like simplicity, and with youthful ardour, though with the intellect of a Titan.

* Nearly 300 copies of Dr. Dudgeon's translation of Hahnemann's Organon have been sold in less than a year.

Hosted by Google

Let us be Hahnemann-like, and imitate him in the character of a noble and self-denying student.

Where is the homœopathic school? Macedonia has stretched forth her hands to one apostle of Homœopathy, but he cometh not; another of those to whom Hahnemann left a portion of his mantle has not been invited. Where is our school of interpreters? What is being done for the unfolding of the doctrines of Hahnemann? There is no royal road to Homœopathy, any more than to Geometry. But where is the spirit of Hahnemann?

Let the divisions cease, and a brighter dawn will arise. This homœopathic doctrine has taken root, and its growth must go on, but there should be those to care that all parasitical lets and hindrances be cleared away; there should be those to teach sound doctrine, and to exhibit satisfactory practice to medical students; and all medical men, who have arrived at a conviction of the truth of Homœopathy, should be students before they become practitioners.

As Lord Falkland, in his despair for the Monarchy and the Commonwealth, had "peace, peace," evermore on his lips, so we, in our devotion to our Cause, should evermore cry out "union! union!"

Hear our Hahnemann: "We all strive with one happy, common aim, but it is not easily attained. Only hand in hand, only by brotherly zeal, only by means of reciprocal exchange, and dispassionate working, in common, with our united knowledge, views, discoveries and observations, can our high aim be obtained, the perfection of the healing art. Fellow-practitioners! be brothers, be just, be reasonable."

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21ST, 1850.

At Liverpool, Manchester, and other towns, societies have been established called Medico-ethical. The members of these societies have constituted themselves the guardians of medical morals. The object is to put a ban on all persons practising without a license, and to drive irregular practitioners out of the field.

The Medico-ethical Society of Liverpool has shown the pertinence of the question, "*quis custodiet custodes?*" This may be called their fundamental law. "A regular medical education furnishes the only presumptive evidence of professional abilities and acquirements, and ought to be the only acknowledged right of an individual to the exercise and honours of his profession. But no one can be considered as a regular practitioner, or a fit associate in consultation, whose practice is based on an exclusive dogma, to the rejection of the accumulated experience of the profession, and of the aids actually furnished by anatomy, physiology, pathology, and organic chemistry!" "*The latter clause,*" says Dr. Hilbers, "*of this law was proposed for the openly avowed purpose of excluding the so-called homœopathic practitioners from the Society.*"*

We just observe that Homœopathy, so far from rejecting the aids specified in the above law, is much more in accordance with them than allopathy—the spirit of Homœopathy is in full agreement with, and entirely harmonic to, the spirit of all true science.

This is a very able and spirited letter of Dr. Hilbers, from which we quote, and we hope it may obtain a wide circulation. Dryden, when speaking of Virgil's description, in his Georgics, of certain farming operations, says, "he tosses about his manure with the air and carriage of a gentleman," or to that effect. Dr. Hilbers, under great provocation, writes like a gentleman of the school of Democritus. He is evidently under the inspiration of a hearty amusement, and a genial spirit of mirthful reproof.

We quote his account of his adoption of Homœopathy:

* Homœopathy: a Letter to the Liverpool Medico-Ethical Society. By George Hilbers, M.D. Wm. Headland, Princes Street, Hanover Square.

Hosted by Google

"But it may be argued, that before any one is justified in departing from established custom on the score of conviction, he ought at least to show that his belief is not an idle vagary,—that it is the result of patient investigation and careful study. This will compel me, rather reluctantly, to enter into certain personal details; but in doing this, I am only tracing out a path similar to that which the great majority of homœopathic converts have trodden, in their passage from absolute scepticism to implicit belief.

"In the year 1843, when actively engaged in practice, my attention was accidentally drawn to the subject of Homœopathy. Though as sceptical of its truth as any one who reads this, I resolved to try a comprehensive series of experiments, rather with a view of proving its worthlessness to others than with any idea of satisfying my own mind, which, in truth, was satisfied already. In accordance with the maxim, that whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well, I resolved that, if the experiments were undertaken at all, they should want for no care which it was in my power to bestow to render them conclusive. I determined that every patient who came to me (provided that a short delay was not likely to prove injurious) should take the homœopathic medicines disguised in the best way I was able, and that they should be persevered with as long as any improvement was visible. Then if, at the end of twenty-four hours in acute cases, or of a week in chronic, no beneficial change was apparent, other remedies should be resorted to. My position at the time afforded me an excellent field for carrying out my scheme. I considered that if there really was any efficacy in the medicines, (after making every allowance for my ignorance of their use,) sooner or later I must see some convincing proofs of it. After pursuing this plan for a time, to my extreme astonishment, I perceived that the medicines actually did possess most wonderful curative powers: but I had scarcely ventured to try the treatment in very acute diseases, as croup, pleurisy, pneumonia, etc. Indeed I was still very incredulous as to the medicines possessing sufficiently active properties to warrant me in trusting to them in such severe diseases. I resolved, therefore, to go to Vienna, where I was informed a hospital existed, in which I might see acute diseases of all kinds constantly under treatment. With this object in view, as also with a design of getting a thorough knowledge of the system, I diligently attended the Vienna hospital for many months. During my sojourn there, I saw several hundred cases of most acute disease treated with a success which I had never before witnessed, either in hospital or private practice, and I returned to England with my mind fully made up as to the advantages to be gained by using the homœopathic medicines."

We give another extract, which is of historical value.

"But again, it may be argued that the force of evidence is so overwhelmingly strong against the truth of Homœopathy, that myself and other converts must be labouring under some extraordinary aberration of intellect, which of itself disqualifies us from holding intercourse with the orthodox, though uninquiring-minded exclusionists. Is this really the case?

"I need not stop to point out the absurdity of seeking for evidence from those whose opinion of Homœopathy has been formed without their knowing anything about it. However true the system may be, but little short of a miracle could convince such persons. They pertinaciously refuse to try the medicines themselves, and as pertinaciously refuse to believe a word spoken in their favour by those who have tried them. If we want to arrive at the truth, we must seek for information from those who, having themselves tried the medicines, are really able to afford it. There is certainly no lack of such persons. It is estimated that at the present time there are nearly 2,000 regularly educated homœopathic practitioners scattered over the various parts of the world, not a few of whom, to use the language of an opponent, 'are men of high respectability and learning,' twenty-seven being professors in universities. Some have practised Homœopathy twenty, thirty, or even fifty years. The Physician-General of the Austrian army, Marenzellar, is a homœopath of more than twenty-five years' standing. Is not this very strong testimony in favour of Homœopathy? Can it be conceived that not one of these men is able to discern whether their treatment does or does not influence disease? Many of them, when practitioners of the old school, were acute-minded enough. And yet, if Homœopathy is not true, in no single instance is ordinary perception combined with conscientiousness. With one or two most unimportant exceptions, I know of no instance where an openly professed homœopathic practitioner has had occasion to retrace his steps.

Hosted by Google

"Many of these men have given proof of the sincerity and endurance of their belief, by publishing the record of some of the cases they have treated. One or two examples must suffice. Dr. Henderson, the Professor of Pathology in the University of Edinburgh, became a convert some five or six years ago. In a work, published in 1845, he says, 'If I knew anything of Homœopathy, whether in my own practice or in that of others, that rendered it unworthy of the earnest attention of medical practitioners, I would not hesitate to make it known.' His experience since this was written must have been very considerable, and the proof that he has found nothing that renders Homœopathy different to what he then believed is to be found in the fact, that he has repeatedly published articles in the *British Journal of Homœopathy*, in which he has again and again expressed himself fully satisfied with the results of his homœopathic treatment of disease. Again, Dr. Tessier, the physician to the Hospital of St. Margaret, in Paris, after trying a series of the most scientifically conducted experiments, has recently published a record of them, and has openly avowed himself a convert. Space, however, would fail me if I attempted to enumerate the authors who have written works of the description here referred to. The eminent men I have named must suffice for examples.

"Various trials of the treatment have been made under the supervision of public authorities. The first occurred in Vienna, in the year 1828. The government resolved on testing the system in the military hospital of the Josephinum. They appointed a commission of allopathic professors to inspect the treatment under Marenzellar. As a body, the commissioners reported that they were unable to decide for or against the treatment; but two of the number (the eminent professors Jäger and Zang,) published a brief outline of the cases treated, and expressed their surprise at the happy issue of some of them. Another member of the commission declared his conviction of the efficacy of the system, and has since remained an open adherent of it.

"In 1832, when the cholera was raging in Vienna, the government sanctioned the treatment in the present homœopathic hospital, on condition that two allopathic phyiscians should be appointed to report on the nature of the cases taken into the hospital, as well as to observe the course of treatment. The report of these commissioners shows, that whereas two-thirds of those treated in the homœopathic hospital recovered, two-thirds of those treated in the other hospitals at the same time died. Indeed, so striking was the result, that the Austrian government repealed the existing laws against the practice of Homœopathy, and endowed the hospital.

"In 1824, in Naples, Dr. Necker, the physician to the General in command of the Austrian army of occupation, opened a sort of dispensary for the treatment of the poor homœopathically. Dr. Quin, now of London; Dr. de Horatiis, physician to the King, and to the military hospital; Dr. Romani, physician to the Queen, Dr. Schmitz, surgeon the Austrian army; Professor Quaranter, of the University of Naples, and several other eminent practitioners, were invited to attend. This inquiry terminated in the conversion of every one of the eminent men here named, all of whom remained ever after staunch supporters of Hahnemann's doctrines."

## Correspondence.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—On reading in your last number Dr. Rosenstein's communication on the mental influence of certain remedies, it occurred to me that the following interesting case, which fell into my hands in my occasional humble practice "en amateur," some years sinee, might be acceptable to your readers.

During my residence one winter in a port of the Adriatic, there arrived an English merchant-vessel, with her owner, Mr. W—, his wife and their son, a boy eight years of age. They had undertaken this voyage from London by advice of their phy sicians, for the sake of the child; the latter being afflicted with an inveterate and hitherto incurable *Ozæna*,* attended with its concomitant symptoms of inflamed crusts on the nostrils and upper lip. He had laboured under this affection for a twelvemonth, and was gradually getting worse, in spite of the best advice his father could procure, both in London and Trieste, which port they had lately left.

* *Ozæna*, ulcer in the nose, accompanied by *fœtid* discharge (whence its name).

Hosted by Google

Having obtained Mr. and Mrs. W—'s permission, I studied the boy's symptoms, and found that *Aurum* was the medicine which exactly corresponded thereto. The same evening I administered two globules 12th dilution (not having any other dilution), dry on the tongue, and on the following afternoon meeting Mrs. W— at a friend's house, inquired how the medicine had operated. "Oh, sir," she replied, "I don't know what you gave Johnny, but he is no longer the same child as he was yesterday. From being lively and playful he has become cross, melancholy, and moping, crying frequently, and will hardly speak to anybody; and then his *nose*, it has swollen to twice its usual size, and the discharge is absolutely frightful!"

I begged her not to be alarmed, and apologizing for not having given the medicine in solution, and a little at a time, instead of all at once, which would have prevented so violent a homœopathic aggravation, assured her that next day her boy would be much better. Mrs. W—, however, was not satisfied, she bitterly regretted having listened to my persuasions, and continued incredulous, until I produced *Jahr's Manual*, and under the *moral* pathogenetic symptoms, bid her note "melancholy, with inquietude; irresistible desire to weep; ill-humour and aversion to conversation;" all which exactly corresponded with his mental emotions. In fact, next morning, after a good night's rest, a decided amelioration took place, both the swelling and discharge having greatly subsided; and at the end of a fortnight, with the addition of two doses of *Pulsatilla*, a perfect cure was effected.

London, Dec. 10, 1840. E. L. M.

## HOMŒOPATHIC EXPERIENCE.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

Mr. Editor,—As you do not object to have Mrs. Stranger's case, I shall copy it from my note-book; I beg you to bear in mind, however, that these cases were written only to assist my memory, at the time the patient was under treatment.

Late at night, Mr. C. was called to go and pray by a woman of the name of Stranger; the messenger said that he must not delay, as she was dying, and most likely would not see another day; she did not die that night, and on the 29th September I found her given over; the doctors said that she had inflammation of the lungs. She had been ill many months, she was too ill to answer any question; I gave her two globules of *Aconite* on her tongue. On the 1st of October, the inflammatory symptoms seemed removed; she could answer my questions, her face was ghastly pale and thin; she was skin and bone, without flesh. Her sufferings were:—

1. A dreadful cough, which tore her chest and side.
2. A drawing tight pain across each side of the chest, worse when breathing.
3. The ribs were painful, when the hand rested on them.
4. Pain here and there in the chest.
5. In the morning, the chest loaded with quantity of expectoration, and cough.
6. Tickling in the trachea, extending from the pit of the stomach to the root of the tongue, which obliges her to cough.
7. In coughing, her stomach seems to turn as if she was going to be sick, and causes the tears to come into her eyes.
8. Breathing makes her cough.
9. Cough at night, which prevents her sleeping, and wears her out.
10. Constant cough at night.
11. Painful cough in the evening.
12. Pain in the side when coughing and in sitting up.
13. A weak cough, which causes a lassitude and weakness in the sides and lower ribs.
14. Pain in the chest, when coughing.
15. Pain in the shoulders, when coughing.
16. Shooting pain in the back or shoulder-blades, when coughing.
17. Asthma and giddiness, with weak feeling in the head, when lying on the back, which ceases when sitting up.
18. When lying on the left side, throbbings of the heart, and trouble to breathe.
19. Contraction of the chest.
20. Pain in the muscle of the chest, in

Hosted by Google

lifting up the arm towards night, and all night.

21. Cutting pain in the chest, in turning the body in bed.

22. Dead pain and pressure on the heart, with anxious feeling, which troubles the respiration.

23. Cutting pain in the left side, in the evening and in bed.

24. Pain in the left lower ribs, when lying on the right side, as if a line pressed across them, which ceases when turning on the back, or left side.

25. Pain here and there, as of a line across the chest.

26. A pulling, drawing pain in the chest-bone, drawing pains and heat from the chest to the stomach,

27. Stiff pains in the breast, as if the milk was going to flow.

28. Pain in the blade-bone, as if from a weight.

29. Drawing pains, slightly shooting in the nape, and between the shoulder-blades and back.

30. Pain in the nape, as of a crick.

31. Stiffness in the sacrum in lying on it, feeling as if it was sore inside, or tied by a tight string.

32. Shooting pains in the armpits, shooting pain in the joint of the shoulder, which obliges her to bind the arm.

33. Pain in the joint of the arm, when she bends her head on one side.

34. Pain in the shoulder, in moving the arm.

35. Shivering sensation in the joint of the shoulder.

36. Feeling of palsy or great weight in the shoulder-joint, in wishing to lift the arm.

37. In bending the arm back, pain as if the shoulder was sprained.

38. From the armpit to the wrist, short and frequent pulling pains.

39. At night, burning pain down the arm.

40. Burning pain in the arms, with a dry feeling in the fingers.

41. Shooting pains here and there in the arms.

42. When resting, a pain in the arm, as if the bone was broken; the pain reaches to the thumb, which becomes useless.

43. Drawing pain from the armpits to the fingers, after which the arm becomes insensible.

44. Drawing pains in the nerves of the thigh, in the night, which oblige her to move the limb.

45. Restless; does not know where to put herself; cannot sleep or lay still.

46. Cold all over the body.

47. From the feet to the knees a drawing, pulling pain, such as is felt after a long walk, which ceases entirely in the morning.

48, Great weight in the legs in the day-time.

49. Drawing, pulling pain, sometimes in one limb, sometimes in another, with cold feeling.

50. A trembling pain in the left side.

51. Restless sleep.

52. Great wish for beer; when it was given her, she did not like the taste.

53. In the afternoon fever, with thirst; two hours afterwards, cold without thirst.

54. Cold face and hands, with oppression and anxious feeling in the chest.

55. Obliged to lay down.

56. Drawing pains in the back, which seem to rise to the head, the top of the head and temples; three hours afterwards heat without thirst; the skin porous, with drops of perspiration on the face only.

57. Wish to sleep without being able to do so; next morning violent perspiration all over the body.

58. At night violent heat all over the body.

59. The right cheek red and burning, with heat in the right hand, and shivering over the body; stupid headache, as if tipsy, and very cross.

60. Perspiration all night, with thirst for beer, and dozing sleep.

61. Perspiration on the right side of the face, and at times on the left side only. Gave *Puls.*, one globule of the 18th dilution.

Oct. 7th. She was much better. On ques-

Hosted by Google

tioning her I found out more symptoms; her tongue and throat were covered with a thick slimy coat, in the morning, her mouth likewise with offensive smell on waking; bad, putrid breath; cough, with bitter expectoration, quantity of (what the doctor called) pus from the lungs. *Puls.*, one globule of the 18th dilution.

9th. Much better, the pains in her side, shoulder, and arms much less when she coughed; much perspiration and oppression. Gave *Ars.*, two globules of the 30th dilution.

10th. Complains of scratching pain in the throat, and dryness, with uvula, red and painful; her chest seemed tight; her cough seemed caused by a tickling on the top of the chest. The other symptoms much better. *Senega*, two globules.

16th. Much better. *Puls.*, one globule of the 18th dilution.

17th. The cough seemed to cut the chest across, and tightness when she breathes. *Stann.*, two globules.

18th. Could not sleep for coughing; other symptoms better. *Nitr.* two globules. She was so much better, that when I left her, she got up for an hour.

19th. Much stronger; pains in side and shoulder gone; sat up for an hour. *Stann.*, one globule.

21st. Much stronger, yet could not sleep for coughing. *Hep. Sulph.*, two globules.

22nd. Very much better; slept well.

26th. Sat up for dinner; her appetite much better; as she complained of cold, I gave her *Puls.*, one globule of the 18th dilution.

27th. Sat up all day; felt her child quite strong.

Nov. 1st. Cough bad in the night. *Puls.*, one globule of the 18th dilution.

3rd. Very good night; much better.

11th. Convalescent; only cold feet, and aching legs. *Sepia*, two globules.

This cured this last symptom; she was able to attend to her young family and lodgers; soon after this, Dec. 6th, a doctor examined her and pronounced her to be quite well.

Jan., 1838. She went out in the snow in very cold weather. Her cough came on with bad symptoms again; two globules of *Pulsatilla*, one each day, cured her. In March she had a very easy labour and a very fine boy. The after-pains were very strong. One globule of *Pulsatilla* removed them. She nursed her baby, and went to church at the end of a month. She has had other children since, without any return of her disorder. Both mother and child are now alive and in health.

---

Mr. D—, native of Guernsey, had been cured of fits of raving brought on by extreme and unexpected distress of mind. He was ordered to cross the water as the only cure for his remaining sufferings. His age was under thirty. He came to me August 9th, 1839; his symptoms were as follows:—

1. Sudden blindness would come on, with spasms in the chest.
2. Red face.
3. Digs his head in the pillow.
4. Turning of the eyes.
5. Giddiness; everything turns round.
6. Sickness, with giddiness.
7. Gets up to walk, then sits down again without walking.
8. Confused; does not know what he is doing.
9. Quite stupid at times.
10. Sees large giants *always* before his eyes.
11. Fancies his head too large.
12. Beats every one who comes near him.
13. On coming to himself he weeps.
14. Wishes to run away.
15. Headaches, with stupid feeling on the brain.
16. Weight in the head.
17. Weight in the forehead, which causes giddiness.
18. Weight in the eyes in the morning on waking.
19. Headache, as if something fell from the brows and covered the eyes, preventing their opening.
20. Great weight in the brain.

Hosted by Google

21. When he moves, violent headache, which makes him shut his eyes.
22. Head feels as if in a vice, and as if the sides drawn in.
23. When stooping, everything seems falling out of the forehead.
24. Cough shakes the brain.
25. Throbbing in the brain.
26. After throbbing, shooting pains through the head.
27. Gnawing pains in the head, to the bones of the face.
28. Brain shakes on going quick up stairs.
29. Feeling as if a lever was forcing open the bones of the head.
30. When stooping, blood rushes to the forehead and makes it very heavy.
31. Heat in the brain as if the blood collected there.
32. Digs his head in the pillow, and throws it back in bed.
33. Head tender to the touch.
34. Itching in forehead.
35. Face deadly pale.
36. Face deep red.
37. Hot face, with cold hands.
38. Swelled face.
39. Trembling of eyelids.
40. Smarting, itching in eyes.
41. Light hurts the eyes.
42. Eyes bloodshot.
43. Yellow hue of the whole of the eye.
44. As if sand in eyes.
45. Opens his eyes wide, looks wild.
46. When reading, the letters disappear.
47. Sees double; eyes are dazzled.
48. Convulsions of the eyes.
49. Sparkling eyes.
50. Eyes and hands constantly moving; with red face.
51. Noise in the ears.
52. Pain in the nose when touched.
53. Nose bleeds in the middle of the day (a little).
54. Tickling in the nose, as if by ants.
55. Stiffness in the neck.
56. Grinding of the teeth.
57. Trouble to speak; stammering.
58. Trouble to breathe and speak; with weakness and anxiety.
59. Gluey saliva; is obliged to take liquid to clear his tongue.
60. Dryness in the mouth and throat, with moist tongue.
61. Drink only moistens the tongue for a short time.
62. Throat feels swelled inside.
63. No violent thirst.
64. Fair appetite, but does not relish his food.
65. Bitter eructations.

I gave him two globules of *Aconite.*

On the 11th August, *Bell.* two globules, of the 30th dilution; on the 12th, two globules more.

On the 19th, the Symptoms Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 12, and 14, had quite left him; the remainder were almost gone. *Bell.* one globule.

August 21st. Well, except giddiness on waking, and feeling of sand in the eyes. As he had been much bled and blistered. I gave him *China*, two globules, *Phos.*, two globules, and *Aconite*, two globules, in case of inflammation.

Sept. 18th. He came to tell me that he had continued quite well since the 23rd of August, when he had giddiness.

May 6th, 1840. He returned for medicine, as he had had a serious fright. He was as well as ever in a few days, and has continued without relapse to 1850.

His wife, in consequence of seeing her husband in his former fearful state, became pale, weak, and entirely lost her appetite; the doctors did her no good. I gave her *Aconite*, 2 globules, *Coffea*, 2 globules, *Opium*, two globules, two days between each, which entirely restored her to her former health.

Mrs. H—, near ninety years of age, on rising in the morning, was afflicted with a violent cough, which lasted upwards of one hour, with profuse expectoration. I gave her *Pulsatilla*, one globule, which I repeated three times, putting two days between the doses; it perfectly relieved her. She lived many years after her cure.

---

In 1840, the son of a most intimate friend of ours, Dr. O., brought me a copy

Hosted by Google

of his Thesis for graduation, on his receiving his degree of "Docteur en Médecine," in Paris. I spoke to him on the subject of Homœopathy. He smiled and said, that Hahnemann was an amiable visionary, but as to his theory, it would not stand when tested; that it had been tried in the hospital in Paris, and found wanting. As my skill was humble, and I would not argue, I only asked him to come, and give his opinion of some of my puzzling cases. He was young and amiable, and willing to please his mother's old friend, and agreed to come. I appointed some very serious cases to meet him, and from his kind advice and diagnostic aid, their cure became much more easy to me, as knowing what the disorder was generally named, I could sooner find which medicine under its head had most of the patient's symptoms. The failure of the medicines in the Paris hospital always stood in the way of his conviction, till a kind friend suggested, that these medicines being tried in an atmosphere of strong drugs swallowed by the overpowering number of patients in the same ward, would neutralize the minute homœopathic doses; this reasoning had some weight on his mind, and he proceeded in his examination of my patients, when on the 26th of September, Mr. C. returned from market extremely ill. His symptoms were, violent bilious vomiting, with great and sharp pain across the lower part of the abdomen; from other symptoms, I was sure that there was inflammation either in the bladder or kidneys. He went to bed, but could not remain there, the pain increased to a frightful degree, and I sent for my friend (Dr. Ozanne) and gave the patient three globules of *Aconite.* In half an hour I gave, for the vomiting, three globules of *Pulsatilla;* at the end of an hour, after taking the *Aconite,* the pains were more bearable. I remembered that the Thursday before (the 26th was on a Saturday) Mr. C. had been wet through, so I gave him three globules of *Dulcamara;* the pains had so greatly decreased, that at twelve o'clock he could remain on his bed. I mixed two globules of *Aconite* in eight spoonfuls of water, and gave him one spoonful. Dr. Ozanne arrived and pronounced the disorder a decided case of kidney inflammation, and advised bleeding, warm bath, and *Camphor* pills; as the improvement continued, I begged the respite of one hour, promising to retire from the field as soon as amendment ceased to progress. The pills were sent for, and the water set to warm, in readiness, in case they were wanted. As Dr. Ozanne had explained that the inflammation was in the kidneys, I soon found that *Cannabis* had all the symptoms. It was now one o'clock; the relief continued, and I was permitted to try my medicines one hour longer and no more, unless the doctor was quite convinced of rapid improvement having taken place. I repeated the *Aconite,* as above, every five minutes; at a quarter past one o'clock I gave three globules of *Cann.* The patient slept at intervals during the hour; at two o'clock, according to agreement, the doctor came into the room, and being an honourable man, acknowledged that the patient was better, and that the bleeding and the bath might be delayed. I continued the *Aconite* between the fits of dozing till four o'clock, when he fell fast asleep; after some hours' sleep he awoke free from pain: the doctor allowed him to be cured. Dr. Ozanne was too intelligent and too true a man not to be struck by this cure. He asked me to give him some medicine to try the symptoms on himself, and promised to attend to diet rules. I gave him a tube of *Sulphur,* of which he took at his discretion; during its proving he caught a violent cold from being wet through in rain, which brought out the symptoms of the *Sulphur* so powerfully, that he was convinced immediately on my relieving them with the antidotes recommended by Hahnemann and *Dulcamara* for the chill. Dr. Ozanne immediately communicated with Dr. Curie, and put himself under his instruction. In 1844, he (to my great joy) decided on settling in Guernsey, where he remains in full practice. I have, of course, ceased to give advice or medicines, though I have medicine enough to stock a druggist's shop.

St. Sampson's Rectory, H. C.
Dec. 2nd, 1850.

Hosted by Google

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—I reside just about half-way between a town in which there is scarlet fever, and a village in which also there are cases. I apprehend that both in the town and village there have been many deaths of this disease. We are about a mile distant from each place. We have no resident homœopathic practioner, only one visiting.

For the last five years and a half, hardly any allopathic medicine, and not a grain of late, has been administered to any of my pupils (always above thirty in number), many of whom have received benefit, and some in serious attacks, from homœopathic medicines. *At all events, all have either very considerably improved, or got quite well under the treatment.* I have given *Belladonna*, as a preventive of scarlet fever, and as yet there has, I thank God, been no appearance of the disease under our roof.

Some friends, among whom are medical men, spite of facts, which one would suppose would convince them, have from time to time, you may suppose, questioned the wisdom of my proceeding.

Some have been by their own experience convinced; others say, and especially in times like the present, when some epidemic appears, "Mr. — will repent, when it is too late. He relies on the homœopathic practitioner, and some serious case will by and bye occur, and one of his pupils will be carried off;" but I, believing that Homœopathy finds a foundation on truth, am very bold in maintaining the path which for these years I have pursued (I thankfully say), with the manifest blessing of God on the means we have used. There has been success without exception.

Still I should be glad to persuade some sensible people of the truth of the science, who remain as yet unpersuaded, that should it please God at any time to remove by death any under our charge, I may at least save my friends the sad pain of charging me with temerity, and reflecting on me for what they now consider folly and enthusiasm.

One (a medical man) has often said, that if what has been stated concerning cholera cases could be proved to be correct, his prejudices would vanish.

You are at liberty to make what use you please of this letter; but all my care is, to have confirmed in your *Times* the extract as follows, from "Homœopathy made Clear to the British People," if by *indisputable authority* it can be *confirmed* (as doubtless it can):—

"During the time of the cholera, in 1836, the Homœopathic Hospital at Vienna was allowed to take in patients attacked with this disease, *only on condition* that two physicians of the old-school, appointed by government, should watch the cases and make a report upon the result * * * * It appears from the official returns that, while out of every hundred cholera patients treated according to the old method, above sixty-six died, only thirty-three out of every hundred died under homœopathic treatment; a proportion of two to one in favour of Homœopathy."

I shall be glad if my peculiar position (and especially having no homœopathic practitioner in our immediate vicinity) help you to find excuses for thus much occupying your time.

Very respectfully,

YOUR READER, AND FRIEND TO TRUTH.

P.S.—May I suggest that Dr. Henderson's experience in croup, &c., finding a corner in your journal would carry its weight with it, and if men of skill would publish the occasions of their conversion to Homœopathy, they may expect that the public good would be the result.

[Our correspondent will find that Dr. Hilbers has just stated, in his letter to the Medico-Ethical Society of Liverpool, the occasion and grounds of his being a homœopathist.—ED.]

LONDON: Printed by THOMAS HARRILD, of Albany Cottage, Sydenham, in the County of Kent, at his Printing Office, 1, and 1½, Dudley Court, in the Parish of St. Olave, Silver Street, in the City of London; and Published by HENRY RENSHAW, at the Office, 356, Strand, in the County of Middlesex.—*Saturday, December 21st*, 1850.

Hosted by Google

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.
Review of British and Foreign Medical Science and Literature.

"RESPICE, ASPICE, PROSPICE."—St. Bernard.

No. 74. Vol. II. ] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1850. [Unstamped 3d. Stamped 4d.

## Communications.

### CROUP, ANGINA MEMBRANACEA.

By J. G. Rosenstein, M.D.

*(Continued from p. 225, No. 69.)*

It having been suggested that my contributions to the treatment of croup might be rendered more interesting to the readers, generally, of the *Homœopathic Times*, as well as practically useful, were the symptoms corresponding to the numerals given in full, I resume the subject with much pleasure, and give, as under, an extract of the symptoms indicated as specific for croup, and alluded to by Dr. More, of Belgium, one of our most zealous homœopaths.

Hepar sulphuris.

361. Cold, with a feeling of chilliness and oppression of spirits.

362. Cold, frequently accompanied with pain in all the limbs.

365. Weakness of the organs of speech and chest, so that she cannot speak loud.

368. Asthmatical cough, from shortness of breath.

369, Deep, dry cough, from shortness of breath, with pain in the chest, as if sore from coughing.

370. Violent attacks of coughing from time to time, with feelings of suffocation or a tendency to vomit.

372. Cough, followed by a feeling as if going to vomit.

374. Cough, almost incessant, from a tickling in the left side of the throat; worse when speaking and bending; increasing late in the evening, and then suddenly ceasing.

377. Attack of coughing as if from a cold, and over-excitement of the nervous system, the moment that any part of the body becomes cold.

380. Very much troubled with cough in the evening.

382. Painless, dry, short cough, from time to time.

384. Violent cough at night in bed, from eleven till twelve o'clock (with mucous expectoration).

387. Cough, with mucous expectoration, the whole day, with a rough tickling in the throat.

388. Cough, with much expectoration, every three or four hours, in a violent attack, without waking at night from the sleep.

390. Cough, tenacious mucus on the chest.

393. Cough bloody, after a preceding sensation at the pit of the stomach, as of a hard body; after the cough stinking sweat, then a feeling of weakness in the head.

398. Swimming in the head whilst coughing, with throbbing in the forehead and temples.

399. Frequent deep breathing, as after running.

592. Very sleepy towards evening, with frequent strong, almost convulsive, yawning, that he can scarcely refrain from lying down.

130. The complexion is yellow, with blue rings round the eyes.

135. Flushing heat in the face and head.

175. Sensation in the throat in the morning, as a plug of phlegm or internal swelling at the top of the throat.

177. Sensation in the throat in swallowing, as if it were passing over a swelling.

178. Pressure under the larynx soon after supper, as if there were something remaining in the throat.



Hosted by Google

179. Strong pressure in the throat towards evening, as if too tightly bandaged, and going to be suffocated.

188. Shooting pain and dryness in the throat, a few hours every morning.

Dr. Jahr indicates, besides the following symptoms, pain and great sensibility in the larynx, with weak and hoarse voice, falling away, hectic fever, and sleeplessness; constant pain in the larynx, aggravated by pressure, by words, in coughing and breathing. *Access of dry cough; hoarse and hollow, with anxiety and suffocation, terminating often in tears. Barking cough, difficult respiration, hoarse, hissing,* with danger to suffocate when lying down. Access of suffocation, which forces to turn the head.

### Spongia marina tosta.

This very old popular remedy against goitre, which is most frequently found in deep valleys, has first been introduced in medical practice by Arnato de Villanuova, says Dr. Trinks.* Modern chemistry has discovered in *Spongia*, *Iodine* and *Bromna trium*, and these substances are generally considered as the active medicinal parts in it. Raggazzini (Scoperta del Bromo nello Spugna Marina; Padova, 1834) says that he has also found *Bromium* in the sea sponge. M. Soubeiran is of the same opinion (Nouveau Traité de Pharm., t. ii. p. 266). *Spongia* being a marine production, and sea-water containing *Iodine*, *Brom.* and *Chlor.*, we ask, to which of these three substances *Spongia* owes its medicinal virtues? Are the medicinal virtues of *Spongia* to be attributed to the *Iodine*, as the old school asserts? This cannot be decided, in the present state of our science. Again, in what combinations do we find these three metalloids, after the incineration of the sponge? Chemistry will never be able to resolve this question, with all the exactitude which such a proposition requires. All that chemistry can teach us, is, that *Spongia* contains *Iodine*, *Brom.* and *Chlor.*, without indicating precisely the intimate composition of the ashes and the compounds which they form between themselves in the same ashes. Whatever we may say on this subject, is but conjectural.

De Carro (Allgemeine Medic. Annalen. 1821, p. 1590) reports that three-fourths of the diseased who had taken *Spongia marina tosta*, became subject to cramps and affections of the stomach. Professor Hufeland observes (Journal der Pract. Heilk. 1825, p. 97), that *Spongia*, used for goitre by phthisical constitutions, made them subject to pains in the chest, dry cough, blood-spitting, etc.

Since many years this substance had been considered inert, notwithstanding the success which many physicians obtained in lymphatic and glandular affections. However, when it became known, that *Spongia* contained *Iodine*, this metalloid was exclusively used, and *Spongia* was thrown aside. Before the discovery of Homœopathy it has never been administered for croup.

In order to form correct notions of the effects of this medicine, we must return to the Materia Medica of Hahnemann, in which he expressed himself as follows: The most remarkable application which Homœopathy has made of this substance is against that dreadful, acute malady called croup. After the local inflammation has been subdued by *Aconite*, it will not often be necessary to employ also a small dose of *Hepar Sulph.*, to remove the disease. Consult the following Symptoms:—

51. Formation of boils on the left ear which are painful when touched.

85. Drawing, pricking pains through the left side of the throat.

86. Sensation of painful stiffness on the left side of the neck, on moving the head to the right side.

87. Frequent return of pressing, cracking pains on the left side of the neck, close to the shoulder-blade, which does not change by any movement.

88. Cracking in the neck in bending.

66. Much swelling of glandular tumours under the right jaw, which hinders the

* Homœopathische Materia Medica, 959.

Hosted by Google

movement of the neck; painful when touched.

71. Pressure on the right side of the neck at intervals, as if the skin were pressed between the fingers, and from the jugular vein dewnwards; extremely painful when touched.

72. Painful pressure over the larynx, increased by touching.

78. The glandula thyroidea is, as it were, hardened.

80. Several times convulsive motion; shooting pain near the larynx.

141. Sneezing and catarrh.

142. *Gravedo* (stockschnupfen).

143. Scraping, burning, with a sensation as if the throat were drawn together.

144. Dryness of the throat, increased by hawking up phlegm.

145. Difficult breathing, as if a cork stuck in the throat, and as if the breath could not pass through the narrow opening of the larynx.

146. Hollow cough, with some expectorations night and day.

Dr. Jahr gives, besides, the following symptoms: weak voice, not clear, which fails during singing and conversation. *Sense of obturation in the larynx*, with impeded respiration; burning pain in the larynx and trachea arteria; *hollow, dry, barking cough, wheezing or hissing day and night*, increased towards evening, and often with pain in the larynx, *hissing inspiration*, access of mucous râle in the trachea arteria; perspiration accelerated, difficult, often with an access of suffocation; pain of the chest, with dyspnœa.

*Spongia* is preferable to *Hepar* when there is less cough, but more dryness in the trachea; hoarseness; difficult respiration; a feeling of stoppage in the throat; the larynx falls and rises during respiration; the head is thrown backward; the throat salient, which facilitates a little the respiration; the voice is suddenly interrupted in speaking; anguish; suffocation; pale face; restless look.

*Spongia* seems to be indicated in cases where the plastic lymph has already accumulated in quantity, or has been transformed into a false membrane. In these cases we hear during respiration a noise as produced by a sucker of a pump, which rises and falls alternately in the trachea or the larynx. The children expectorate in coughing, pieces of these membranes, or a thick and viscous mucus. He designates the Symptom 145 as indicating the use of *Spongia.**

Dr. Kasemann, of Darmstadt, recommends the use of *Spongia* in croup, when the predominant inflammatory symptoms have been subdued by *Aconite*, and the characteristic symptoms of croup in its summum of intensity still exist; hoarse cough; hollow, barking sound; or rare, dry cough, without any expectoration, the respiration being slow; painful hissing, analogous to the sound of an obtuse saw. The author continues the use of this medicament until the cough becomes more easy, and all the accidents of the chest depend only on an accumulation of mucus in the air-passages, in which case, he prescribes *Hepar Sulph.*

### Phosphorus.

The Symptoms which should guide the homœopathic practitioner in the choice of *Phosphorus* against croup are, amongst others:—

1159. Tickling in the throat, which wakes her two consecutive nights at midnight, and causes dry cough.

1160. Irritability of the under part of the trachea, with asthmatical oppression in the upper part of the chest.

1162. Rawness in the throat, which causes coughing in the morning.

1163. Rawness in the larynx and trachea, with frequent coughing and hawking.

1168. Hoarseness in the morning.

1170. Violent catarrh, with hoarseness,

1171. Loaded with phlegm on the chest in the morning, owing to a catarrh.

1178. Cough, from irritation in the trachea, afternoon.

1190. Cough during eating, loose, rattling, as by old men.

1192. Cough, with a sensation in the throat like a wound, soon after dinner.

* Weber, l. c.

Hosted by Google

1195. Strong dry cough on reading loud in the evening.

1197. Frequent, dry, short cough, from irritation in the throat the whole day, most in the evening.

1200. Dry, difficult cough, with a pain in the chest; awakes her fourteen nights together from sleep.

1206. Hollow cough, especially in the morning in bed, also at night, preventing her from sleeping.

1207. Loose cough, without expectoration, with soreness in the chest, so that she fears to cough.

1208. Violent attack of coughing at midnight, loose, still without expectoration; easy when sitting up for an hour; after which she falls asleep during coughing. In the morning only soreness in the throat.

1209. Panting for breath, asthmatic, and little expectoration of mucus.

1222. A sensation in the throat during coughing, as if a piece of flesh were thrown up.

1231. Chest very much oppressed, breathing very short.

1234. Difficult breathing, when thinking on any subject.

1236. Uneasiness and heaviness in the chest, as if pressed together, with irregular breathing.

1753. Spasms in the chest, in the night. He thought he was suffocating.

1754. Waking up at night, with a feeling of narrowness of the larnyx and trachea, as if he must be suffocated.

1756. A stoppage in the nose, with difficulty of breathing; wakes him at night.

1775. Anxiety in sleep, without recollecting it, subdued crying, wringing of the hands, as if in despair, grieving, tossing about, short breath; she grasps the bystanders in fright, or clutches at them in a rage.

1779. On waking at night, out of troubled dreams, cold trembling all over the body, especially in the belly; rapid circulation and oppression of the chest; can scarcely breathe or stand up.

1782. After long restlessness, fell asleep waked with oppression, or of a weight in the chest; breathing difficult.

1169. Hoarseness, the larynx was furred; cannot speak loud.

*Phosphor* is also indicated in croup, and in many cases indispensable, to prevent the fatal issue of the malady. The Symptom 1169, which speaks for *Phosphor* in angina membranacea, is of all the most important. Whoever has well observed croup in the beginning, will agree with me, says Dr. Weber, that the hoarseness in particular, which precedes the malady, corresponds perfectly with this symptom. When children labour from that hoarseness, they wake in the night with great anguish, and cling to the first object within their reach, for want of air. This symptom is characteristic for the employment of *Phosphor*. This starting up during an agitated sleep, we observe also in croup, when the cough is aggravated till suffocation. The suffering child rises up from its drowsiness, throws the head backward, grasps the nearest object, or clings to the wood of the bed, to catch air.

Dr. Gross having administered the above-mentioned remedies without effect, had recourse to *Phosphor*, of which he ordered three globules of the 30th dilution. He says the effect was wonderful, particularly after the third dose; it produced immediately considerable exacerbations, inexpressible anguish, cough, considerable expectorations; in the twinkling of an eye the croupal cough was changed into a catarrhal one, the respiration became more free, less loud, the danger disappeared, and the child recovered perfectly.

### Iodium.

The medicaments of which we have spoken suffice, if not in all cases, at least in the greatest number, to restore the patients subject to croup; the unsuccessful are very rare, and for these exceptions has Dr. Koch, from Stuttgard, recommended *Iodine*, administered alternately with *Aconite*,

Dr. Koppo,* in Hahnau, prescribed *Iodine* for a patient subject to laryngo-

* Denkwürdigkeiten, iii. 229.

Hosted by Google

stenosis and scirrhus glandula thyroideæ, which produced horrible attacks of suffocation, and a cough, as in the most violent case of croup.

Croup being very prevalent in Dr. Koch's residence, he could soon ascertain its efficacy. He expresses himself as follows on this subject: "*Aconite* and *Iodine* are, according to my experience, administered promptly, often alternately, the most sure and prompt remedies for croup. I keep for this purpose a phial, with *Aconite* of the 1st or 2nd dilution, and another containing from six to twelve doses of the *Tincture of Iodine* (in the proportion of one to twenty), with a drachm of the *Spirits of Wine*. I administer them," says he, "according to the gravity of the malady, alternately every ten minutes, one to two drops of *Aconite* in a little sugar and water, and three drops of *Iodine* in the same quantity of that liquid. If the croup has not reached its acme, I administer the remedies as indicated every quarter, half, or every hour, and I follow the same mode, when the affection loses in a measure its gravity. The action in all the cases observed was surprising, and I observed this phenomenon constantly. The cough lost its peculiar sound, it became catarrhal, and the whole body was covered with a profuse perspiration. The phenomena appear after six, oftener after twelve hours, when all danger generally subsides, and the medicaments are administered only at long intervals."

Dr. Koch recommends the *Tincture of Iodine* to be fresh prepared for use; when prepared some time back it is liable to decomposition, and cannot therefore be depended upon.

The symptoms which indicate the choice of *Iodine* are the following:—

The author having greatly enlarged the number of Symptoms of *Iodine*, in the *Revue de la Médecine spécifique*, tom. v. pp. 7—29; pp. 100, 124, I have made the extracts from that valuable work, to which he refers.

1. Depression of spirits.

8. Oppression.

15. Great anxiety and oppression.

21. Extreme agitation, through the use of *Hydriodate of Potass.*

144. Looks very pale.

157. The submaxillary gland swelled, without pain.

206. Much mucus in the mouth in the morning.

449. Obstruction of the nose.

459. The larynx is painful.

460. Pain in the throat, with tough mucous expectoration.

461. Pressure in the region of the larynx, as far as the pharynx, as if these parts were swelled.

462. Pressing pains, with pricking in the region of the larynx and the sublingual glands, which frequently repeat in the course of the day.

463. Pressure in the throat, which compels him often to expectorate viscous mucus.

464. Pains in the œsophagus, increased by pressing upon the larynx.

465. Constriction, and heat in the throat.

468. Inflammation of the tracheal artery.

469. Raw feeling in the trachea the whole day.

470. Hoarseness.

478. Frequent spitting.

480. *Augmentation of mucous secretion in the tracheal artery.*

482. Augmentation of mucous secretion in the throat, which made the voice hoarse.

486. A constant need and difficulty to expectorate viscous mucus, solid, proceeding from the trachea, with tickling and shooting in the region of the larynx, was promptly removed by the use of *Iodium.*

490. Cough, with an effort to vomit, which ceases after expectoration of mucus.

501. Short cough, caused by tickling in the throat, with thick yellow spittle; good appetite, the appearance miserable.

505. Mucous spittle, often striated with blood.

509. Expectoration of mucus from the chest.

511. Short respiration.

Hosted by Google

513. *Oppression of the chest*, with pain in taking a long breath; beating of the heart; strong, rapid, small, frequent pulse, during half an hour.

514. The oppression in the throat persists during fourteen days, the hoarseness continues much longer.

519. Suffocation.

[We are happy to observe, that Dr. Rosenstein intends completing the indications for the remaining remedies in this truly fearfnl disease, which will render his paper one of the most valuable, in a practical point of view, that has been communicated to the public through the *Homœopathic Times*, and which will be a security and comfort to every family who may be distant from prompt homœopathic medical advice.—Ed.]

## HAHNEMANNIAN ESSAYS.

### No. III.

The supremacy of law is the safeguard of liberty in states and commonwealths. The supremacy of the homœopathic law of healing is the safeguard of liberty in therapeutics. Whatever is directly in obedience to this law, or is in the direction of it, is not only admissible, but is homœopathic. In fact, by obedience to our law, we have much more real freedom of aetion in the use of curative means, than any medical sect which is without this law. *Sine lege nulla libertas.*

If we look to all other schools of medicine, in times past and now, we find the practitioners at sea, for want of a law of cure. Guess-work engenders either a reckless hardihood, or a most uncomfortable timidity. The rash and reckless may be compared to those in ruder times, who put to sea without a compass, going they knew not where, nor knowing how to retrace their way over the trackless ocean; the timid to those who never dare put to sea, but kept along shore, from headland to headland.

To have a law of healing, then, of such general applicability that it comprises all really curative modes, must be of immense advantage to the practitioner and to those practised on.

Only the Architect of the universe is Unchangeable: the material universe is subject to constant modifications, changes, transformations. "Change," said Edmund Burke, "is the law of Nature." Modern science, according to Dr. Whewell, has discovered what was glimpsed at by some master-minds of antiquity, that "perpetual change has been made the conservative and controlling principle of the universe."

Our business is with the human body; not a moment passes but some change is going on in the wonderful fabric. Absorption and reproduction never cease. The body is made up of a congeries of atoms, to be acted on by atomic forces. This is quite in accordance with the law of healing, as propounded by Hahnemann.

There is no reason to doubt that the rightly-chosen medicine has a magnetic relation to the perturbation, disorder, disease, for which it is applied. The happiness of the choice depends on the skill, experience, understanding, knowledge of the practitioner. The astral hemispheres have existed from time immemorial, there are telescopes of mighty power, but there are different capacities for making use of them. There are microscopes of mighty power, but different individuals have different capacities for applying them.

The human organism is a wonderful thing, and cannot endure violence; but under allopathic treatment it is subjected to a sort of usage, which no sane person would apply to a watch or to any other piece of delicate workmanship of man's contrivance.

We repudiate, therefore, the violent revulsive or contrarious applications of the old school, not only because they are applied on a misconception, but because of their violence.

The man of highest intellect, and of most advanced progress in dynamical physiology, is yet only on the threshold

Hosted by Google

of the wonderful truths that are opening out on us. How was it that men, before the flood, lived six or seven centuries? How is it that though, after that primeval antediluvian vigour, the grant of life was one hundred and twenty years, the term of life scarcely reaches half that period now? This is not a place to discuss the spiritual element of man's being; the physiological element is, however, within our scope.

There is no reason why, under the gradual development of Homœopathy, the term of life may not be extended so as to reach the grant of one hundred and twenty years for this bodily life. Before birth, and immediately after birth, the treatment of the human family should commence.

Prevention is better than cure. Many of the diseases due to artificial life, to climate, and other noxious influences, might be prevented. The remedies are to be found in the imponderables; where there are no positive symptoms, by the non-medical tonics, water in moderation, the rhythmical exercises introduced by Ling, attention to air and drainage, the avoidance of excess, magnetism, etc.; where there are positive symptoms, objective or subjective, the election should be from the countless remedies in nature, already discovered, or yet to be discovered, care being taken to choose such as are harmonic to each particular case.

Is this a light study? Is it an easy pursuit? Is it a plaything? Truly, of this Homœopathy it may be said, in the words of Aristotle, that the root is bitter, but the fruit is sweet.

Hahnemann's view of *psora* is analogous to one of the doctrines of Revelation,—of a taint derived from our progenitors. For the spiritual healing the All-sufficient Remedy has been provided by Infinite Mercy; for the physical healing man has had reason given to him.

Is this reason outraged by the Hahnemannian philosophy? So say some who are capable of better things, but who have never investigated the science; and so say multitudes who take their opinions on trust, who never think for themselves, and who do this or that because some leader or teacher has done the same.

We assert that this Hahnemannian philosophy examined logically, and pushed to its legitimate deductions, tasks the highest reason, and is yet quite rational.

We doubt if Hahnemann himself was aware of the immense results that must follow from his philosophy, rigidly pursued, on the ultimate destinies of our race.

Yet with so mighty a theme, engaged in such a vast enterprise, his followers, for the most part, regard it as something only better than allopathy! Let us call Hahnemann, if you please, a heresiarch in medicine: all reformers are at first regarded only as heresiarchs. By and by, the heresy is found to be true, and people wonder how they doubted so long.

By inconceivably small and subtle forces, we are taught by all true science, the universe is conserved and controlled. Homœopathy is the application of this science to the treatment of the diseases of the human family. Yet it is this Homœopathy which is despised by sciolists, scorned by the *servile pecus*, their imitators, and in consequence received doubtfully by the public.

The very organ for the communication of these rapid and discursive sketches has been called a penny trumpet by some of those who are eminent in our small body. Yet what wise man would dare to despise the day of small things, when there is good hope of the wonderful fruit, that may spring from the seed broad-cast on the public mind—even in this way?

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28TH, 1850.

WITH our closing number of the closing year, we may be permitted to make some observations on the past, the present, and the future.

Some twenty years ago Homœopathy

Hosted by Google

was introduced into England by an Englishman and two Italian physicians. Some years later, a strong impulse was given to it by the energy of a London merchant and of a physician he introduced. During the last ten years a scientific character has been given to the work by men at once practical and scientific, while the knowledge of Homœopathy has been diffused among the masses by various publications, and by the converts to this method of treatment.

During this year two metropolitan hospitals have been opened, and one provincial, that of Manchester. This provincial institution is doing well, and is likely to flourish, and we hope large funds may be obtained for it, to increase its usefulness.

There are two metropolitan hospitals, whereas it would be better that there should be, at present, only one. There is no reason whatever why these two should not be incorporated; and we believe it could be readily done, if there were not a few who are under the influence of an autocratic will—

"Sic volo, sic jubeo, stet pro ratione voluntas."

From zeal for the Cause, and from an earnest desire that large funds should be obtained for the endowment of an homœopathic hospital, we entreat that there may be on the part of those who have influence, and who have the progress of Hahnemann's medical reform at heart. a concession to the necessity of the case, and to the present condition of our onward advance. Even Zeus felt sometimes solitary in his Olympian fastnesses; and a Prometheus is more worthy than a Zeus.

Of him, to whom much has been given is much required. There are other Dalilahs than those of the stage, and of the histrionic vanities of social life. Nothing can be more noble than to retrieve a false position, and snatch victory from the very act of retreat.

Be this as it may, a great forward movement has been made; and it is at once our business, our duty, and our delight, to sustain it.

That the *Homœopathic Times* has been not useless nor inoperative, we suppose will be readily conceded even by those who have called it "a penny trumpet," and by those who choose to assume that it has played out its part.

Self-laudation is at all times, to the properly-constituted mind, a repugnant task, but without our aid—independence and honesty of purpose, we are bold enough to affirm, the strong and nearly perfect union between the scattered and dissentient disciples of Hahnemann *could not* and *would not* have been effected *even at this moment;* much less would that freedom of thought, liberty of action, and the maintenance of principles, which every freeborn subject must love, have so speedily resulted in the almost unparallelled demonstration, held at the London Tavern, on the 10th of April last, the birthday of the illustrious Hahnemann, and, consequently, in the founding of an hospital now in active operation, to commemorate his name and worth; but through our instrumentality in the first instance. We now call upon those restless and captious spirits who were then too glad to enrol themselves under our banner of freedom, not to foster, by petty acts, deeds, inuendoes, or personalities, even should it be to the sacrifice of dangerous propensities, a line of conduct which must engender strife, jealousy, and everything but brotherly love and union. Of past disunion and divisions, which have been their bane, our allopathic opponents have actively availed themselves.

These pettinesses, as well as the wretched divisions, should cease. The present belongs to each of us; some of us may have no future in this life; but each of us should work, during his day, on this diurnal sphere.

We refer our readers to a letter of Dr. Fearon. We think his idea of a council of homœopathists a very excellent one; and we shall be glad to promote his design by every means in our power. Whatever may unite our scattered members, and give a consistent unity to our body, is of great importance to the Cause.

Hosted by Google

We are only conscious, as journalists, of having done our duty: very few of our colleagues have rendered us any assistance of any kind whatever. We have, however, the support of the homœopathic public, and we trust they give us credit for honest intention and virtuous endeavour.

The present is hopeful, and the future overflows with hope, if the union we advocate and the reconciliation of differences we propose, be adopted in a fair and honest spirit.

At all events we are prepared for years, year after year, while our bodily life lasts, to advocate this Cause, through good report and ill report. Our hearts have not lost a jot of hope, our determination is unalterable. Our object is, in our humble way and to the best of our ability, to work for the establishment of Homœopathy as the method of healing. Though not a man of our colleagues should be on our side, we will go on: we are neither to be discouraged by difficulties, nor chilled by the apathy of those who should cheer us on: but how readily would we meet the good-will of those who mislike us, and co-operate with those who now hold aloof from us!

We have a mighty battle to wage: our numbers are as yet few: our battalion is in disarray: the discipline of heart and the genuine warmth of a noble sympathy are wanting. We call on every advocate of Homœopathy, medical or non-medical, to examine his own heart, and probe his own conscience, whether he has acted worthily or not, as a soldier under the banner of Hahnemann.

Let each, whether in the pride of place, or in a sequestered retreat, or in the interval between those of influence and those in obscurity, examine himself, and decide whether he has done all that he could for the advancement of Homœopathy, for the maintenance of a truth of inconceivable importance, and for the benefit of mankind.

We take no undue merit to ourselves for the part we have played, as journalists: we write not in anger, but in sorrow.

Those in eminent place may do very much for the consolidation of our forces; those in less distinguished positions can do much; there is no one that cannot do something.

If there can be two real hospitals, each with at least 100 beds, for the reception of patients suffering from acute disease, let there be two: but do not let us play at having hospitals. There is too much at stake for this levity and wantonness.

We have already said that many hundreds, it may be thousands, allege as a pretext for not supporting any hospital, that they cannot do it on account of this division we deplore. They do not see that the union so much desired, and so necessary, would be most rapidly brought about by their subscribing to that institution of whose constitution and principles they approve. The public voice has already decided which would be the Charity of their choice. Why do they not finish their work?

The future, may it be auspicious!

Let us have the council Dr. Fearon proposes; let us have a large hospital fruitful of good results; let us have a school of homœopathic medicine. Let us put aside all jealousy, rivalry, and finical exclusiveness. This is not a work for the boudoir of a beauty, or the drawing-room of a queen, but for the rough ways of public life. Let beauty shine on us, let the heart and the sympathy, and the graceful co-operation of the women of England cheer us on: but let us oppose the stern array of united brethren to all that is opposed to us; let us cut through granite, when it is needful, but do not let us mind the wetting that we have to encounter, nor the blast, nor the cold, nor the vigil, nor the toil, nor the discomfort—nor the mud. Leander, for his Hero, swam the Hellespont; let us do a more difficult thing for Homœopathy; let us confess each to his brother, if any wrong has been done, and be friends and work together.

Hosted by Google

## CLINICAL REMARKS.

(*Continued from p.* 274.)

North London Homœopathic Establishment, 10, Chadwell-street.

### Case XXI.

Jan. 2nd, 1843. Mr. H. W. Clemow, aged 17; black hair; brown eyes; melancholic temperament; stated that his father and mother both died of consumption; that he himself had an abscess on the nape of the neck, which burst; and suffered always more or less from pain in the bowels, excited generally by improper diet and the slightest cold; that since childhood he was under allopathic treatment, but was getting worse; that yesterday night he was exposed to a draught of cold, and that his symptoms were—spasmodic contraction in the larynx, red, inflamed fauces; tongue white-coated; eructation, with the taste of rotten eggs; severe pain in the abdomen, when walking; shooting pains in the temples and the occiput; weighton the eyelids; noise in the ears; difficu lt deglutition and specch; constipation; dysuria; skin dry, burning hot; pulse 140.

*Prescription.—Acon. Nap.*, three drops, in two doses; *Dulc.*, three drops, in two doses; each in one ounce of water; one half every six hours, alternately.

26th. Pulse abated to 100; cough by fits, and a rash covering his face, extremities, and the whole length of the spine.

*Prescription.—Sulph.*, twelve globules of the 6th dilution; and *Lach.*, twelve globules of the 7th dilution; each in one ounce of water, a teaspoonful every six hours, alternately.

27th. Ten o'clock a. m. Pulse 120; cough less; exanthema increased.

*Prescription.—Sulph.*, as before; and *Acon. Nap.*, twelve globules of the 3rd dilution, each in two ounces of water; a fourth part every twelve hours, alternately.

Feb. 6th. Much better in every respect.

*Prescription.—Sulph.*, two globules of the 30th dilution, in three ounces of water; a sixth part every morning.

12th. Was still improving, but got a fresh cold, with symptoms of influenza, synochus.

*Prescription.—Acon.*, two globules of the 24th dilution in water, immediately; *Arsen.*, two globules of the 30th dilution, in three doses; one every other morning.

This patient went to Lincoln, in the north of England, and wrote to me on the 6th of March, stating that he was free from any ailment. I have attended him since for accidental disorders, but he has grown a strong young man.

### Case XXII.

March 14th 1843. Mr. Charles Coggins, aged twenty-three, stated that in 1838 he had epilepsy and tetanus; and in October, 1842, he wetted his feet, and since then he was harassed with a cough, excited by tickling in the pit of the larynx, attended by a pain in the hypochondria, the left side particularly; and asthma; his cough was always worse in the morning and the evening, when getting out and into bed; that he expectorated yellow-greenish phlegm, of a saltish, bitter taste, sometimes very difficult, at another easy to be brought up; he was thirsty; his tongue was red, swollen, and slightly covered in the middle; had dislike to meat; pudding and potatoes created a sensation of swelling in the bowels; there was constipation and diarrhœa alternately; difficult micturition, attended with pain in the kidneys; headaches every morning, with shooting pain in the temples and the forehead, which was generally relieved by bathing the head in cold water; there were general debility, aching pains in the knees and ankles; a walk of a hundred paces puts him always out of breath; his nightly rest was not refreshing, he lay three or four hours in bed before he could get sleep; his feet were cold in bed, and he was much troubled with terrifying and distressing dreams; he shivered and perspired profusely after the slightest exertion; his skin was dry, parched, and dingy; his pulse slow, intermittent, and low; his countenance expressed a long-standing,

Hosted by Google

trying disorder; he said that his brother died lately of consumption, which made him despondent and extremely irritable.

*Prescription.—Nux Vom.*, two globules of the 30th dilution, in three doses; one every other night.

21st. Much as before; there were besides, discharge at the prepuce, and pain in the spermatic cord during micturition.

*Prescription. — Sulph.*, six globules of the 30th dilution, in three ounces of water; a sixth part every morning.

29th. Still violent cough, by fits, with pain in the precordial region, which pain was also excited by talking; discharge less; slept better; had much excitement; perspires less; skin moist; pulse 70, regular, but feeble; tongue normal; appetite better; micturition free.

*Prescription.—Dulc.*, six globules of the 18th dilution, in two doses; one every fourth morning.

April 6th. Cough the same in character, but less, and now attended with red face and tears; pain in the joints of the lower extremities; head still ached.

*Prescription.—Phos.*, twelve globules of the 30th dilution, in six ounces of water; a twelfth part morning and night.

24th. Pain in the cardiac region when deeply inspiring or pressing upon the spot; cough much less; had shooting pain in the right inguinal ring; and pain and weakness in the legs; skin and pulse normal; tongue yellow-coated; had taken some porter and sherry.

*Prescription.—Bry.*, four globules of the 12th dilution, in two doses; *Nux Vom.*, four globules of the 12th dilution, in one dose; one powder every other evening at six o'clock.

May 4th. Felt altogether better, and cough less.

*Prescription.—Sulph.*, two globules of the 30th dilution, in two doses; a fourth part every morning.

12th. Through some excess in diet, the old symptoms returned, with the addition that he could not sleep on the left side; felt oppression in the upper part of the chest; his limbs were better, and he expectorated a little only in the morning.

*Prescription.*—Repeat the medicines as on the 24th of April.

20th. His appearance was much better; he ceased shivering and perspiring; has some appetite; evacuations regular; the only symptoms left were the pain in the cardiac region, when moving or inspiring, and despondency on account of his disorder.

*Prescription.—Calc. Carb.*, six globules of the 30th dilution, in three ounces of water; a twelfth part morning and night, every other day.

27th. Had coughed and felt more pain than last week; was restless; thirsty and constipated for two or three days.

*Prescription.—Lycop.*, eight globules of the 30th dilution, in four ounces of water; an eighth part every morning.

June 4th. Was much better on the whole, but has taken some tea, which made him very languid.

*Prescription.—China Off.*, four globules of the 12th dilution, in three doses; one every other morning.

This patient discontinued attending, and on the 20th July was reported to be quite well; and I understand continues so till now.

## ACUTE RHEUMATISM.

By Dr. Strong.

It has been with much truth observed of books of travels, that those chapters are the most interesting and valuable which contain the tourist's earliest impressions, those which were penned the first few days after setting foot in the *Terra Nova*. Subsequent and closer investigation may reveal new facts and give a numerical strength and collateral confirmation to the first rapid conclusions; but the broad features and characteristic outline are ever best seen in an *impromptu* sketch. Thus much by way of apology for my claiming some space in your columns.

Since my adoption of the reformed Pharmacopœia, I have watched with curious eyes, and, I must confess, often with a throbbing pulse, the effects of the remedies; and for months the excitement of noting down the speedy and marvellous action of Homœopathy engrossed my whole attention by day, and by night blended itself with my dreams. The amazement engendered by observation at length subsided into cooler reflection; but even this is shadowy and vague, and still on seeing a striking cure effected, I am ready to exclaim with Jocelyn:—

"Quel autre que Dieu seul peut dans ce mouvement
Réconnaître une forme, un être, un élément."

Such is the spirit in which all my first year's cases were taken down, occupying

Hosted by Google

upwards of one hundred closely-written folio pages. Let us now contrast some of these cases, treated according to Hahnemann's precepts, with the old-school teaching and practice.

Gregory, in his "Practice of Medicine" (my first text-book), used to assign to each disease a definite duration. Acute rheumatism had, I think, "*six to eight weeks*" placed against it.

The next work put into my hands (Mackintosh's Practice of Physic, 1831) prudently omits figures, so that one cannot so well judge of the results of his treatment. He says though (vol. ii. p. 418): "When I first entered the profession, an attack of acute rheumatism, with its sequelæ, generally confined the patient for *twelve months*, that is to say, before he regained his ordinary state of health, and few got off in less than *six*."

Dr. Elliotson (Principles and Practice of Medicine, 1839) speaks of "the sweating ceasing, after the disease has lasted a *few weeks*" (p. 1019).

Dr. Hope, in 1837 (the name is a synonyme for accuracy) published in the *Medical Gazette* his method of treating acute rheumatism:—"The pains were almost always removed in a *week*, and in *ten days* more the patient was fit for work," thus shortening the duration of this common malady to about a *fortnight* or *three weeks*. So far let us congratulate humanity upon a most beneficent improvement wrought by modern science.

As to the details of treatment, I will not dwell upon the subject further than to refer the reader to a well-digested paper by Dr. Cowan, in vol. viii. of *Braithwaite's Retrospect*; where the multiplicity and complicity of the arthritic remedies, at present used by the Professor, are marshalled in a vast and formidable host, —an array, too, so undisciplined, that a reflecting mind can only conclude that there is an utter absence of method and of scientific principle in the application of the recipes. Generally, each practitioner enumerated in this digest seems to possess a favourite nostrum,* which he parades with an air of infallibility much more befitting Cardinal Wiseman, and which simply imports entire ignorance of the boasted pathology of their school.

In my case-book two attacks of acute rheumatism are detailed; one cured in twelve days, the other "fit for work" after six days' treatment. The pain in both cases relieved after a few hours' use of the medicines.

* One of these is the celebrated "Chelsea Pensioner."

### Case I.

November 12th. Humphrey B—, aged 58; has been ill about nine days from a chill, caught whilst carpentering in a stable; but has been gouty for many years. All the large joints are affected, and exquisitely painful; swelled but not red; and as he lies in bed he dreads the slightest touch or movement. Tongue dry and dark; thirst; pulse 100; perspires freely; urine red, and frequent calls (12) to evacuate it in the twenty-four hours. Inspiration causes a sharp catching pain between the shoulders. He is worse by night, and has not slept for a week past; slight mercurialism from pills he has been taking; he keeps his hands out of bed.

℞ Tinct. Acon. 3, gtt. iii.
Aquæ, ℥xii.

A teaspoonful every two hours, after six doses, Bry. three globules of the 6th dilution, in twelve doses; a dose alternately with the Aconite every two hours.

13th. He experienced relief the same evening, and slept for four hours; appetite returned. Continue *Bry.* alone, every four hours. The only parts now affected are the neck and the knees. Has had lepra occasionally from a child; is now suffering much from it.

14th. Slept pretty well; has a catching pain in one knee, the other much better; pain of neck the same; much sweat; urinates naturally; no thirst; motion yesterday. *Sulph.* two globules, 30th dilution; in one dose.

22nd. Sent to say the medicine caused much pain at first, followed by relief. The itching of lepra worse, and keeps him awake; rheumatism almost gone; towards evening a little shooting in knees and hands. *Sulph.* two globules, 30th dilution; in three doses, one night and morning.

28th. Walked some distance to see me. Rheumatism quite gone, and he has been down in the garden for some days past. The scaly eruption improves daily.

### Case II.

Mary Brain, aged 20 (admitted at the Ross Dispensary, 4th October, 1850), an unhealthy, sallow-looking sempstress; she is sitting up, but cannot move without the greatest pain. For several days has had a severe aching down the right thigh and leg and in both knees, which are swollen, and tender to the touch; the pain in the shoulder is abating. Pulse 90; no appetite, and she seems much dejected.

℞ Tinct. Bry. 3, gtt. iii.
Aquæ, ℥iss. M.

A teaspoonful every six hours.

Hosted by Google

6th. Felt much more free from pain, but thought she could not walk to my house; has not yet finished the medicine.

7th. Seems almost well. *Sulph.* two globules, 30th dilution, in three doses; one night and morning.

10th. Continues perfectly well; discharged cured.

How widely different is the *old* from the *new* method of treating this formidable complaint. I have dwelt chiefly upon the comparative *time* necessary to effect a cure; but the *new-school* plan possesses many other advantages and recommendations, not the least of which are the precision and confidence with which the homœopath can select the appropriate remedy; and I must here add, that the idea of *comparative treatment* never fails to recall a singular old English *motto*,* which I met with formerly in my antiquarian studies: "Do no ylle, quoth D'Oylle."

The Chase, Dec. 16th, 1850.

---

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

Sir,—As one of those who have at one time looked with the greatest possible contempt on Homœopathy, *because then unacquainted with it*, and who have been subsequently converted to its practice, I have great pleasure in giving you a short sketch of those circumstances, the occurrence of which induced me to reject the allopathic school and practise Homœopathy.

Some months ago I visited Manchester, and during my stay I was attacked with typhus fever. At the solicitation of my friends, after much importunity on their part, I very reluctantly placed myself under homœopathic treatment. I was astonished at the rapidity of my recovery, and I firmly believe, that had I been treated allopathically, my recovery would have been very doubtful, and even had I recovered, the period of convalescence would have extended over a greater number of weeks than days under the homœopathic treatment. My case having terminated so favourably, although I was not then a homœopathist, my opinions with regard to Homœopathy were greatly modified, and I determined at least to give it a trial, by submitting it to further actual test. Accordingly, several cases of acute diseases having, soon after my recovery, come under my observation, I anxiously watched their progress under the new treatment, and I must say the results were truly marvellous. Homœopathy then no longer appeared to me a "great humbug," "arrant quackery," as I had previously termed it (because, as I previously stated, I was ignorant of it), but I felt an inward conviction that it was a *great fact*, and my subsequent practice has confirmed that conviction, and proved to me beyond doubt, that the law of "*similia similibus curantur*" is a universal law of nature, and one capable of illuminatiing the dark path of the medical practitioner in his researches after disease, and calculated to upset the empirical practice of the allopathic school.

Since my conversion I have devoted myself assiduously to the study and practiee of Homœopathy, and after having witnessed such success under its treatment, I should not have acted conscientiously had I not given myself up to its practice; but in that case I am afraid I should have acted only like many others who are convinced of its truth, but before whom interest in its multifarious forms steps and prevents them from publicly and openly practising what their own unbiassed judgment shows to be right.

Appended you have for publication in your journal a case treated by me, as a home patient of this hospital. I intend to submit to your notice, in a short time, a few other cases, in which I think the truth of the homœopathic law is strikingly exemplified.

I remain, yours respectfully,
John Matthews, M.D., House Surgeon.
Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary,
Bloom-street, Piccadilly,
Manchester, November, 1850.

---

4th. Emma Wilde, aged nineteen years, dressmaker, of a plethoric temperament. Her mother came to the hospital this morning, requesting me to visit her daughter, who, she said, was very ill. I went and found that the case had been somewhat neglected, as she had been ill for a period of four days previous. I found her in the following condition:—face very much swollen, intensely red and inflamed, and very tender to the touch, the inflammation extending down the neck, as far as both shoulders; pulse 120, rather full; tongue parched and thickly coated; intense thirst; violent headache; bowels constipated for several days.

*Prescription.—Aconitum* 3, and *Belladonna* 3, each dissolved in a teacupful of water, and one teaspoonful to be taken, alternately, every hour.

5th. Pulse 108; less thirst; swelling increased so as to entirely close the eyes; inflammation extending towards the chest; no pain in head.

* That of the worshipful family of Sir John D'Oyly, Bart.

Hosted by Google

Continue medicine.

6th. Passed a rather restless night; delirium set in about eleven p.m., last night, which still continues; bowels acted upon once. Pulse about 96, rather feeble; tongue beginning to clean.

Continue *Belladonna* alone, at longer intervals.

7th. Better on the whole; a line of demarcation has formed a little below the nape of neck to the shoulder, and anteriorly to about the middle of the sternum; vesicles have also appeared on the inflamed surface; she is less delirious, though still wandering; pulse same; tongue cleaning.

*Prescription.—Mercurius Viv.* 3, dissolved as before, a teaspoonful every three hours.

8th. Inflammatory symptoms very much abated; skin of the inflamed part beginning to wrinkle; tongue almost clean; a slight tendency to nausea.

*Prescription.* — *Sulphur* 6, dose every four hours.

10th. No inflammatory symptoms; slight derangement of stomach; catamenia appeared this morning; she is troubled with a tickling cough.

*Prescription.*—A dose of *Sulphur* 6, in the morning, and *Lachesis* 12, every three hours.

13th. Better in every respect, though still weak; appetite tolerably good; no cough.

Continue *Sulphur* 6.

16th. She came this morning to the hospital; feels rather weak, but in every other respect is quite well.

*Prescription.—China* 6, a dose every six hours.

20th. Came to return thanks this morning, stating that she was (using her own language) "never better in her life," and she was discharged accordingly.

## PROPOSED COUNCIL OF HOMŒOPATHISTS.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

Sir, — I should much like to have the opinion of yourself and other homœopathists, as to the propriety of establishing a council for our body. The advantages that we might expect from having one, are—

1st. The giving a greater cohesion, and also a rallying point to the practitioners of Homœopathy.

2nd. The having a recognised tribunal, to whose arbitration might be referred any disputes that may from time to time arise in our ranks.

3rd. In case of the introduction of any new medical reform bill into Parliament, the council could take steps to oppose any clause that would be at all detrimental to our interests, or that would obstruct any future attempt we might see fit to make to obtain a college of our own.

The council might be composed of six London, and seven provincial homœopathists. Its duties would be merely to deliberate and suggest, as it would have no power to compel any one to follow any particular course, while we might expect that it would take a lesson from the fate of a now all but defunct Society, and not attempt to bully or backbite those who might dissent from its decisions.

Every medical man openly practising Homœopathy should have a vote in electing to it, and any one so voting, should be required to pay a small sum, say 5*s.*, towards the expenses of printing, &c. A few gentlemen might be nominated to receive the votes and to act as scrutators, and who would declare the result. It might meet at first at the Hahnemann Hospital, and provincial members should be allowed to vote by letter, whenever unable to attend.

In speaking to Dr. Russell upon this subject, he suggested the propriety of considering whether there should be any lay members. I am myself much opposed to merely professional councils, whether clerical or medical, believing that they are apt to degenerate into tyrannical and selfish bodies; but there is some difficulty in determining how lay members are to be elected; while therefore advocating a due admixture of laymen, I am inclined to think it will be best for the medical portion of the council to be first elected, and then they might take into consideration the best means of choosing the lay members. If such a council is formed, and the members work with zeal and integrity of purpose, we may gradually form the medical and lay advocates of our system into a compact, and therefore more effective, body than we have yet had.

If the idea of this council is approved of, the sooner we take steps to form it, the better.

George Fearon, M.D.

31, Great Charles Street, Birmingham,
Dec. 17th, 1850.

LONDON: Printed by Thomas Harrild, of Albany Cottage, Sydenham, in the County of Kent, at his Printing Office, 1, and 1½, Dudley Court, in the Parish of St. Olave, Silver Street, in the City of London; and Published by Henry Renshaw, at the Office, 356, Strand, in the County in Middlesex.—*Saturday, December 28th*, 1850.

Hosted by Google

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.
Review of British and Foreign Medical Science and Literature.

"RESPICE, ASPICE, PROSPICE."—St. Bernard.

No. 75. Vol. II. ] SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1851. [ Unstamped 3d. Stamped 4d.

## Communications.

### CASES OF MELANCHOLIA.

By John Ozanne, M.D.

(*Continued from page* 269.)

I have already, in the preceding portion of this paper, alluded to the fact discovered by M. Parchappe in the course of his researches into the pathological anatomy of insanity, that there is scarcely any difference to be found in the state of the brain or its envelopes in those two very opposite conditions of disease—*mania* and *melancholia*.

The words in which he sums up the statements of the results of his dissections, are the following:—

"The discussion of the cases of *acute* insanity, manifesting itself in the distinct forms of mania and melancholia, leads to this conclusion, that neither of these forms can be considered as essentially or exclusively dependent upon any determinate lesion of the encephalon peculiar to it.

"It is, moreover, evident that there is a very close if not a perfect, analogy between the cerebral lesions observed in these two forms, both as regards their character and their relative frequency.

"The division, therefore, of acute insanity into mania and melancholia, is not sanctioned by pathological anatomy."—(*Traité de la Folie*, page 45.)

These statements, based upon extensive and careful dissections, are deserving of the closest attention from the true disciple of Hahnemann. In practice they will explain many anomalies, in such a manner as to lead to a more judicious selection of the medicine to be prescribed. The following case, interesting in other respects, is the more particularly so, since it exemplifies a difficulty of the kind which was removed by the perusal of M. Parchappe's treatise.

#### Case II.

A lady (whom I have regularly attended during the last seven years) has for some years been affected with frequent attacks of mania. These attacks were formerly attended with sleeplessness, which usually resisted the influence of the most powerful opiates during a whole week; sometimes as long as ten days. In a short time, under homœopathic treatment, the duration of the sleeplessness was reduced to five or six days, but within the last three years, it has never exceeded forty-eight hours together.

The attacks usually consist in mental excitement, manifested by loquacity, shouting, laughter, a very rapid succession of ideas, sometimes incoherent, but generally exhibiting some sort of association, together with delusions of the sense of vision; headache, and heat in the head, coldness of the feet, and acceleration of the pulse. At first, after sleep had come on (which was always the first announcement of the cessation of the attack), there were hallucinations of the sense of sight for some days; even when conversing quietly and rationally, she fancied that she saw objects in the distance, which only existed in her own imagination. These visions have lately ceased at the same time as the excitement, showing a still further improvement in the state of the brain; moreover, the attacks are now less frequent.

For a long time I was at a loss to account for another kind of mental disturbance, differing from the above totally, as regarded the state of the mind,—consisting in a quiet, melancholy manner, with sighs, sad thoughts, and apathy,—but



Hosted by Google

resembling them in the headache, heat of the head, and the coldness of the feet, which were the invariable precursors and attendants of the maniacal attacks. These attacks, moreover, came on about the time that the others were expected, and seemed to replace them.

The researches of M. Parchappe solved the difficulty. It was now clear that a pathological condition of the surface of the brain and of its envelopes, common to both, constituted the connecting link between these two very opposite conditions of the mind.

It is evident that the existence in either case of a similar or identical pathological condition—perhaps simple hyperæmia,—does not explain the difference observed in the mental phenomena, in the two kinds of attacks; but this is of less importance than the selection of the suitable remedy, which is, or rather should be, the end of all physiological or pathological speculations.

The existence of intense headache, together with heat of the head, so frequent during the acute stage of melancholia, corroborates the accuracy of M. Parchappe's statements. The following case —which is the most recent of all my cases—shows, further, that the most desponding condition of the mind may be accompanied by a feeling of a rush of blood to the head, which, if it indicates any internal pathological condition, evidently points at hyperæmia of the pia mater and surface of the cerebral convolutions.

### Case III.

MELANCHOLIA, WITH SUICIDAL IMPULSE.

H. Le P— experienced in the spring of this year much annoyance, in connection with the settlement of some family affairs; this brought on discontent at first, and then sadness. On the 5th of December he sent for me, and wished to be bled, as the blood rushed violently to his head and confused his mind.

On inquiring minutely into his previous state of health, I found that two months before he had *violent headache*, which lasted several days, and that shortly after, his medical attendant declared, that he had a bilious fever; he got over these complaints, but remained affected with melancholia. He felt miserable, his thoughts chiefly fixed upon subjects connected with the culture of his land, and upon the sale of its produce; but his fears were of so vague a character, that it was evident to me that his mind did not dwell upon these subjects alone. I soon found that he had frequently experienced a powerful impulse to commit suicide, and that he was, when comparatively master of his feelings and thoughts, in constant anxiety lest he should, during one of his paroxysms of despair, yield to this impulse. There was a strange wildness about his eyes; his expression being nevertheless sad and mournful. He complained of beating and aching in the temples; the pulse was accelerated; the tongue rather red; in addition to all this, he complained of *obstinate sleeplessness*.

On the 7th, he had a paroxysm of headache, rush of blood to the head, confusion of the mind, and despair. In the course of the forenoon, although pretty closely watched, he was missed for a few moments; his wife having gone in search of him, found him just in time to prevent him from destroying himself by strangulation. Upon inquiring into his state at the time, he informed me that he felt quite bewildered, and really did not know what he was about.

He had been taking *Hyoscyamus* 2, since the 5th, I substituted *Belladonna* 1 (10 drops to six ounces of water, one dessert-spoonful every four hours), for his first medicine.

During the ensuing week he improved much, and slept nearly every night. On the 15th, after ten days' treatment, he seemed cheerful, and thought himself well; the melancholia had entirely left him, together with the paroxysms of confusion of the mind, and determination of blood to the head; his sleep was good.

He continued well until the 18th, when he was seized with vomiting, diarrhœa, and

Hosted by Google

other symptoms indicating a bilious fever. He is now (26th December) nearly convalescent from this fever, although weak; he is quiet in his mind, and has lost not only the propensity to suicide, but likewise his melancholia.

In this case it is worthy of notice, that the impulse to suicide and the despair were worst during the paroxysms, in which the blood seemed to him to rush to the brain.

### Case IV.

Melancholia. Hallucinations.

Margaret G—., aged nineteen, a pale, stupid-looking girl, with large but inanimate eyes, and coarse, inexpressive features, was brought to the Homœopathic Dispensary, on the 8th of June, in the present year. It was impossible to obtain from her any information respecting her complaint, as she did not seem to understand any of the questions put to her. Her mother stated that, in February last, she had a serious attack of illness, which lasted from three to four weeks; this disease was styled by the parish surgeon who attended her, "brain-fever," but it really was (if I might judge from the information given me) an attack of *mania*. During the fortnight which followed her recovery, she appeared to be quite well, but she soon fell into a state of deep melancholy, which had continued uninterruptedly ever since.

She usually remained the whole day seated, wrapt up in melancholy thoughts, scarcely noticing anything; she sometimes walked out, but never did any work. She frequently wept, and sometimes laughed immoderately.

I was told by her mother that she often saw strange visions, even in the daytime. About one month before her admission as a dispensary patient, she was much alarmed by one of these delusions of her senses. She fancied that she saw a man suspended by the neck to one of the rafters of the room.

There were also delusions of the sense of hearing; she often heard cries and voices, as if persons were conversing near her.

There was another feature in her case, which was only mentioned at her second visit, and which gave to her malady a great resemblance to *dementia*, this was a very frequent spitting of saliva, which she did not seem to be conscious of.

Her memory was exceedingly bad, and her intellect extremely dull. There seemed, in fact, to have come on an almost total stupefaction of her intellectual faculties, since the attack of mania in February.

The only symptoms of bodily ailment were pains in the fore part of the head, giddiness, and imperfect digestion.

There had been as yet no appearance whatever of the catamenia.

*Prescription.—Tinct. Ignatia* 3.

I saw her again on the 14th, but from that time to the 23rd of July Mr. Bellamy attended to her case. The 3rd dilution of *Ignatia* was continued during a month, and afterwards the 6th dilution was given.

By the middle of July she seemed better, and did "some work, such as washing and other domestic labours; her spirits were better." On the 12th, it was reported that the catamenia had appeared (for the first time in her life).

On the 23rd of July, when I next saw her, I found her much improved, the melancholia being nearly gone, and replaced by comparative cheerfulness. Indeed, if one might judge from her appearance, she seemed much inclined to indulge in excessive and boisterous mirth, for occasionally ludicrous ideas arose in her mind, and brought on immoderate laughter.

Her memory had improved considerably, and she began to take some interest in what was going on around her.

But whilst this part of her complaint was removed, the hallucinations of the sense of hearing still continued. On the day before her visit, she assured her mother that I was in the house, for she had heard my voice. There were frequently voices telling her different kinds of things; one of these voices, more threatening than the rest, had assured her that "she should be whipped to death."

Hosted by Google

It was now evident that the *Ignatia*, continued during six weeks, had produced all the benefit that could be expected from it. The "still, serious melancholy;" the "great indifference and apathy;" "with indisposition to work;" the "brooding to herself, full of internal chagrin;" the "alternations of foolish gaiety and tearful sadness;" the "fixed ideas;" which are mentioned in the symptomatology of *Ignatia* amongst its characteristic features *(see Jahr, American and English editions)*, were all removed; but the hallucinations still continuing unabated, another medicine was needed. *Stramonium* was selected, on account of the close correspondence of its pathogenetic effects upon the mind with those still observed in this patient; the 3rd dilution was prescribed.

On the 3rd of August, her mother stated that she had heard the voices less frequently, and now felt convinced that they were not real voices, but merely delusions of her senses. The *Stramonium* was repeated.

On the 17th, she was still further improved with respect to these hallucinations, but there was some return of the melancholy. In conseqnence, Mr. Bellamy again prescribed *Ignatia*, which was continued until the 28th of September, when *Tinct. Sulph.* 5, was administered, as the catamenia had appeared for the third time, after an interval of seven weeks. Since then she has taken *Belladonna* 1st and 2nd, on account of toothache, once *Stramonium*, as she was too much disposed to laughter, once *Tinct.* of *Sulphur*, and twice *Pulsatilla.*

Since the last week in July, there have been no delusions of the senses, no voices, no visions. Since the *Ignatia* was last taken in September, there has been no melancholy, and since the third week in that month, she has been able to take employment in the house of a neighbour, and to attend to her duties in a satisfactory manner.

Excepting a little irregularity of the catamenia, some degree of absence of mind at times, and irritability of temper, this young woman may now be considered as quite well.

## HAHNEMANNIAN ESSAYS.

### No. IV.

THE old lady, recorded by Dr. Marsden, might well call *psora*, sorrow. Mysterious taint! how it poisons the fountain of life, distorts the limbs of the young child, twists the spine, enlarges the glands, either makes the cheek wan with a green and yellow melancholy, or flushes it with the hectic hues of impending death; how it produces melancholy, despair, and moody madness; how it saps the foundation of life; how it abridges the term of mortal days, and embitters that abridged term: what mischief it produces, in its myriad forms of disorder or disease, there are few who have not seen, but few have understood.

The Antediluvians had probably but little experience of it: for psora and a Methuselah-age do not cohere. But after the flood how rapid must have been its invasion, how venomous its clasp, how destructive its agency! How few lived out their one hundred and twenty years; so that when the Psalmist expressed his experience, he spoke of threescore years and ten as the healthful limit of life.

In the fullness of time it pleased the Giver of all good that a sage should arise, who was appointed to discover that this taint, derived, in all probability, through successive generations, from the old Arabian leprosy, was the cause of the chief physical sufferings of mankind; nay more, it was given to this interpreter of the secrets of nature to point out the mode of eradicating this fearful taint. The sage was Hahnemann, the treatment is called antipsoric; but Hahnemann, say the great medicine-men, was a quack, an impostor and a theorist.

Ask a duchess or a queen if she ever had the itch, and she would indignantly dismiss you from her august presence: yet though the poor lady may have never had the "Scotch fiddle" in its usual manifestations, the probabilities are one hundred to one that she has the psora taint in her for all that.

Would that Carlyle were a homœo-

Hosted by Google

pathist, sound and true! How well would he handle this absurd allopathy, that unconsciously fosters this deadly foe of our race! Drive it inward from the surface, where the force of the energetic organism thrusts it and is glad to get rid of it from within on any terms:—this is the way of allopathy. The old ulcer is healed by unguents and abstergents, by laxatives and alteratives: the man dies of apoplexy—what matters it?—his ulcer was healed. This was not Hahnemann's idea of healing. But for adverse circumstances, he would, in all probability, have lived out his one hundred and twenty years: and yet how prolonged his life was, and how useful to its very close.

Before medicine became a profession or a trade, the heads of tribes and families, and their wives and daughters, were the chief practitioners of the medicine of experience. The Indians of South America know the properties of a root called the eye-root, which has a milky juice: one drop of this will remove the severest form of Egyptian ophthalmia, short of actual disorganization, in a day. The writer has seen this effect again and again. The sheik or prince, the priest and the physician were one. Then man stood face to face with nature: his life was simple. There were, on occasion, great crimes, but there were great virtues. But when men were congregated in a Babylon, a city of confusion, and there was the necessary division of labour, there arose with other crafts that of medicine. Then instead of deriving experience from nature, and copying out the traditional wisdom of foregone ages from their temples of Esculapius, the "faculty" began to make experiments against nature: then came in the school of sophists; then, and since, medical theories without end. Now and then some master minds had a glimpse of the necessity for a law of healing, and a conviction that there must be such a law; but till Hahnemann proclaimed it, the glimpses of the wiser were lost on the bulk of practitioners. How was he mocked! What cachinnations from the Danube to the Tiber! So men mocked at the reports of Herodotus and Abyssinian Bruce, some of which denounced fables are now known to be facts.

Dear old Hahnemann! how serenely, on the whole, he moved on, how quietly he pursued his work: ever and anon he would break into a storm, but for the most part he scorned contention with the ignoble gad-flies that strove to sting him, and sometimes did sting him.

But we wish to give here some of Constantine's Hering's remarks on *psora*, a subject to which we shall often recur.

"As some acute diseases terminate in an eruption of the skin, which divides, dries up, and then passes off, so it is with many chronic diseases. All diseases diminish in intensity, improve and are cured by the internal organism freeing itself from them little by little; the internal disease approaches more and more to the external tissues, until it finally arrives at the skin.

"Every homœopathic physician must have observed that the improvement in pain takes place from above downward; and in diseases, from within outward. This is the reason why chronic diseases, if they are thoroughly cured, always terminate in some cutaneous eruption, which differs according to the different constitutions of the patients. This cutaneous eruption may be even perceived when a cure is impossible, and even when the remedies have been improperly chosen. The skin being the outermost part of the body, it receives upon itself the extreme termination of the disease. This cutaneous eruption is not a mere morbid secretion, having been chemically separated from the internal organism in the form of a gas, a liquid, or a solid; it is the whole of the morbid action which is passed from within outwards, and it is characteristic of a thorough and of a really curative treatment. The morbid action of the internal organism may, however, continue either entirely, or more or less in spite of this cutaneous eruption. Nevertheless, this eruption is always a favourable symptom; it alleviates the sufferings of the patient

Hosted by Google

and generally prevents a more dangerous affection.

"The thorough cure of a widely-ramified chronic disease in the organism is indicated by the most important organs being first relieved; the affection passes off in the order in which the organs had been affected, the more important being relieved first, the next important next, and the skin last.

"Even the superficial observer will not fail in recognising this law of order. An improvement which takes place in a different order can never be relied on. A fit of hysteria may terminate in a flow of urine, other fits may either terminate in the same way, or in hemorrhage, the next succeeding fit shows how far the affection is from having been cured. The disease may take a different turn, it may change its form, and in this new form it may be less troublesome; but the general state of the organism will suffer in consequence of this transformation.

"Hence it is that Hahnemann inculcates with so much care the important rule to attend to the moral symptoms, and to judge of the degree of homœopathic adaptation existing between the remedy and the disease, by the improvement which takes place in the moral condition, and in the general well-being of the patient.

"The law of order, which has been pointed out above, accounts for the numerous cutaneous eruptions consequent upon homœopathic treatment, even where they had never been seen before; it accounts for the obstinacy with which many kinds of herpes and ulcers remain upon the skin, whereas others are dissipated like snow. These which remain, do remain because the internal disease is yet existing. This law of order also accounts for the insufficiency of violent sweats, when the internal disorder is not yet disposed to leave its hiding-place. It lastly accounts for one cutaneous affection being substituted for another."

"This transformation of the internal affection of such parts of the organism as are essential to important functions, to a cutaneous affection — a transformation which is essentially different from the violent change effected by Autenreith's ointment, or by *Ammonium*, *Croton Oil*, *Cantharides*, *Mustard*, etc.,—is chiefly effected by the antipsoric remedies.

"Other remedies may sometimes effect that transformation, even the use of water, change of climate, occupation, etc.; but it is more safely, more mildly, and more thoroughly effected by the antipsoric remedies."

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4TH, 1851.

WITH the commencement of the new year we may be indulged in speaking more at large of our prospects for 1851.

In 1850 a great onward movement was made by the homœopathists, and this movement must be sustained. We look with especial interest to the Hahnemann Hospital. We have repeatedly stated that we have no hope for its permanence, except a sufficient endowment be obtained. What steps have been taken to obtain this endowment? none.

We were told that when this hospital was in active and useful operation, funds would flow in. It is in active and useful operation, but the funds do not flow in. Some time has elapsed since any official report of donations and subscriptions has been published, and we presume, therefore, that little or nothing has been done in the interval.

We have very little trust in any except the homœopathic public; and we call on them, individually, each in his or her sphere, to be up and doing. In every city and town committees may be organized for obtaining donations and subscriptions for the Hahnemann Hospital. The new year should be signalised by a combined effort in support of this noble institution, at which nearly 800 persons have already found

Hosted by Google

relief as out-door patients, and upwards of 30 persons have been admitted as in-patients. The results have been such as to show the vast importance of the institution; but why should it languish for want of funds? Why should there be accommodation and provision for 20 in-door patien's only, when there ought to be accommodation and provision for 100 at the very least?

This rests with the non-medical friends of Homœopathy; they should make a combined effort to secure a proper income, and a sufficient endowment for this hospital.

In the course of the spring there will be a bazaar for the benefit of this institution. Every body who favours our Cause should take an interest in this undertaking, and obtain contributions to it. Authors may send copies of their works; artists may send drawings; and the exhibition of the industry of all homœopathists may be not unworthy of comparison, in its way, with the exhibition of the industry of all nations.

But we are anxious to know what has been obtained for this Cosmopolitan institution in the different cities and towns of the empire where Homœopathy is practised. How much in London? How much in Brighton, Torquay, Exeter, Bristol, Clifton, Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool, Chester, etc.? How much in Edinburgh, Glasgow, etc.? How much in Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Arklow, etc.?

The friends of Homœopathy should also consider whether they are prepared to support two real hospitals in the metropolis. If they are so prepared, so be it. But if they are not so prepared, they should take measures for actively supporting one real hospital.

Very much must be done before it can be made to appear that there is any permanence for any hospital. It is part of our human nature to become lukewarm and indifferent when any remarkable occasion for exertion has passed by. Money enough, and more than enough, will be wasted during this year, why should not some of it be diverted to so useful a purpose?

There was a great deal of enthusiasm for Homœopathy on the 10th of April, 1850, will there be as much on the 10th of April, 1851? We shall see. But we earnestly entreat and exhort all those who profess love for this Cause to be "up and doing," early and late. We do not want good intentions, but good performance. It is a matter of pounds, shillings, and pence. It is a fiscal question.

Many profess great interest in and satisfaction with our medical reform; one having had the misfortune to lose many psora-tainted children, has now, through Homœopathy, a blooming family, free from the psora taint; another is thankful no less for health for himself and for that of his nearest and dearest: well—if this be so, they should give something more than the price of an opera ticket for the real advancement of this medical reform. All and each should make some SACRIFICE for it.

Those who have large incomes should give considerable sums: but above all, the heart should be engaged in the work.

It should be a thing apart from any consideration for a favourite practitioner: whatever is done should be done for the Cause.

We have tried to stimulate our colleagues in town and country, but with a few praiseworthy exceptions, they have been like the deaf adder and would not be charmed; they have taken offence at our importunity and withheld the light of their countenance, and their support and influence from us. Nay, many of them would gladly see our light extinguished. Yet we wish them, all and each, a happy new year, and many a succeeding and happy new year.

Some of them say our matter is not sufficiently scientific for their taste—we are willing to find space for any amount of science they will contribute.

Some say that our journal is too popular—we think it cannot be too popular.

We should be glad, as a matter of course, of their intelligent and cordial co-operation, and of their support and influence; but it is too bad of them to be Pharaoh-like, and demand brick-palaces of us, when they

Hosted by Google

contribute neither clay, nor straw, nor the "seeds of fire," nor anything else.

Well, we hope to do better this year. We hope to see jealousies choked, animosities extinguished, and charity flourishing in their place. The happiest Birth of Time has just been commemorated throughout Christendom; that Commemoration is suggestive of peace and good-will. Let us, homœopathists, experience and show we are under that holy influence. Let each of us determine and keep the determination so to live and so to do for the benefit of our race, that it may be said of each of us, in our respective spheres, "he has not lived in vain."

Let each of us remember the last words of Hahnemann. When the fatal hour struck for the sublime old man, who had preserved his intellectual powers almost to his last moments,—those around him lamented his suffering, and regretted that his was not a painless death.

Then he raised his voice, as he had often done when he exhorted his disciples to hold fast to the great principles of Homœopathy. "Why should I have been thus distinguished? Each of us should here attend to the duties which God has imposed on him. Although men may distinguish a more or less, yet no one has any merit. God owes nothing to me, I owe all to Him."

This is the testimony of one of his worthiest disciples, Constantine Hering; let each of us "go and do likewise."

---

## CLINICAL REMARKS.

(*Continued from p.* 303.)

North London Homœopathic Establishment, 10, Chadwell-street.

### Case XXIII.

March 2nd, 1847. Mrs. Hambling, aged forty-three, stated that she was asthmatic from youth, and since 1844, suffered from general neuralgia; felt the worst at the apex of the heart, and suffered from palpitation; that she had shooting pain all over the chest, much accumulation of phlegm; cough, with *hæmoptysis;* sore throat; anorexia; constipation, with diarrhœa alternately; no thirst; restless, agitated nights; very low spirits; pain and cold in the extremities, and particularly the lower; dry, arid skin; pulse 80, thready, intermittent; percussion and auscultation show no physical signs.

*Prescription.* — *Puls.*, four globules of the 6th dilution, in two doses; each in two ounces of water, morning and night; to wait three days between the powders.

9th. Much improvement was visible.

*Prescription.*—Repeat the same medicine.

16th. Cephalalgia; heavy pains in the shoulders, back, and loins, when walking; evacuations only every other day.

*Prescription.*—*Bry.*, four globules of the 6th dilution, and *Puls.*, six globules of the 6th dilution, each in one ounce of water; a fourth part night and morning; to wait three days between the powders.

23rd. Better of the last complaint; but got a fresh cold; there were tremor, thirst, constipation, and hæmoptysis; blood coagulated; pulse 120, full, soft; skin dry.

*Prescription.* — *Acon. Nap.*, four globules of the 6th dilution, in two doses; a fourth part every six hours; afterwards *Lach.*, four globules of the 7th dilution, in two doses, and *Hep.*, four globules of the 6th dilution, in two doses; one powder on alternate mornings.

29th. Better on the whole, but painful deglutition and alarming dreams.

*Prescription.*—*Nux Vom.*, two globules of the 30th dilution, to be taken dry, on the night of the 1st of April.

April 3rd. Hæmoptysis; painful sensation in the shoulders when sitting.

*Prescription.*—*Rhus Tox.*, two globules of the 30th dilution, in two doses; and *Puls.*, four globules of the 12th dilution, in two doses; one dose every other morning.

12th. Angina tonsillaris; pain in the pharynx; soreness under the sternum; dry, sharp cough; enlargement of submaxillary glands; and flatulence after every meal.

Hosted by Google

*Prescription.—Bell.*, six globules of the 12th dilution, in three doses; *Merc. Sol.* six globules of the 12th dilution, in three doses; one dose alternately, every morning.

19th. Had oppression in the chest, when in bed, with fluttering; cough by fits; difficult expectoration, but no *hæmoptysis;* trembling in the limbs and palpitation.

*Prescription.—Met. Alb*,, eighteen globules of the 400th dilution, in six ounces of water; a twelfth part morning and night.

27th. Was much better on the whole, but had this morning, palpitation and sensation of weakness in all the limbs.

*Prescription. — Arsen.*, six globules of the 30th dilution, at bedtime, and *China Off.*, four globules of the 12th dilution, in three doses; one every other morning.

May 4th. Improvement continues, she could then walk from Somers Town up the Pentonville Hill, without any inconvenience; but she had still a sensation of an accumulation of mucus in the thorax; there was no rattle.

*Prescription.—Sulph.*, two globules of the 30th dilution; to be repeated after three days.

11th. Still felt better, although she had an expectoration of mucus streaked with blood.

*Prescription.—Acon. Nap.*, two globules of the 30th dilution, in two doses, one dose every third morning; and then *Puls.*, four globules of the 12th dilution, in two doses; each to be taken on successive mornings.

18th. The patient was so much improved, that she said she felt herself quite able to go alone into the country, according to the wishes of her husband and friends.

27th. She reported herself to be quite well, and went into the country; since then I was grieved to hear that she was seized with some kind of violent attack, the nature of which I have not been informed, and died of, before she could reach London.

### Case XXIV.

April 5th, 1850. Job White, 16, Beech-street, Cripplegate, City, aged forty, married, two children; stated that, in the year 1842, he was exposed to the rain on the sea, and about a month after was so ill with rheumatism, that he was obliged to leave the ship where he was employed, and went home. Since then he had much pain, and white swelling in the legs up to the hips; that, by the use of hot baths, he removed the swelling in three months' time, but the pain and the stiffness had increased; for this he applied to the two best allopathic hospitals in this metropolis in vain; and that his present symptoms were trembling, shivering, and empty retching every morning; pain in the loins, which prevented his standing up or moving in any position; pain and stiffness in all the joints of the lower extremities; anorexia; thirst; constipation; dysuria; restless nights, on account of pain; tongue red and swollen; skin dry; pulse 70, hard; and a feeling of general debility.

*Prescription.—Nuv Vom.*, twelve globules, 3rd dilution, in six ounces of water; a twelfth part every six hours.

April 19th. The patient said that after the third dose of medicine he felt very shaky, but he could stand upright without pain for the first time since he was ill, but still he must use his sticks to be able to walk; and that he had a difficulty in passing water when standing; that his evacuations were regular, and his sleep sound. Pulse 60.

*Prescription.—Nux Vom.*, six globules, 30th dilution; two globules, dry, on the tongue, every other night, at bedtime.

May 3rd. He said he could stand and walk without his sticks, and that all the symptoms he complained of had left him; that he intended going into the country, which he had not been able to do for many years; but as he was much afraid of the return of pain, he begged for some more medicine, which was given, and he has not called since.

### Case XXV.

June 19th, 1842. Mr. Warren, blacking manufacturer, Strand, London, aged forty-eight, dark hair and eyes, sallow

Hosted by Google

complexion; stated that, when he was a child, he had measles and smallpox very severely; that he was subject to dyspepsia, characterised the feeling as a stone-like pressure at the epigastrium after every meal; frontal and occipital headache, herpes on the forehead, and heavy eyelids; that he was constantly constipated; was thirsty; had restless nights; and that since 1820, he had a protrusion from the left inguinal ring, for which he was obliged to wear a truss; but the complaint he came to consult me for was the cold, through which he supposed he suffered rheumatic pain in all the joints of all the limbs, with heavy tearing pain between the shoulder-blades and the loins; that he felt tightness across the chest, and had glandular enlargements under the axillæ; that he spit much tough phlegm every morning; his mouth was dry, parched, his tongue bright red, thinly white-coated on the centre; that he was thirsty; had no appetite; his skin was dry; his pulse 70, hard.

*Prescription.—Dulc.*, two globules, 30th dilution, in water, immediately, and *Nux Vom.*, six globules, 30th dilution, three globules every other night; to begin on the 20th.

26th. Slight improvement.

*Prescription.—Nux Vom.*, three globules, 30th dilution, at bedtime, and *Sulph.*, six globules, 6th dilution, three globules every other morning; to begin on the 28th.

July 6th. He said he had more hernial protrusion, and itching in the thighs and scrotum; on inspiration it appeared that it was an *entero-epiplocel* hernia, of considerable size, with no pain when touched, and resisting the *taxis*; there was red rash in the places where itching was felt.

*Prescription.—Sulph.*, four globules, 30th dilution, in six ounces of water; a twelfth part every morning.

16th. The patient said that, after the sixth dose, he felt the hernia gradually receding, and that there was no sign of its existence left; that he walked and jumped across the room without the truss, and had not any protrusion nor sensation of heaviness; that anger made it yesterday protrude, but it went in again; and that his general health was greatly improved.

No medicine.

25th. He felt quite well, wore no truss since the 12th, but as he was going to travel, he requested to have some medicine, in case of any relapse. I gave him proper instructions concerning his diet, and prescribed *Aurum fol.*, twelve globules of the 12th dilution; one globule every morning (as an antidote to *Mercury*), of which I had strong reason to suspect the action.

August 24th. He returned home from the Continent very ill, and was attended by his ordinary medical man, who treated him with *Mercury* again. When I met Mr. W—, he told me, that having taken regularly the medicine I prescribed for him, he was so well in health that he considered himself thoroughly cured of all his ailments. This confidence made him deviate a little from the regimen, and enjoy, amongst the rest, French spiced chocolate and their delicious wines, which he supposed made him ill again; but when he consulted his ordinary medical man, who happened to be in Mr. W—'s house when he came home, he assured Mr. W— that nothing else but the medicine I prescribed for him could have brought on Mr. W—'s present disorder; and such being the case, he said, apologetically, that he could not have the faith in Homœopathy he had before.

*(To be continued.)*

## Review.

*British Journal of Homœopathy.* No. XXXV. January 1st, 1851.

This excellent Journal has been enlarged, a sign no doubt of its increased circulation. It is of course taken and diligently read by all medical men of our school, in this realm; but they should take some pains to get it read by our allopathic brethren.

The first article presents a new theory of Homœopathy. The ingenious writer

Hosted by Google

assumes that the law, *similia similibus*, is Hahnemann's theory of Homœopathy: whereas it is no such thing; he merely enunciates it as the law of healing. Any explanation of a law is a very different thing from the law itself; the reasoning about it may be true or false, but does not affect, in the least, the law itself. This writer says the homœopathic medicines act magnetically, and applies the discovery and experiments of Reichenbach to make up a theory for the action of homœopathic remedies, very much as Dr. Edward Johnson has applied the theories of Billing and Liebig to explain how cold water may be curative, in the different processes of the water treatment. He says: "Homœopathy does, in fact, cure on the universally received and rational principle of opposition, or *contraria contrariis*; in other words, by the antagonism of like poles."

The Editors remark on this theory:—"All that is peculiar to Homœopathy would be thrown overboard by any such explanation. The real fact remains; we doubt not that homœopathic cures take place by the antipathic action on the diseased tissues of a specific stimulus that would cause a similar disease in the healthy tissue, and the concomitant odylic action has nothing to do with the matter." The paper is very ingenious, and though we cannot subscribe to the *dictum* that Homœopathy is odylo-magnetism, but believe that it will be found that "odylo-magnetism," and every other kind of imponderable that has been or may be hereafter applied for the cure of disease, if really curative, is a homœopathic remedy, we recommend our readers first to read Reichenbach and then this paper.

We have, next, Dr. Madden's elaborate essay on uterine diseases, which was read before the Homœopathic Congress last September.

Then follows a very valuable paper on pneumonia, in which all the available materials have been carefully collected and excellently arranged. We think that *Bromine* should have been included among the chief remedies for pneumonia. Dr. Hering states that it has a more specific action than *Phosphorus* when the right lung is affected.

In the Clinical Record, a very important feature of the enlarged Journal, there is a well-digested report of the Manchester Homœopathic Hospital, in which seventy-seven cases were treated, from the 29th of April to the 15th of November, with in general very satisfactory results. Ten of these cases are reported; and a table of sixty-three of them is given. The number of out-patients is not stated.

One of the reported cases is that of a medical gentleman, who is now the resident medical officer of the institution. We congratulate him on the conviction of the truth of Homœopathy, at which he has arrived, and wish him all success in his studies and practice.

An abstract of the cases treated within the Hahnemann Hospital is also furnished, and here also the results are very satisfactory.

A report of some of the discussions of the Hahnemann Medical Society follows; and, lastly, there is a notice of the issue of the conflict between Mr. Holland, of Honiton, and the Poor Law Board, which has ended very much as the angry discussions between Austria and Prussia have ended, both parties drawing in their horns, and the *status ante bellum* being restored. We think Mr. Holland would have done better to resign, but we have no doubt he has been influenced by humanity and consideration for the poor, in the decision to which he has come.

We cannot dismiss this interesting and valuable number of our classical serial, without quoting a few editorial remarks on the Manchester Homœopathic Hospi al.

"The fact of this hospital being self-supporting and not a free one, may in some measure account for the paucity of acute cases, as in Manchester no one can become an inmate of the establishment without the payment of at least half-a-crown

Hosted by Google

a week, and if without the recommendation of a subscriber, the patient is charged five shillings.

"This may prove to be a serious drawback to the general usefulness of the Manchester Hospital, and we should fear would always militate against its having that number of acute cases (which are most prevalent amongst the indigent), so essential in the present state of Homœopathy in this country, to strike not only the vulgar mind, but also that of the investigating allopathic physcian. All who have endeavoured to influence their allopathic brethren by statements of individual cases, know how these are treated, and how often the "*vis medicatrix*" is called in to explain away what they have thought to be incontrovertible proofs of the truth of our system.

"An hospital unrestricted in its admissions, except by the opinions of its medical officers, would soon furnish sufficient materials to put the "vis" aside and allopathy also. . . . In towns where homœopathic hospitals and dispensaries are opened, we would earnestly call upon our brethren to advocate the cause of perfectly free and charitable institutions."

We do not see how the homœopathic laity of Manchester can continue to be so lukewarm and supine in the cause of their local hospital. We augur better things of them, aud trust it will soon be announced that the Manchester Hospital is perfectly free, and is well supplied with funds.

It so occurs that there is a perfectly free hospital in the metropolis, where all cases may be admitted, without even the form of a subscriber's recommendation, the only limits to this freedom being that the cases are of sufficient importance, and that there is room in the house for them. With its present means it can only receive twenty in-door patients.

"We would earnestly call on all our brethren to advocate the cause of the Hahnemann Hospital, which is a perfectly free and charitable institution."

We have this very day learned that a very able and distinguished "investigating allopathic physician" has been advised to go to Vienna and Paris to see the practice of the homœopathic hospitals in those cities, because it is not thought the twenty beds of the Hahnemann Hospital are sufficient to furnish cases enough for his investigation. The laity, whether wealthy or not wealthy, who profess faith in Homœopathy, should bestir themselves. We have always advocated an endowment.

If the medical officers of the Manchester Homœopathic Hospital could, by some strange concurrence of circumstances, get Messrs. Cobden and Bright into their institution, and should treat them successfully for some acute disease, so as to cause their conviction of the truth of Homœopathy, we warrant that in a twelvemonth the Manchester Hospital would be sufficiently endowed. We want a few advocates with their energy and downrightness, and hardihood in addressing public meetings—we say nothing of their opinions; but a few such advocates as these would soon obtain the funds necessary for hospitals in London, Dublin, Edinburgh, Birmingham, Newcastle, and Bristol, as well as in Manchester.

## Correspondence.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—The case detailed below, so illustrative of the homœopathic law, had been given up as hopeless by the medical men who attended him, and hope from himself and friends had also entirely fled. He had, previous to my visit, been ill six days, during which time he was a patient of the Manchester Infirmary. Finding himself hourly growing worse under allopathic treatment, and hearing of our Institution, he delayed no time in requiring my attendance upon him *as the last resource*. When I first saw him, several of his friends and relatives were around him, every moment expecting his death. The quantity of blood he discharged must have been great, for he was so weak and emaciated as to be

Hosted by Google

scarcely able to answer my questions. After, however, the administration of the first dose of *Arnica*, the vomiting of blood ceased, and even his sputum has not since been tinged with it. The poor man was almost saturated with the astringents previously administered to him, and had he persevered in taking those medicines, under the operation of which he was hourly growing worse, he would have fallen a victim to a disease which we find has been simply and effectually cured, by a system most undeservedly and unfairly derided by those persons whose *hopeless* cases are frequently cured by it. It is a pity that medical men will not inquire for themselves, for in this, as in hundreds of similar cases, they would see that there is more in Homœopathy than their present limited knowledge of it leads them to suppose.

I remain, yours respectfully,

JOHN MATTHEWS, M.D., House Surgeon.

Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary,
Bloom-street, Piccadilly,
Manchester, December, 1850.

---

*Case of Hæmoptysis by J. Matthews, M.D.*—Michael Blanchflower, aged 21, a spinner, phthisical-looking, resides in Charles street, came under my care on the 2nd of November. Previous to my seeing him, powerful astringents had been administered, but to no good effect. On my arrival I found him very much exhausted, countenance pale, pulse 96, and soft. Was informed that he had long been subject to similar attacks, but not so as to cause any alarm. I was shown, by his wife, a vessel almost half full of blood, which he had expectorated a little before I saw him.

*Prescription.—Arnica* B; a dose every half hour.

Nov. 3rd. Decided change for the better; no return of hemorrhage after the first dose of medicine; pulse as before, and very weak.

Continue medicine.

4th. Continues to improve. A free evacuation of the bowels this morning; rested considerably well during the night; pulse improving.

Continue medicine.

5th. Not so well this morning; caught a slight cold; still no return of hemorrhage.

Continue *Arnica*. Ordered *Lycopodium* 6; a dose every two hours alternately with *Arnica;* and *Hyoscyamus* 3, for his cough.

6th. Much improved; cough not so troublesome. Continue.

7th, 8th, and 9th. Still doing well; looks considerably better; cough entirely gone; pulse 86; natural strength.

Continue *Arnica* and *Lycopodium*, at longer intervals.

12th. Feels rather exhausted, owing to a slight derangement of stomach, which he has felt since last night, in every other respect doing well.

*Pulsatilla* 6; three doses.

14th. I found him up, relishing a mutton chop to dinner; looked very much better; wished to know when he might resume his employment.

*Prescription.—China* B; a dose occasionally.

18th. His wife came to the Dispensary this morning to return thanks for her husband, who was quite well, and had gone to make arrangements for resuming work.

---

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—You were kind enough some time ago to notice in your pages the case of Madame Liebe, (Hahnemann's daughter,) who, in the midst of great distress, was struggling to educate her only son for the medical profession. The appeal which you so kindly made in her behalf to the public was not answered as her friends could have wished, and the money subscribed would have been insufficient for her wants. A generous friend has, I believe, just contributed munificently to her assistance. No one can doubt that it is Mr. Leaf to whom I refer, whose earnest zeal in the cause of Homœopathy has ever been testified by the most generous contributions. I do not know, in the present instance, the exact amount of his present to Madame Liebe; indeed it has all been managed by him in so unostentatious a manner, that it is only by accident that I have heard of it. Will you permit me, as one who am well acquainted with Madame Liebe, and who take a deep interest in anything connected with Hahnemann, to return my sincerest thanks to Mr. Leaf for his munificent donation. I trust that by his means that excellent mother, Madame Liebe, may be enabled to complete her son's education, and give to the medical profession a

Hosted by Google

member worthy of the name of his grandfather. Your obedient servant,

Wickwar, THOS. R. EVEREST.
Dec. 23rd, 1850.

[We believe that Mr. Leaf has kindly undertaken to furnish the funds necessary for the completion of the medical education of Madame Liebe's son. The amount subscribed for Madame Liebe, through the medium of the *Homœopathic Times*, is £51 : 10*s*. Five guineas of this amount have not yet been paid. Twenty pounds have been already sent to Madame Liebe.—ED.]

## ELEGANT EXTRACTS.

DR. MAYO published, last Saturday, a letter in the *Times*, in which he regrets that during the last invasion of Cholera sufficient investigation was not made into different modes of practice. We trust he is liberal enough to include ours among those different modes.

We are subject to all kinds of misrepresentation. Some allege that we starve our patients. This is a direct falsehood, for in truth we can afford a more liberal diet, in acute cases, than the allopathists can. The starvation system is of the school of Broussais, as a substitution for his leeching, not of the school of Hahnemann. In acute diseases we, of course, limit the supplies, and accommodate them to the circumstances of the case.

When a person's digestive apparatus is incapable of digesting, of course it would be egregious folly to press it with food. Nature indicates this; for in those circumstances there is an aversion to food. But still the charge has been brought against us that ours is a starving system—something like the "hunger-cure" of the Germans.

Any shift is had recourse to, for the disparagement of our therapeutics. We go ahead, as Brother Jonathan says, for all that. We are in a very good state after twenty years only, since Homœopathy was introduced into England. We have some real workers in our body; they cure their patients; they prove the reality of Homœopathy; and they make their way in this world of struggle and contention.

The Hahnemann Hospital has provoked the witticism of an infinitesimal poet. Any notice is better than no notice at all. We therefore preserve the verses, as naturalists preserve moths. If the poet will go to the Hahnemann Hospital, at one o'clock of any day, he will find ample proof that the butcher, the baker, and the greengrocer find custom there; and that the patients are well supplied with edibles. If he is an honest man, he will also find that diseases are cured, and that much good is done. He will then perhaps, change his hand, and break into a Tennysonian lyric in favour of Homœopathy, under the strong inspiration of the GENIUS LOCI.

"DIETARY AT THE HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL.

"*To the Editor of the Medical Times.*

"SIR,—From the injunctions so explicitly laid down in the 'Organon,' relative to the 'medicinal virtues' of a globule remaining 'unimpaired for years,' so much so, that if a patient 'smelled' it, he would receive the benefit thereof, I verily believe that the following receipt for Homœopathic soup, as used in the Hahnemann Hospital, is no joke, but a reality :—

Take a robin's leg—mind, the drumstick merely—
Put it in a tub, filled with water nearly.
Set it out of doors, in a place that's shady,
Let it stand a week—three days, if for a lady;
Drop a spoonful into a five-pail kettle—
Which should be of tin, or any baser metal.
Fill the kettle up, put it on a boiling,
Strain the liquor well to prevent it oiling.
An atom add of salt; for thick'ning, one rice kernel;
And use to light the fire, the 'Homœopathic Journal.'
Let the liquor boil, half an hour — no longer;
(If it is for a man, of course you'll make it stronger.)
Should you now desire that the soup be flavoury,
Stir it *once* around with a stalk of Savory.
When the broth is made, nothing can excel it,
Then three times a day let the patient smell it,
If he chance to die—say 'twas nature did it;
If he chance to live—give the soup the credit.

"I am, Sir, &c.,
1
X———————————————
100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.

LONDON: Printed by THOMAS HARRILD, of Albany Cottage, Sydenham, in the County of Kent, at his Printing Office, 1, and 1½, Dudley Court, in the Parish of St. Olave, Silver Street, in the City of London; and Published by HENRY RENSHAW, at the Office, 356, Strand, in the County in Middlesex.—*Saturday, January 4th*, 1851.

Hosted by Google

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.
Review of British and Foreign Medical Science and Literature.

"RESPICE, ASPICE, PROSPICE."—St Bernard.

No. 76. Vol. II. | SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1851. | Unstamped 3d. Stamped 4d.

## Communications.

### THE TREATMENT BY MOVEMENTS.

By Dr. Roth.

(*Continued from p.* 257.)

I. *Effect of Movements in general.*—Movements act either directly on the whole nervous system in general, or on single parts of it.

1. This is effected by the direct stimulus resulting from the movements, and which is transmitted inwards.

2. Well-employed active and passive movements act on the nervous system, by increasing or diminishing the general or local circulation of the blood.

3. Movements act by their manifold effects on our senses, as for instance, on the eyes, by an active rotation of the head, or by the horizontal peripherical movement; on the ears, by more or less intense vibrations of the air produced by the human voice or by instruments, etc.; on the touch, by compression, ligature, etc. These primary impressions produce many secondary effects by sympathic and reflex actions, and influence also the substance of the nerves, the size and density of which are materially altered; of which we have proofs in the different organs of the brain, which are more developed by their greater activity, as is known to every phrenologist who has made practical observations in this science. Active and passive movements have an important psychical influence, because single functions of the brain become more or less active, as for instance, the influence of the will, courage, firmness of the character, etc., are increased; on the contrary, too violent passions, as love, hatred, etc., are diminished by the suitable application of movements.

The reflex actions of bodily movements, besides influencing the mental faculties, and acting derivatively on the nervous centres, tend to the development of feelings and sentiments, which express themselves in appropriate forms, and thus influence the mind favourably, and so act curatively in mental diseases, such as hypochondriasis, some forms of hysteria, melancholy, madness, etc.

II. *Effects of Active Movements.*—The effects of active movements are very different in their character, because every muscle alone, or more of them, can be combined to perform the manifold movements; consequently the effects are either general or local.

The general effects of active movements are—

1. All functions are accelerated in an astonishing manner.

2. The brain exercises a greater nervous influence on the motor nerves, by which its activity is also more considerable. The innervation and will are more intensely conducted from the brain to the respective motor nerves, on which these act as a stimulus, and at the same time as a derivative from the central organs, partly by increasing and exercising the activity of the nervous centre, as well with respect to its psychical as its reflecting action.

3. The activity of our senses is considerably increased, because active movements necessarily call into play the senses themselves.

4. The innervation of the motor filaments of the nerves of the muscles is increased, and by these means a transformation of the texture of the nerves, and



Hosted by Google

a strengthening of the motor nervous power is produced. In the exercised muscles not only are innervation and circulation of the arterial blood increased, but also the change of the substance and the waste of the muscular fibres is accelerated; the secondary effect of which is an increased size of the muscles.

5. The motor nerves being more influenced, the receptibility of sensitive nerves is diminished.

6. The reflected action of the motor nervous filaments upon the filaments of the sympathetic nerve, and by this upon the organic muscles, can also be influenced; but we do not know as yet the laws how and by what movements of the muscles this is to be done.

7. The (centrifugal) arterial blood is conducted to all parts of the skin and muscles, immediately after the cessation of the contraction of the fibres; while during this contraction, the course of the blood is momentarily more retained than retarded.

8. The (centripetal) venous blood, and the fluid of the lymphatic vessels are in an increased state of movement during the contraction itself.

9. Many muscles being moved at the same time, the formation of blood is in general increased, because, with the induced stronger movement of the blood, also a better mixture of it is produced, and generally the oxidation of the blood increased.

10. The fibrous texture is in general more developed, on account of the absorption of the lamellous texture, which almost entirely disappears in the interstices of the muscles.

11. The texture of the heart obtains a greater force in persons accustomed to active movements. By sympathetic and reflex movements also the breathing and pulsation of the heart are increased, and simultaneously the venous blood is rapidly driven to the right heart by the pressure of the muscles; consequently, the circulation of the blood in general is increased, as well as congestion to the capillary vessels of the lungs produced.

12. The mechanical, chemical, and dynamical phenomena of the respiration follow each other with greater rapidity; the exhalations of the lungs and the expiration of carbonic gas are increased.

13. The increase of temperature varies from one to two degrees.

14. The appetite and thirst are by the primary effect sometimes less, and by the secondary always increased, the movements of the stomach and the intestines become stronger. Active movements before dinner excite the appetite, while they cause trouble if executed during digestion, because the food passes through the intestines so rapidly, that no nourishing particles are absorbed. The experiment with two dogs, one of which remained quiet, while the other was fatigued by movements, is known; this fatigued dog being killed, a certain time after dinner, had no food iu the stomach, because it passed undigested into the bowels, without any of its parts being absorbed; while in the other dog, the food was considerably changed, and still in the stomach.

14. An effusion of plasma, and therefore a greater reproduction is produced in the muscles.

15. The size of the muscles is considerably increased, as shown by the so-called herculean forms of active labouring people.

16. The secretion of the synovial membranes is considerably increased, as well as the cutaneous perspiration, which, according to Schulz, is charged with the products of waste, and smells particularly; the secretion and excretion of bile are increased by the pressure on the liver, effected by the contraction of the abdominal muscles; the urine becomes less, is deep coloured, and contains much uric acid as colouring substance (Richter). All other internal secretions are diminished.

17. The bones are in general more developed; the prominent parts, as well as the depressions, destined for the insertion of the muscles are increased. The form,

Hosted by Google

the direction, the combination of the bones are changed, by which the whole skeleton improves, as we see it in the swelled form of the thorax, in the prominence of the ribs, the better position of the pelvis, etc., etc.

18. The functions of the sexual system are in general less stimulated, but their strength increased, although certain active movements can produce quite the contrary effect.

19. The active movement of the muscles is, according to Ling, equal to a bleeding with respect to its effect, with this difference, that the arterial blood undergoes a metamorphosis, and that only some of its component parts are removed from the organization, while by the bleeding, the detracted blood leaves the body, with all its constituent parts, entirely.

The reproduction consists not only in the nutrition of the existing muscular fibres, but also in a real reproduction or formation of new fibres.

20. If the movements are performed too quickly one after the other, with too great energy, and for too long a time, instead of increasing the circulation, they produce a greater stagnation, even decomposition, of the blood.

*Local Effect of Active Movements.*—As every active movement has a special effect, particularly belonging to this alone, besides the general one, common to many or all muscles of the body, this local effect is consequently different, according to the function of the part which is more or less influenced; but unfortunately we are but little advanced in the knowledge of these effects, which will be mentioned, as far as they are known, after the description of single movements. If we wish the special local effect, we must make use of specifically active movements, which is the case principally in orthopædic cures. If we wish to increase temperature, the better formation of blood, and the derivation of blood, we can choose amongst more movements having an equal effect.

The effect of a specific active movement is—1st, to put in activity every single muscle, or only a part of it, or a group of muscles; 2nd, to increase locally the arterial (afflux of blood); and 3rd, to increase the innervation or cerebral influence upon the nerves (which influence is often but an emanation of our will).

The effects of general passive movements which act on the whole body, like driving in a carriage, navigation, swinging, are:—

1. They strengthen without exciting, and distribute force and energy equally on the whole body; they give to men more life, without increasing its activity, and without shortening its duration (Londe).

2. The intellectual exaltations are more soothed.

3. The lamellous texture is predominant, while the fibrous becomes less firm; fat is deposited in greater quantities between the muscles, and under the skin, by which the form becomes more round.

4. The shock produced by passive movements acts also on the nutrition of the lungs, the parenchyma of which is increased.

5. The most part of the internal secretions are a little increased, excepting that of the synovial membranes.

6. The digestion is better and easier, because in a person while under the influence of the slight vibrations and pressures of passive movements, the peristaltic action of the stomach and the absorption of nourishing parts of food are considerably increased.

7. Too many passive movements produce an increase of the activity of the assimilating organs, and a kind of atrophy in the muscles, which make men less suitable to locomotion. The body becomes very stout, which is often very injurious.

The effects of all passive movements are to be compared, according to Neumann, to that of pressure on the tender, the hard, and firm parts of the organs of the body. If we consider, for instance, a passive rotation of the arms, which consists in this, that while one individual leaves the muscles of his arm in a passive state, a second person holds this arm, and moves it in

Hosted by Google

such a manner that it makes a circle with the hand; even during this movement, all organs of the arms will suffer such a vibration, as if they had been pressed with the hand of a second individual. Under similar passive influences, the external skin, the muscles, the cell-texture, and the fibrous covers, even the periosteum, the bones and the arteries, veins, nerves, and lymphatic vessels lying between and in these parts, obey only physical laws, and are pushed aside by such a movement, and mechanically pressed towards each other. The continual tone of the muscles and of the integuments, as well as the vital reaction of the organs, must naturally always modify these physical laws; in this manner we are able to explain the other passive movements by the simple effect of pressure and vibration. Every pressure excites the venous and lymphatic resorption, produces, if continued longer, the decay of the organs, and the removal of all foreign masses and deposits which are effused and situated between the organs.

A passive movement is therefore also to be compared to a bleeding, with this difference, that by these means a metamorphosis only of the blood and other matters is produced, and nothing is detracted completely from the body, as is the case in an ordinary bleeding; this is the reason that, by passive movements continued for a longer time, an organ can be very much weakened, even emaciated; while from the other organization, nothing or only as much is detracted, as the function of that organ contributes to the harmony and welfare of the whole organization.

The general effects of local passive movements are changes of the functions which are particular to the different organs, which at first are local, till their influence is propagated to more remote organs; this primary action is generally followed by a secondary one, which can influence the whole organization, or a certain part of it. The local and primary action manifests itself by the increased or diminished activity of the constituting primitive parts, as the epithelion, the ends of the primitive nervous fibres, the capillary and lymphatic vessels, contracted cellules and fibres, and secretionary glands.

The epithelion-cellules get more numerous, become harder, or disappear after continued pressure, friction, &c.; the sensations of the sensitive primitive nerves are qualitatively changed, as for instance, the itching becomes, by friction, burning, instead of cold we feel warm, pains disappear by stroking, &c.

The motor nerves are stimulated or paralysed, according to the degree of the external mechanical influence, but at any rate, their activity must be in a certain manner also influenced by the reflex action of the sensitive nerves. This reflex action is mutually between the motor and sensitive nerves, but unfortunately, physiology is not yet sufficiently advanced to show us its laws.

The capillary and lymphatic vessels are either contracted or expanded. In the first case, the circulation of the blood, and consequently the absorption, is increased; in the second case, the circulation is slower, and the expansion is increased, and if this expansion is continued for a longer time, even congestion and inflammation are produced.

The contracted textures may become either hypertonic or atonic, and produce collapse or turgescence. The secretory and excretory glands become active and their functions increased, which contributes much to general health. This local effect can be conducted on more distant organs, either by the contiguity of the parts, or by the nerves and the blood. In the first case, it is done merely mechanically; in the second, dynamically, by reflex, sympathetic, and antipathic phenomena, and by the blood; the movements which seem to act in the beginning have also, mechanically, a chemical influence.

The special effects of local passive movements are:—

1. To stimulate the innervation in the sensitive nervous fibres—kneading, pulling, etc.

Hosted by Google

2. To allay pains, by frictions, vibrations, strokings, etc.

3. To increase the reflex action towards the part on which it primitively acts.

4. The motor nerves are more soothed.

5. The action between the sensitive and motor nerves are more equalized.

6. The course of the venous blood and lymphatic humours is either locally increased or diminished, as well as local congestion, exhalation, and absorption increased or decreased.

7. The local nutrition is moderately increased.

8. Morbid products are transformed, retroformed, dissolved.

9. The form, position, and direction of the parts are restored, as well as the mobility of the articulations.

The time in which the secondary effects of the movements appear, in general the reaction produced by a passive movement which acts, increasing the venous absorption, is much shorter than that which follows a movement on the nerves, and produces greater activity in the arterial capillary vessels.

---

## IS HYDROPATHY SUFFICIENT IN A HOMŒOPATHIC POINT OF VIEW? By Dr. Clemens Hampe.*

(Communicated by Dr. Rosenstein.)

During three months' residence in Gräfenberg, I had daily opportunity of discussion with Priessnitz on the most suitable plan of using cold water in diseases.

The physiological action of the cold water is twofold, a primitive and a secondary one.

The primitive action consists in withdrawing animal heat. The secondary action (after operation) is a reaction of nature's own effort to restore the equilibrium of the body. The secondary action differs, according to the duration of time and the power of the primitive action.

If water is applied to the system but a short time, and a small portion of heat is withdrawn, it acts as a stimulus on the nervous and arterial systems.

If more heat escapes than is proportionate to the inspiration of oxygen, coldness and chilliness are the results.

A diminution of animal heat, beyond a certain point, diminishes also the vital powers in the same proportion; this is the *antiphlogistic method*, and death ensues.

If heat is moderately lessened, the system sufficiently supplied with nourishment, and the access of oxygen not being hindered, a change of matter is accelerated, digestion and the whole vital process go on more rapidly*—the *tonic process*. Through local abstraction of heat, then, there is change of matter.

In order to lower the intensified vitality in acute diseases, a constant abstraction of heat becomes necessary, and the cold water must be applied to a large surface.

In chronic maladies, a moderate abstraction of heat is sufficient, as we have the object in view rather to increase than to diminish vitality.

Priessnitz is very daring in his water-treatment: he carries it often to a point that is a struggle between life and death. Most of his disciples have not the courage to follow the footsteps of their bold master

* Dr. C. Hampe is one of the editors of a Homœopathic Journal published in Vienna; he is physician to the reigning Prince Alois von Lichtenstein.

* The visitors at Gräfenberg improve much in appearance, and have no inconvenience of digestion during their stay there. Beside the food being cold, there is light clothing summer and winter, and there is not much fire allowed. The patients work hard; climbing the mountains, sawing, splitting wood, and threshing is the order of the day. Many attribute the good appetite to the simplicity of living, which is altogether an error. We know that the appetite is better in the winter than in the summer, better in polar regions than in tropical climates. The inhabitant of Lapland is a disgusting glutton; fasting is no virtue for the inhabitants of hot zones. Nature produces a larger azotic vegetation in cold than in hot climates. Travellers residing in cold countries lose their appetite in hot climates. The Spaniards, however, ate so much when they first discovered Hispaniola, that the natives called them all devouring monsters, and feared the strangers would consume all, and leave nothing for their own support.

Hosted by Google

The iron character of a Priessnitz is alone fit for the task. He may act at his own discretion. The patients have all implicit confidence in his skill.

Acute maladies with great debility, such as typhus, need a very careful water-treatment. If too much heat is withdrawn, the patient may sink into a state of exhaustion, which may at once extinguish life.

Much heat abstracted at once, does less harm than a continual repeated abstraction of heat for a longer period.

Priessnitz operates in typhus with water of 18° Reaumur, and finds this temperature also necessary in inflammation of the brain. He seems to confound here *typhus cephalicus* with inflammation of the brain and its membranes.

In acute maladies heat is diminished, in order to lessen the energies. In chronic maladies an opposite plan is adopted; the patient is to be invigorated by cold water, to regain his lost energies.

Priessnitz observes: "Chronic maladies are not cured by weakening, but by strengthening the system. He who does not improve in strength cannot recover his health."

In many instances, I have known the treatment carried on too actively. The patient could scarcely keep himself warm, for want of animal heat. If vitality is too much exhausted, the flickering flame is soon extinguished.

The zeal of Priessnitz leads him often to overstep the measure of water-drinking and sweating. The evil result does not tarry long. The system having obtained a certain degree of strength, during the operations of a well-conducted water-treatment (which is certainly not the work of a few weeks, but requires a long period), nature accomplishes the rest.

Chronic maladies are changed into a different character, and health is restored, through critical movements more or less stormy. In general, any suppressed maladies reappear, such as scabies, herpes, plica polonica, tinea capitis, pemphigus, etc.

There is no doubt that skin diseases are rooted in a dyscrasy of the blood. I know many cases which seem to prove, that even the *fungus* originates often from a malignant tetter.

Priessnitz told me of several interesting cases, the cure of which was only effected by the reappearance of long-suppressed skin diseases. The homœopathists have made the same observation.

I will but mention the following case of Priessnitz's cures:—

A person, forty years old, was long treated without success for scirrhus ventricali. Pain in the stomach, vomiting of blood, emaciation, cachectic appearance, indicated the correctness of the diagnosis. In the course of the water-treatment an ulcer appeared on the tongue, which corroded a great part of it, but the vomiting ceased; after which an herpetic eruption showed itself on the right thigh. The ulcer on the tongue healed gradually, but the herpetic affection advanced but slowly in its healing process. The following interesting case I treated homœopathically.

I attended a person, forty years old, in the year 1834. During twelve years he had been subject to a gastric affection.

*Symptoms.*—Countenance sallow, emaciated; no appetite; bad digestion; constipation; no evacuation without laxatives; dejected in spirits. I administered a dose of *Sulphur*; having observed, after five days, a few pustules on the right arm, I prescribed another antipsoric, which produced an eruption over his whole body. It lasted five weeks, before the eruption was altogether healed; however, from this time he was like one new born. He recovered perfectly, and had no more need of purgatives.

It is remarkable that, in the course of water-treatment, medicaments which have been used some years ago are expelled from the system, either through salivation, or vomiting, diarrhœa, etc. *Mercury*, *Iodine*, *Asafœtida*, *Valeriana*, *China*, *Rheum*, etc., have been so expelled.

Priessnitz observes, that the mercurial disease is more difficult to eradicate than the *Iodine* malady. He relates his having attended a lady, who had taken,

Hosted by Google

some years before, a great quantity of *Asafœtida*, which was expelled during treatment; the towels used for friction were impregnated with it.*

These undisputed facts sufficiently prove, that medicines administered in large doses do much mischief,

Gross doses of medicament often remain in the *primæ viæ*, till nature sometimes expels them.

I am told by Dr. Skoda that he treated a person for rheumatism of the joints, with dropsy of the pericardium. As the case was hopeless, he tried large doses of *Mercury;* he gave 36 grains of *Calomel* daily, and continued the same treatment a whole week. The patient died. A careful chemical analysis was then instituted, but the *Mercury* could nowhere be traced; but when the intestines were opened, the whole mass was found in the rectum.

Many hydropathists think the cold water sufficient for the cure of all maladies; they consider all other medical methods superfluous, which cannot be true, if we take the following points into consideration.

We hope not to err when we assert, that cold water can be used only where it can be procured. *Nemo dat, quod non habet.* Again, this method can be used only in cold countries of our globe. The inhabitants of Brazil and Egypt must renounce this advantage. Even in cold countries the cure advances more slowly in the summer than in the winter. In humid climates, such as Holland and England, this method cannot be practised with the same success as in colder and drier climates. There are other obstacles in the way of its general application. It will not suit every one to leave his family, his occupation, to go and live for an indefinite time in a water establishment. How few persons have the means to make such sacrifices; most men must be contented with tolerable health.

Besides, in very many maladies, the use of water-treatment is absolutely contra-indicated; particularly if carried to such an extent as it generally is. Weak, delicate persons are not only left uncured by the water-treatment, but are often seriously injured. Persons who undergo the complicated water-operations, ought to be possessed of some degree of strength.

*Postscript of the Reviewer, Dr. Watzke.* —The treatment by cold water is a step backwards towards nature, to simplicity, temperance, and cleanliness in civil life, and to a sound knowledge of medicine.

The artificial application of cold water is so dangerous and difficult, that, according to the almost unanimous conclusion of the advocates of the water-system, it can be grappled with and employed only by the genius of a Priessnitz. However, it is an idol before which suffering humanity will for some time bend the knee. We are of opinion, if Priessnitz with his patients (who first must divest themselves of all their occupations, of all their anxieties, and so far as they can of their passions), would settle down as a colony of Silesian peasants, and give one a spade and a hatchet, another a sickle and a scythe, a third an axe and a saw, plant the fourth behind the the plough, set a fifth to work threshing, a sixth to drawing water, irrigating dry fields and meadows, compel a seventh to clear the fields from weeds and stones, and work every one in proportion to his strength; if he would bring out of them the natural sweat by working in this way for a few months, and if that were not enough, for a longer time, and to provide for the hungry fellows a good substantial meal of the best quality, he would work wonders no less extraordinary than he is reported to have done with water. But agropathy, or the treatment by the labours of tillage, husbandry, etc., sounds too prosy, rustic, and harsh to find acceptance in our effeminate age.

Diseases, however, are not immediately and absolutely cured by the water-system; this can only be accomplished by the specific remedy.

The patient may, under the colossal operations of the water-system, shake off probably his enemy; it is but an exertion of nature's power, and no *cure* in the proper sense of the word.

In relation also to the negative advantages, the hydropathist comes far short of the homœopathic practitioner.

Homœopathy can do no harm, if it does no good. The Gräfenberg method cannot say that for itself. It may do no good, and it may do irremediable mischief.

* *Asafœtida*, according to German translation, means (Teufel's dreck) devil's dung, and the author humorously observes, that this was a regular expulsion of the devil.

Hosted by Google

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11TH, 1851.

THE Hahnemann Medical Society held its ordinary bi-monthly meeting, at 39, Bloomsbury Square, on last Tuesday evening, Dr. Madden, of Brighton, in the chair, when there was a pretty full attendance of members, although we should have been pleased to have seen a stronger muster, by the presence of the entire medical staff of the Hahnemann Hospital, from whom the members generally would no doubt be anxious to hear something of the details of cases illustrative of the truth and certainty of homœopathic therapeutics administered according to the homœopathic law. The Hahnemann Hospital has, within the short period of scarcely three months, admitted nearly 900 out-patients, independent of those who have been in the house. Such a huge field as this, and which is daily growing with most gigantic strides, shows not only the rapid spread of homœopathy, but must present an enlarged field for practice, and opportunities to those directing and watching such practice; and from them we certainly expect something tangible and interesting in the shape of facts, as illustrating the value of homœopathic treatment. We therefore call upon the medical officers of the Hahnemann Hospital, as a body, to be a little more regular in their attendance at the conversational meetings of the Hahnemann Medical Society. It is not generous, nor does it betoken a proper and becoming amount of interest in the advancement of our reformed and glorious practice, to be thus lukewarm, and to cast upon the shoulders of a few much of the work connected with this admirable Society. Lukewarmness and indifference in a similar Society, in the metropolis, now all but defunct, were the origin of its autocratic misrule, mismanagement, and downfall. There are one or two members also on the Council, whose names might as well be erased for any use their names merely can be to the Society. We of course allude to resident members, who surely cannot be so overpowered with professional duties as to be unable to diffuse a little of their experience amongst their inquiring brethren, who are most regular in their attendance.

Our provincial colleagues when in town on the nights of the Society's meetings, honour it with their presence and give it the fruits of their experience.

We look upon the Hahnemann Hospital, into which the interest of all minor institutions ought to be merged, in the metropolis, as a powerful engine for the advancement of the CAUSE. Any Society, however distantly related with a PUBLIC INSTITUTION, has higher objects to serve than a mere private body, and more may be expected from it by those interested in the vitality and support of A PUBLIC HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL than some may imagine, and who would apparently consider such Society as only a private affair.

Were it not for seeming partiality, we could mention a few examples, and where the comparisons might seem odious, between the regular attendance of some and the non-appearance of others inversely occupied in professional and other engagements. These things should not be with men who have allowed their names to take a prominent place, if they love in sincerity the cause they profess in practice. We trust we shall not again be compelled to allude to this subject, which has been urged upon our notice.

The Council came to a resolution which met with unanimous approval, of issuing to members a very elegant certificate of membership, which will be well suited to a tasteful frame, and next to a legal diploma, will form a document of no small value; as by a certificate of membership such as this will be, and as it will be granted to no one but those who have satisfied the Society that they have had a regular medical education, which has been finished with a personal examination prior to obtaining their diploma, it will be of equal advantage to

Hosted by Google

those possessing it and to the public, who will, at all events, be put in possession of a test of qualification little short of a Homœopathic Diploma.

The subject discussed was scabies, in which most of the members present took part, and a very animated and instructive conversazione was the result. The bulk of the members present were in favour of a purely internal treatment, while all saw no objection to the making use of a simple unctuous substance, as lard or oil, externally, to destroy the parasite (*Acarus scabei*) when it existed, and upon which, according to the views of Hebra, the obstinacy and inoculation of the disease depends.

Hebra's position is not quite tenable, and demands more proof before it can be admitted as established.

There were some admirable remarks elicited from Dr. Epps and others on this subject, and we would also refer to some well-written, forcible, and logical observations on Hebra's views in vol. iii. of the *British Journal of Homœopathy*, with which we have been so much pleased, that we shall, if possible, present them in full to our readers in an early number. We have received, and had intended noticing, many subjects of lively interest to our readers in our present number, which have transpired within the last few days, but the want of space compels us to reserve our remarks for our next number.

## ALLOPATHIC TOXICOLOGY.

### Crotalus (Rattlesnake).

Opportunities of obtaining a good idea of the pure development of this virid poison are very rare; indeed, the inquirer is usually referred to the paper of Sir Everard Home, published in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1810,* which details the most remarkable case, perhaps, on record, but in which, from the onset, medicines were very freely administered. From the intensity of the poison, and the remarkable and extensive therapeutic power of *Lachesis*, we may reasonably infer the existence in this substance of a very potent remedy. We believe that provings are about to be undertaken with a view to ascertain this fact; some of the poison having been introduced from America for the purpose.

Laurenti† gives the following symptoms: entire body becomes swollen; the tongue prodigiously enlarged, mouth parched, and inextinguishable thirst; the edges of the wound become gangrened.

A man, aged fifty, stout, sanguineo-bilious temperament, *afflicted with elephantiasis, and a leper*, was bitten between the articulations of the ring and little finger, at fifty minutes past eleven, a.m., Sept. 4th. Hand swells slightly, slight sensation of cold in the hand, after five minutes. In ten minutes, slight pains in the palm of the hand, which increase and extend to the wrist. Swelling increased; pulse fuller; sensation of fuluess in the course of the jugulars, which extends to the sides and back of neck; some alteration in vision; formication in face, after one hour. Swelling increases, and the pain extends two-thirds up the fore-arm; numbness all over the body, after one hour and ten minutes. Tremor over the whole frame, sensible to the touch, at twenty minutes past one, p.m. Cerebral disturbance; pulse more frequent; some difficulty in moving the lips; somnolency; sensation of constriction in the throat; pain more intense, and extending over the whole arm; increased intumescence of hand, at thirty-six minutes past one, p.m. Feels cold, and covers himself; pain in tongue and fauces extending down to belly; increased pain and swelling in hand; coldness of feet; difficulty of speech, at five minutes past two, p.m. Difficult deglutition; anguish; copious perspiration on the chest; arms powerless; some drops of blood from the nose; increased anguish and inquietude; pulse 96. General swelling, involuntary groans, sensation of sinking; pulse 100, at eight minutes past three. Great pain in the arms; restlessness; continued bleeding from nose; face flushed; pulse 98. (Drank a little wine and water without difficulty.) Thirst removed; wet with perspiration; intense redness of the whole body; some drops of blood escaped from a pustule under the arm, at thirty-five minutes past three. Redness of surface more intense, but of a darker hue, especially in the bitten limb; violent pains in superior extremities, preventing any rest, notwithstanding the exhaustion of which he

* Phil. Trans, i., p. 354. † Spec. Med., p. 98.

Hosted by Google

complained; constriction of throat, and breathing embarrassed; pulse 100, at four, p.m. Great heat over the whole surface of the body; salivation; pulse 104, at fifty minutes past four, p.m. Torpor; pulse the same; urine has all along flowed in great abundance; saliva viscid, of dark colour, and expectorated with difficulty; great muscular prostration; frequent groans, caused by pains over the whole body; respiration tranquil; pulse full; skin soft; increased tumefaction of bitten hand, at half-past five. Some disturbed sleep, with groans; awakes with great pain in chest, and sensation as of a knot in the throat; urine copious; deglutition very difficult; saliva viscous and white; sanguinolent fluid runs from nostrils; unable to swallow (rum and sugar was offered), at seven, p.m. Sweating ceased; groaning not so constant; passed urine at half-past eight, and again at ten minutes past nine; ceased to groan; profound sleep at a quarter past nine, p.m.

At ten, p.m., infusion of *Guaco*, three tablespoonfuls.* Sanguinolent secretion from the nose ceases; pulse regular; diminution of tubercular elevations of both his arms and face, presenting an appearance of erysipelatous redness. In twenty minutes, more tranquil, and sleeps at intervals, without groaning; urine (two ounces) tolerably perfect. Pains in chest diminished; pains in legs and feet, in which hitherto there had been a sensation of death-like cold; pulse regular, 108; thirst, drinks water with difficulty, at forty minutes past ten, p.m. At eleven, p.m., four tablespoonfuls of infusion of *Guaco*. Emission of high-coloured urine; drinks water easily by spoonfuls; pulse 119; wounded hand and arm inflamed, and very painful; restlessness, at forty-five minutes past eleven, p.m. Midnight: slept soundly, uninterrupted by eructations; pulse 112; passed urine. Very restless; distressing cries; calls for religious consolation, at thirty minutes past twelve. Passes urine; sensation of great heat in legs; desires the coverlet to be removed; pulse 116. (Repeats *Guaco.*) Asks to be uncovered; passes urine; becomes more quiet, at one, a.m. Passes urine; pulse 100, at fifteen minutes past twelve, a.m. (*Repeats Guaco, forty minutes past one, p.m.*) Drinks three spoonfuls of water, and sits up in bed; every time he drinks, pain and restlessness increase, at two, a.m. Passes urine (repeats *Guaco*, at thirty minutes past two); becomes more tranquil. Passes urine; lower lip, which had become much swollen and inflamed, returned to its natural state; salivation ceases, at three, a.m. Passes urine, the quantity always from two to three ounces; is more tranquil. (*Repeats Guaco.*) Involuntary movements of right thumb and left leg; pulse 110, at fifty-five minutes past three. Passes urine, at four, a.m. (*repeats one spoonful of Guaco*); patient tranquil, and sits up; pulse 100, at forty-five minutes past four, a.m. Passes urine, at five, a.m., and again in half an hour; declares himself in great agony. Respiration free; frequent groans; pulse 100, at six, a.m. Passes urine, at ten minutes past six, a.m. Great prostration; convulsive movements of the lower jaw and also of lower extremities; urine bloody, at a quarter past nine, a.m. Pulse accelerated and intermitting; convulsions increase; diminution of swelling of limbs, and redness of skin; deglutition extremely difficult; respiration anxious, at ten, a.m. (*Applies blisters to thighs*, and repeats one spoonful of *Guaco.*) Convulsions diminished, at fifty minutes past ten, a.m. (*Administered enema of Brandy.*) In five minutes, convulsions cease. Expired at half-past eleven, in same state.

(In a few hours the corpse became livid and more swollen; eleven hours after death, it was enormously increased in volume, and covered with red and livid spots, exhaling an insupportable fœtor.)*

Its bite is said to be followed immediately by tremors, convulsions, and hemorrhage, from the different outlets of the body, and even from the pores of the skin.†

* Mikania Guaco, a South American popular remedy for venomous bites, (*Humboldt, Plantes Equinox.*, ii., 84.)

* Lancet, 1839-9, i. p. 444. † Ibid., i. p. 444.

Hosted by Google

We subjoin the case of sopor related by Home, as a suitable appendage to the above. This man, aged twenty-six, was bitten on the thumb, and again on the forefinger, at half-past two, p.m., Oct. 17, 1809. He had been previously drinking, and was now thought to be intoxicated, and took one ounce of *Jalap*.

After half an hour, swelling had extended halfway up the fore-arm, with a great deal of pain; skin on back of hand tense, and the part very painful; at four, p.m., the swelling had reached the elbow, and in half an hour to the shoulder, and the pain to the axilla. His answers were incoherent; skin cold; pulse 100; complains of sickness at the stomach. *(Ammonia, 40 drops; Ether, 30 drops, in 1 ounce of Mist. Camph., was given, but did not remain on the stomach; Liquid Ammonia was applied to the wounds, and Camphorated Spirits to the extremities; after two hours the Ammonia and Ether were repeated and retained, and given three times during the evening.)*

Pain extremely violent; swelling very tense, so that the arteries could not be accurately perceived, and no pulse felt in any part of it; fits of faintness every fifteen minutes; after eight hours, pulse became very quick during the night; talks indistinctly. (Medicine given every hour.) On following morning, pulse extremely feeble, 132; the swelling not extended beyond shoulder, but fulness down that (right) side to the loins, and blood extravasated in cellular membrane, presenting a mottled appearance. The hand and arm very cold, and painful when pressed, with several vesications on inside, near elbow, which continued to increase, as also the red spots, in size; skin of whole arm livid, as after commencing putrefaction in a corpse. The warmth of the body had returned, but he was very low; vomiting recurs *(Opium, two grains every four hours)*; faintings continue. On the third day, morning, pulse scarcely perceptible; extremities cold, and vesications larger; swelling of arm diminished, and its sensation restored down to fingers. *(Brandy and wine, as much as could be got down.)* Two days after he was occasionally delirious; irritability of stomach continues, only brandy and jelly retained. The day following, pulse full and strong. *(Wine, instead of brandy.)* On tenth day, pulse increased, and arm again swelled and inflamed. On twelfth, large slough begins to separate from inside of arm, below axilla, and diarrhœa. On the day following, pulse quick and feeble; abscess formed on outside of elbow, which being opened discharges half a pint of reddish-brown pus, with floating sloughs of cellular membrane. (*Bark* ordered, but given up next day on recurrence of diarrhœa.) He sank gradually; vomiting continued. On the sixteenth day, mortification took place on the skin near axilla; and in two days more he died. (The skin had separated from muscles of bitten arm entirely. The fluid in pericardium and blood in aorta had an unusual frothy appearance; cavities of lungs contained coagulated blood; cardiac portion of stomach moderately diluted with fluid; pyloric much contracted, vessels of its internal membrane gorged with blood; vessels of brain turgid, and water effused in it.

It is probable, from the terrible potency of this class of animals, that we may obtain from it many extremely useful remedies, and thus turn to a noble use those properties of self-protection, with which an all-preserving Creator has seen fit to endow them. The greater the virulency, the more its medicinal power, and we should gladly welcome the temporary self-devotion of the indolent and healthy, who, from enlarged love of their kind, or out of gratitude for those benefits which similar self-sacrifice on the part of Hahuemann has obtained for them, would obtain provings of this class of substances, particularly Crotalus, Vipera Berus, Naja vulgaris, and Cephias lanceolatus, some of whose symptoms we purpose next to notice in continuation of our extracts from toxicological records.

M.R.C.S.

Hosted by Google

## HAHNEMANNIAN ESSAYS.

### No. V.

It is well to avoid all acerbity, to get the mastery over ill temper, and to eschew uncharitableness. But in the present state of homœopathy, a more decided antagonism must be shown, by its upholders, to the patrons and practitioners of allopathy. It is not true that nothing but good should be spoken of the dead. If a man's deeds are evil and he is remembered after death, his evil is still evil. The gluttony of Heliogobalus, the cruelty of Nero, the licentiousness of the first Cæsar, the mean treachery of Tiberius, and the remarkable vices of other notable persons are not the less to be condemned—as vices. It is true that this allopathy is not extinct, that it has grand characters among those who have practised and practise it, and that much good has been done thereby, though the evil we take to have been much greater than the good; but though not extinct, allopathy is old—

> "The monumental pomp of age
> Is with that goodly personage"—

we honour that age, but still we look to the immortal vigour of its successor, homœopathy, with more interest, and it is natural, indeed, to affect more the rising than the setting sun.

People now will require definitions, and institute comparisons. Expound, they will say, what you mean by narcotics, sedatives, diaphoretics, cholagogues, counter-irritants, and the like. Are the names magical? are the things done innocent?

Soon after George IV., of royal memory, came to the throne, he had an attack of inflammation of the lungs, for which he was largely bled. The celebrated Gregory came to court, during his convalescence, with an address from the University of Edinburgh. The king asked if he approved of the medical treatment. "Yes, Sir, but I recommend for your Majesty the remainder of Dr. Sangrado's treatment." The king lived ten years thereafter, a sufficient proof that he did not take that advice.

It is customary for our assailants to say that we ignore the accumulated wisdom of ages, but we ignore it no more than Newton ignored the astronomical knowledge of the philosophers before his time, or than Faraday ignores the knowledge of his predecessors in chemistry.

A discovery is, after all, a discovery. The fact is certain. Nobody doubts that the Americans have stumbled on a gold country; that Faraday has made great discoveries; and that the Newtonian law of gravitation is correct: yet all the doctors of the allopathic school refuse to believe that Hahnemann has discovered the law of healing.

Have they disproved it by arguments founded on experiments? not they. Have they made experience of the small doses of the homœopathists, according to the homœopathic law? not they. "They could if they would," some may say. Why don't they? say we. Would it not be far more satisfactory to their colleges, to the public and themselves, if they would make some such investigations as Dr. Tessier has done at the hospital of St. Margaret at Paris?

This is emphatically an age of transitions. It would have been singular if therapeutics alone had been left unmoved, like the Druidical stones of which we read, or the old Etruscan relics, or the "Patience on a monument," we may yet see on old tombstones. The question is, if the allopathists will condescend to try our method according to the rules and precepts of Hahnemann. We hardly think this generation of them will. Are we, therefore, to deprecate their wrath, to make vain endeavours to conciliate their good will, or to attempt a compromise between their system and ours, and so to have a sort of hotch-potch of parcel allopathy and parcel homœopathy? far be this from us. We will have all homœopathy, or we will have none of it. If we cannot have it, "throw physic to the dogs, we'll none of it."

A bolder front of a more decided antagonism is needful on the part of the homœopathists: and more than this, a purer homœopathy is required. There is no

Hosted by Google

such thing as "Homœopathy made easy." Alp on Alp arises to the diligent student, but should one at last reach the height of this great argument, how delightful would be the wide-spread view beneath his feet!

There was a king of France offered a great reward to the man who should invent a new mode of amusement, and so pieces of painted pasteboard were introduced, and divers games at cards were invented. Time has been that the discovery of a single new medicinal remedy was hailed with grateful acclamation. Our *Materia Medica* already offers many remedies unknown to the old school, and such a new and more beneficial application of the remedies they know something of, as to make them also in reality new; and yet the old school men laugh us and our *Materia Medica* to scorn. The African prince would not believe the European traveller when he told him of rivers frozen over, and of snow—and the allopathists will not believe in our law nor in our therapeutics, because they have never travelled out of allopathy, as the African prince had never gone out of his own narrow sphere. We question not their integrity, but we deny their being in a condition to form a right judgment.

When a person born blind, has had cataracts removed from his eyes, though there is vision, the faculty of seeing has to be educated, before things are seen in their right shape, proportion, colour, and distance. Now, our opponents are education-blind, habit-blind, self-will-blind, and if the cataracts could be removed from their medical eyes, the faculty of seeing aright would still have to be trained. But they don't wish to see, they prefer their body of comparative darkness to the luminous expanse of our happier therapeutics. Should we, therefore, be reproached, and considered to be ignoramuses, and be maligned as quacks and impostors? We only ask for a clear stage and no favour; and we claim that we should not be abused on account of our therapeutics, till those therapeutics be first used and tested according to our law, and the precepts of Hahnemann, by our opponents. Is not this a fair proposition? Have we not a right to make this demand? Should not our adversaries have the grace to comply with it, or to hold their tongues, and spare their ink on the subject of homœopathy?

And yet, being human, our spirits yearn for human sympathy. It is not we who exclude our medical allopathic brethren, and call them heretics; it is they exclude us and call us by that name. Our doctrine is different from theirs on therapeutics, and on the law of healing. They have no law, and are content without any; we have a law, and rejoice in it. We do not expect any number of their present generation to join our ranks; but we look for courtesy and respect from them. To so much we feel we are entitled.

A person must be very indifferent, from recklessness or shallowness of character, to the good opinion of society, or must be moved by a very strong conviction, who of set purpose and determinately opposes himself to any doctrine or established system he was once taught to reverence. It is no easy thing to be an iconoclast; we are too fond of any idols we have cherished to part with them easily, or to dash them in pieces.

All earnest spirits are entitled to respect: their aspirations may be in a wrong direction, their views may be fanciful and unreal, their aims may be profitless, but yet their very earnestness is a sign of some good in them. Now we claim for Hahnemann, and for a great number of his followers and disciples, during the last half century, this earnestness of spirit; and we say that such men should be spoken of with respect.

"A stout heart to a stey brae," says the good old Scottish proverb. Single-mindedness, honesty of purpose, integrity, perseverance, diligence, hard work, are the moral requirements of those who advocate and practise homœopathy. This is not a thing of playing with the tangles of Neæra's hair, of dalliance with soft and silken delights; no soft zephyrs, but the keen northern and eastern winds; a steep ascent; a rugged way; truth at the top; mists and errors in the valleys beneath. It is work for men with the spirits of the grey Puritan pilgrims to the far West, of the stalwart Covenanters, of those who can despise delights for the recompense of the reward, the consciousness of having aided in the establishment of an immortal truth. Work, ye honest and true followers of Hahnemann, not for fame, not for wretched mammon, but for the sake of Truth, and

Hosted by Google

for the sake of Humanity. So Hahnemann worked, till the weary wayfarer, hard bested with many and sore troubles, close on his ninetieth year, was graciously dismissed from his labour, and we humbly trust was mercifully received by the Arbiter.

## Correspondence.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—As the accompanying report may interest some of your readers, who are desirous to know the progress Homœopathy is making in the provinces, perhaps you will give it a place in your very useful journal.

At the close of June, 1850, being desirous to open a dispensary here, two rooms were engaged for the purpose; there the sick poor receive advice and medicine gratuitously. The days of attendance are Monday and Thursday, from nine to half-past ten a.m. No recommendation is required, the patients have merely to present themselves; many times an additional hour has been required to see all those who came. The rent and other expenses have been defrayed solely by the medical officer; not a single contribution has been received. This is intended as a kind of apologetic answer to the writer of some editorial articles, in which the provincial physicians were so repeatedly and severely censured for their apathy and negligence, in not obtaining subscriptions to the Hahnemann Hospital.

A few remarks respecting the report appear necessary. To account in some measure for the number of patients, when the result of the treatment is not known, it is requisite to state that many came from distances varying from two to nine miles, consequently they could not travel that distance for the sole purpose of reporting themselves cured; on the other hand, when little improvement resulted from the first visit, the distance frequently operated as an excuse for not continuing the new practice. This want of encouragement, where there has been only one visit, will occasionally occur when nine-tenths of the patients have been ill for periods ranging from eight months to ten years.

The cause of death in three cases was phthisis; in the fourth case, pneumonia of long standing in an infant, who survived only twelve hours after being first seen; in the last case, hepatization of both lungs, with a pulse so feeble that it could not be counted at the first visit. She had been under allopathic treatment eight weeks.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
P. M. WILMOT, M.D.

84, Marland Place, Southampton.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Patients admitted . . . . . | | 309 |
| Cured . . . . . | 212 | |
| Relieved . . . . . | 21 | |
| Result not known . . | 26 | |
| Dead . . . . . | 5 | |
| Under treatment . . . | 45 | |
| | —— | 309 |

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—As one of my objects in proposing a Council of Homœopathists is to heal the divisions in our ranks, I would suggest that Dr. Chapman, Dr. Laurie, and Dr. Hamilton, or some other of the medical officers of the Golden Square Hospital, be requested to receive, and act as scrutators of the votes; as these parties would sufficiently well represent the three shades of opinion which exist among us on some points.

They should forward to each known homœopathist a slip, containing the names of all the homœopathic practitioners in England and Scotland, with a request that it should be returned by a certain day, with a mark prefixed to the names of the six London and seven provincial homœopathists whom they would nominate as councilmen. For the guidance of the voters, the word "London" or "provincial" should be affixed to each name.

Every voter should be required to enclose with his list at least five shillings' worth of postage stamps. Should the first meeting of the council take place at the Hahnemann Hospital, the second ought to be held at the Golden Square one, and some half dozen of those lay homœopathists who are best known for their zeal in the cause, might be invited to assist at the first meeting. Perhaps it would be as well if the voters were requested to place a different mark to some half a dozen additional names, as it may happen that one or more of the elected might decline acting, in which case their places could be filled up from the supplemental list. Two at least of the Golden Square medical officers should be returned by each voter, in token of conciliation.

Birmingham, GEORGE FEARON, M.D.
December 30th, 1850.

LONDON: Printed by THOMAS HARRILD, of Albany Cottage, Sydenham, in the County of Kent, at his Printing Office, 1, and 1½, Dudley Court, in the Parish of St. Olave, Silver Street, in the City of London; and Published by HENRY RENSHAW, at the Office, 356, Strand, in the County of Middlesex.—*Saturday, January 11th*, 1851.

Hosted by Google

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.
Review of British and Foreign Medical Science and Literature.

"RESPICE, ASPICE, PROSPICE."—St. Bernard.

No. 77. Vol. II. | SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1851. | Unstamped 3d. Stamped 4d.

## Communications.

### HAHNEMANNIAN ESSAYS.

### No. VI.

"Take a case," said Hahnemann, "of course one for which a homœopathic remedy has already been discovered, note down all its perceptible symptoms in the manner which has been taught in the Organon, and with a correctness with which the Author of Homœopathy shall be perfectly satisfied; apply that drug which shall be perfectly homœopathic to all the symptoms, the dose being of the size prescribed in the Organon, and avoiding all those heterogeneous influences which might disturb the action of the drug; and if, under these circumstances, the drug does not afford speedy and efficient help, then publish the failure to the world in a manner which shall make it impossible for me to deny the homœopathicity of the drug, and the correctness of your proceedings, and the Author of Homœopathy will stand confounded and convicted."

It must be remembered that this challenge of 1817 was never fairly met by friend or foe, and that the umpire descended to the tomb a quarter of a century after, without having been ever appealed to, without being in any one instance confounded or convicted of having made a boastful challenge.

We have been informed lately of an instance of Hahnemann's sagacity, and of his knowledge of his own Materia Medica. A gentleman consulted him about one of his family, suffering from very severe illness, with certain very marked symptoms. Hahnemann heard him to the end: "the patient is suffering from a medicinal disease," and he mentioned the drug. The gentleman was certain that the patient was not so suffering, and had made no use of that drug. But Hahnemann was right, as was proved on inquiry. Now, when any of his assailants has this accurate knowledge, whether he be disciple or foe, he may be allowed to run a-muck at Hahnemann's challenge; till then, it must remain unanswered and unanswerable. There are only two living men, so far as is known, who could possibly be allowed to act as umpire in Hahnemann's stead, and neither of them is in the British Empire. In fact, the challenge is now void, because the challenger is no longer "to the fore," as the Irishman says. The banner was hung out a quarter of a century, and the trumpet sounded during that time, but none accepted the challenge. The true follower of Hahnemann will abide by his prescript.

The challenge is not at discord with the spirit of various parts of the Organon, nor even with the paragraphs 162-3-4, where Hahnemann speaks of remedies partially homœopathic to the disease, nor is it contrary to the instances he quotes in proof of the homœopathic law deduced from allopathic practice. Half a loaf is better than no loaf, according to the proverb. There is this difference between the partial homœopathist, partial from having a partial knowledge or memory of any particular drug, and the founder of Homœopathy, that whereas the former may attack the disease by attacking symptoms in detachments, Hahnemann would have probably been able to cure all the symptoms with one remedy. The rightly-chosen medicine in the hands of the allopathist will sometimes cure, in despite of its being mixed with other drugs. The imperfect or occasional success from the partial homœopathy of many homœopathic



Hosted by Google

practitioners, and from the mixed medication of allopathists where the right drug is used in conjunction with others, is no argument to show that the partial homœopathist, and the allopathist that sometimes cures by hap-hazard, are to be classed with Hahnemann, or have fairly met his challenge.

The so-called cures of homœopathists, who do not come up to Hahnemann's standard, are no less real, because that has been done by successive drugs, which in Hahnemann's hands may have been done by one. Cures are real or only so in seeming, by whomever made or in whatever way. The question is, are the so-called cures real cures? If real, the homœopathist would say, give me the whole history of the case and of the treatment, and I will show that the treatment, however clumsy, however protracted, however mismanaged, comes under the comprehension of the homœopathic law.

Nobody can tell what is or what is not, till he tries laboriously to distinguish the entity from the non-entity. It does not follow, if the terms of Hahnemann's proposition be accepted, that "Homœopathy would be reduced to the condition of a pretty scientific toy, possessed of no practical value whatever." The electric light, which was discovered more than thirty years ago by Sir H. Davy, has not been hitherto valueless, and by and bye will be found to be of immense value to the civilized world—and so with Homœopathy according to Hahnemann's standard. Those persons who now advocate that standard are called bigots or enthusiasts: but the standard, notwithstanding, is right; and if the doctors would leave it alone, or reverently try to attain it, there could be no fear that any mischance would befall "our glorious therapeia."

Hahnemann's own provings are admirable, but the life even of a man who lived so long and worked so hard as Hahnemann, was not sufficient to leave sufficient materials to meet every case of disorder or disease, under the terms of his challenge, but the materials are in nature.

There is no disposition to allow any one to be umpire in Hahnemann's stead. He gave a challenge: he was at the lists to answer it during a quarter of a century; nobody answered it. The time-honoured warrior sleeps in peace; and so the challenge remains simply as an expression of the standard of Homœopathy which its founder wished his disciples to uphold and defend.

Hahnemann was hardly dealt by: his revised writings have been scandalously, nay infamously withheld. The *Materia Medica* may be re-proved: the vexed question of the dose may, perhaps, be settled in a century or two; the duration of the action of any specified medicine may be ascertained by multiplied experience; some proximate conclusion may be arrived at of the reciprocal action of medicines, given in succession; but none of these things affect the standard of Hahnemannian Homœopathy.

When any homœopathist has learned to diagnose the medicines as a first-rate practical man has learned to diagnose a disease, he may employ his remedies with some confidence.

Subjective sensations are always to be taken into rigid account: for these may be the true diagnostic indications for the choice of a remedy, even where objective symptoms exist, and the actual pathological condition may be detected. The minute shades of difference in the subjective sensations are never without value, and should never be neglected.

A homœopathist can never be too exact in referring to the whole mass of undoubted symptoms recorded in the provings. Hahnemann referred, to the last, to his book. True Homœopathy can never be a routine practice.

Hippocrates cured as many cases, there is every reason to believe, as the best pathologist extant of the allopathic school.

Physiology and pathology are useful to the medical man in his diagnosis of the disease, but a full and ripe knowledge of the *Materia Medica*, and a perpetual study of it are necessary, independent of any

Hosted by Google

physiological and pathological considerations.

No human being is exactly the same, either in body or mind, during any two consecutive moments. In other words, his psychical condition is constantly varying: any deductions, therefore, from that presumed condition are liable to perpetual errors from these perpetual changes. While, then, their just value is given to physiology and pathology, their claims must not be exaggerated, and especially not at the expense of "our glorious therapeia."

The chief requirement of us homœopathists is, that we should be content to learn from our master. He that is most experienced in disease and most expert in the knowledge and application of the remedies, will be the most reverential learner. The misfortune is that, naturally, in proportion to our want of real experience and expertness, we are disinclined to learn from the comparatively few experienced and expert.

Nothing unfriendly is meant by these remarks to any individual or party. The writer is only anxious, so far as his poverty of endowments will admit of it, to give a right reading of the spirit of Hahnemann. He fears much the flirtations with allopathy, the disposition to compromise, the temptation incidental to those in large practice to find for themselves a royal road to Homœopathy without impediments and difficulties. There is no such thing as Macadamising this road; no wood pavement can be made of it; there are onerous responsibilities and heavy tolls. The anatomist's *vade mecum*, the new-lights of chemistry, Müller's physiology, and the most advanced pathology, however valuable in themselves and for themselves, are of no great sufficiency. Anxiety and toil and unending studentship are the portion of the homœopathist.

[We perceive that our essayist has had his *matériel* suggested to him, on this occasion, from an elaborate paper published by Dr. Madden in the last number of the *British Homœopathic Journal*, which our colleagues would do well to analyse.—Ed.]

## CLINICAL REMARKS.

(*Continued from p.* 316.)

North London Homœopathic Establishment, 10, Chadwell-street.

### Case XXVI.

July 17th, 1842. Mrs. Warren brought to me her daughter, seven years old, blue eyes, fair hair, and said, that she, from her birth till then, took daily *Castoreum*, on account of constant constipation, and that she could not do without it; that the poor child hated the drug, and was very often treated very severely in order to compel her to take it, as Mrs. and Mr. W—, were assured by their medical adviser who received the child, that there were no other means to open the bowels and preserve her life; that she, besides, used to have a lump upon her right cheek, which always disappeared by the action of a mercurial powder; that her diet was as general, with tea, coffee, and beer and ale to keep up her strength; that she had restless nights, with moans and groans. Her face was bloated, coppery red, with blue rings under the eyes, whose conjunctiva and sclerotica were injected; her tongue was deeply yellow-coated, and vividly red at the margins and the tip; her mouth was clammy; her teeth were yellow; her appetite capricious; her pulse 70; skin dry. parched; and hair falling off.

*Prescription.—Sulph.*, one globule of the 30th dilution, to be taken next morning. Tea, coffee, beer, ale, and castor oil prohibited.

24th. She took the powder with *Sulph.* in her cocoa, because her mother said she had such a repugnance to medicine as to shudder at the very name, and consequently, could not take it otherwise; nevertheless, the child had since then daily normal evacuations, and seemed to improve fast in general health; her face resumed its natural white and rosy colour; the blue rings and the injections in the eyes disappeared; her tongue was cleaner, and she slept well; but the old lump, of the size of a small walnut, appeared again.

Hosted by Google

*Prescription.—Puls.*, one globule of the 30th dilution, next morning.

Aug. 15th. The tumour from the face disappeared, and the child was quite well, and continued so.

Such simple cases of cure, often repeated, and made known, may cure mothers and nurses of their passion for giving children *grey powder* and *Castor Oil.*

### Case XXVII.

July 5th, 1844. Peter Leydner, baker, Goswell-street, aged thirty-five, sanguine temperament, blue eyes, fair hair, sallow complexion; stated that when he was a boy, fourteen years old, he had *itch*, which was soon removed from the skin in the ordinary way; but since that time till now, he was attacked with *epilepsy*, and cough; he had *an eruption* appearing every spring; an inguinal *hernia*, a *tumour* in the middle of the right instep, and a *black spot*, which shoots at any change of the weather; that he had every morning *epistasis*, a sensation of choking, as if produced by *fumes of Sulphur*, at the pit of the larnyx, which made him cough and bring up yellow, thick, lumpy expectoration, very difficult to be detached from the lining of the trachea; this was attended with straining in the lower part of the abdomen, and more of hernial protrusion; that his mouth was constantly clammy; his tongue thick yellow-coated; his evacuations more relaxed or constipated; his appetite was very small, with desire for sour things; he had much thirst; clammy perspiration, which, he said, were both much increased by his employment; that in general he slept heavily, had very harassing dreams; that his spirits were changing from moderately bright to very low, without occasion; his skin was dry, yellow, parched; his pulse 70, low.

*Prescription.—Nux Vom.*, three globules of the 30th dilution, at bedtime; and *Sulph.*, three globules of the 30th dilution, on the morning of the 9th.

12th. He reported himself much better in every respect.

No medicine.

18th. He said he was very restless for about three nights last week, and since then all his body was covered with an eruption, which, when examined, appeared to consist of small, acuminated, serous, transparent pimples, closely resembling *scabies*, but his general health had vastly improved; his hernia was less painful, and reduced in size.

*Prescription.—Sulph.*, two globules of the 20th dilution, next morning.

26th. Still improved, and the eruption, he said, was in some parts drying and peeling off, in others increasing.

No medicine.

Sept. 6th. This patient called to say that he continued to be altogether well; that since the last time he called, the eruption disappeared, and with it all the symptoms he complained of, and he begged to tender his sincere thanks for the kind attention he received.

## CASES OF GOUT, ETC.

In order successfully to treat the various cases of functional derangement and diseased action which present themselves to the notice of the homœopathic practitioner, it is necessary for him to learn, not merely what are the leading and more prominent symptoms, but by becoming acquainted with all the concomitant ones to be enabled to form a complete picture of the case; it very frequently happens that a clue is given to the appropriate remedy by a symptom which, to the ordinary observer and to the patient himself, appears trifling and unimportant. This remark is well exemplified by a case to which I was called about two years ago. A gentleman advanced in life had been subject to gout for the last six or seven years; on the occasion of my seeing him he had been laid up by one of those attacks for more than a month; the ball of the right great toe had the characteristic painful swelling, and the left foot was affected in a similar though slighter manner; pain rather worse in the morning. He also complained of frontal headache, itching of the nose, acid eructations

Hosted by Google

and flatulence, with tightness of the chest; bowels habitually costive, but now pretty regular; skin dry, with occasional heats; pulse 80; great sleeplessness, with restlessness, and constantly moving the feet to a cool part of the bed; there has long been a sensation of scalding in the soles of the feet, often so painful as quite to prevent walking; face pale, dark and puffed under the eyes.

At the first glance, these symptoms would seem at once to point to *Nux Vomica*, but the itching of the nose, the puffiness under the eyes, etc., induced me to fix on *Cina*, being marked symptoms of this medicine; it also corresponded with the case more or less in other respects.

℞ Cina, 3, gtt. i.
Aquæ, ℥iij.

One tablespoonful to be taken three times a day.

In four days every appearance of gout was gone, and my patient was able to walk about as actively as ever. The scalding in the soles rapidly yielded to a dose of *Lachesis* 30; and he has had no attack since.

The following is another instance in which the employment of the same remedy was indicated by the like symptoms, though the case was otherwise entirely different.

D. R., a delicate little girl, six years of age, came to me on Jan. 31st, 1849; her mother stated, that twelve months previously she had an abscess in the groin, which discharged largely, but this was now healed. For two years she had been deaf in the left ear, from which there was a very offensive discharge. She complained of severe earache, and was also suffering from ophthalmia, discharge from the nose, and headache. She continually bored her finger into her nose; her complexion was pallid and muddy, with the peculiar dark puffy swelling under the eyes.

℞ Cina, 3, gtt. i.
Aquæ, ℥iij.

One tablespoonful to be taken three times a day.

Feb. 5th. Quite another child; nothing but deafness and slight soreness of the eyes to complain of.

℞ Calc. Carb. 12, 8 glob.
Aquæ, ℥iij.

One tablespoonful to be taken night and morning.

Feb. 19th. Eyes well; deafness less.

℞ Sulph., 12,

In the same way as the last.

I saw her on May 20th, and found that she had been perfectly well ever since; her deafness was quite gone, and she was now a healthy-looking child. Here the *Cina* was the means of removing all the more active symptoms, and the two antipsorics completed the cure.

BOUGHTON KINGDON.

Mount Vernon, Exeter,
Jan. 4, 1851.

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18TH, 1851.

## ELECTION OF HOUSE SURGEON TO THE HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL.

THE Council of the Hahnemann Hospital met on last Tuesday to consider the applications of twenty candidates for the above appointment, when Dr. Rogers was recommended to the Board of Management by a majority of votes. If it was our unpleasant and painful duty to be compelled to allude to some lukewarmness in a few individuals connected with the meetings of the Hahnemann Medical Society, the full attendance of the medical staff on Tuesday evening affords us an equal theme for commendation. Many matters of vital interest to the medical management and well-being of this magnificent and promising Institution were discussed in an energetic spirit, and decided upon with general approval. One subject was the propriety or policy of admitting cases of supposed contagious character, which were refused admission into several, if not most allopathic, hospitals;

Hosted by Google

but it was ably contended by Dr. Epps and others, that allopathic hospitals had proper institutions provided for the reception of such cases, whereas the homœopaths had no such advantages. Again, by refusing to admit such cases, our allopathic brethren might charge us with selecting our cases—a charge which would be most unjust, seeing that the most satisfactory part of the Hahnemann Hospital statistics consisted in the vast success of treating such supposed to be contagious affections. Means were, however, suggested, which would most effectually preclude the possibility of contagion between the aforesaid classes of disease and the general inmates of the Hospital—a suggestion which can be most readily acted upon, seeing the house presents such excellent internal accommodation. This very circumstance, the refusal of none, makes an irresistible demand upon the benevolence and charity of all who wish well to the Hahnemann Hospital and Homœopathy.

---

As our constant readers must be well aware, it has been our endeavour, almost weekly, to bring about an union of the two Homœopathic Hospitals now established in the metropolis, in order that their junction at the onset might present an attitude and phalanx of strength, which would prove a stumbling-block to our opponents—a large field for practiee, where inquirers would have ample opportunities to witness the superior results of the homœopathic method of treating acute and chronic diseases: a field so ample as no longer to necessitate the inquirer to visit our foreign homœopathic hospitals to obtain knowledge, and verify the proofs of our statistics; an union, which would long ere now have commanded funds for a magnificent endowment, and which would have surely joined and cemented, in one harmonious whole, all who profess and practise Homœopathy in these realms. A Homœopathic Hospital, such as might have by this time been established on the most gigantic scale, would not only have been a quietus for our unphilosophic opponents and other snarling growlers, and which would have rendered the future life and advocacy of those now engaged in the struggle of propagandism much more bearable, but it would have been a source of attraction to our foreign colleagues, and above all, it would soon have enabled us to command a large School and College for the rising generation of medical students, whose future course of practice will be conducted and directed on the philosophic basis handed down to us by the illustrious Dr. Samuel Hahnemann. Our position would also quickly have assumed a becoming degree of importance in the eye of the legislature, which would have been a matter of no small importance, seeing that medical reform in the next session of parliament promises again to be agitated. What reform so necessary as Medical Practice? Alas! our object and aim have not been accomplished, but we do not despair. It becomes our duty, however, to inquire into the reason why so desirable an union has not taken place.

In another part of our Journal we have reprinted an advertisement, which appeared after a "General Special Meeting" of the London Homœopathic Hospital, which meeting we noticed at the time. The advertisement states that the election of medical officers will take place on the 17th February, 1851, and that gentlemen desirous of becoming candidates for office are *not ineligible* for appointments to the duties of office, should they be "fellows or members of the British Homœopathic Society". . . . . This is indeed the most specious jesuistry that we have met with for a long time; by the terms of this advertisement we are not told that before candidates can become eligible for appointment to the London Homœopathic Hospital, it is a "fundamental rule" that they *must* be members of the British Homœopathic Society. See *Homœopathic Times*, No. 33, reply of Ralph Buchan, Esq., to one of our body, which sets this point at rest, and which has not been changed one iota, as we find by the rules distributed to subscribers on the

Hosted by Google

day of meeting, December 9th, 1850. And in order to render the jesuistry still more complete, a sort of bait is thrown out, by the statement that "homœopathic practitioners, of all countries, of good professional character and conduct, who possess a degree or diploma from a university or licensing body, etc. . . . are admissible into the Society." Not at once upon presentation of undoubted qualifications, etc., eligible for candidates; oh, no. Still it is to be presumed, that candidates who did not at once see through this shallow piece of transparency, would stand a much better chance of being elected to the Golden Square Hospital, were they first to become members of the British Homœopathic Society, and thus the concoctors of this finesse calculated upon the *ruse* bringing a rush of members to the all but defunct British Homœopathic Society. Alas! the plan has failed, as we discover by another somewhat humble document, published also in our present number, which has been forwarded to several of the ex-members of the British Homœopathic Society, coaxing them in the most gentle spirit to withdraw their letters of resignation, whereupon they may again enter, without the ballot being enforced. The wary ex-members reply, "old birds are not to be caught with chaff." So that it has just come to pass, as we long ago predicted, when the very foolish proposition of no one being eligible for hospital office, who did not belong to the British Homœopathic Society, that it might not only be reduced in members, so as to fail in affording an adequate supply of qualified officers, and might even cease to exist—a pretty plight for a hospital to be reduced to a state of *non est inventus*.

The president of the British Homœopathic Society and its few members are perfectly well aware, that this "fundamental rule" is the rock upon which the Society was wrecked, and why will they now continue to jeopardise the remnant of the wreck, which might be redeemed? Our counsels to this wayward body have been of little avail. They have had one year's trial with funds which were subscribed for a homœopathic hospital, and they calculate on a repetition, in which we hope they will not be disappointed, We have ever held, and it is quite proverbial, that medical men are unmanageable squabblers, and that no institution will flourish or long exist, which is under their sole government and dominion; therefore the wisdom displayed in excluding their unwelcome tendencies in the Hahnemann Hospital, and to which we attribute much of its flourishing success, and the good understanding and harmony existing between the medical officers. We believe medical officers elected according to the stringent rules demanded by the Hahnemann Hospital, will be found quite equal to their work, although most of them may not have the honour of belonging to the British Homœopathic Society. We ask the Board of Management of the Golden Square Hospital, many of whom, to their credit and honour be it spoken, have taken a lively interest in the establishment and growth of Homœopathy, and have endeavoured, although as yet unsuccessfully, to bring about an union of the two parties, why the proposition of Dr. Neville Wood, at the "Special General Meeting," for effecting this object, was not allowed to be put from the chair?

It now remains for the popular voice, the support and strength of Homœopathy, to decide the future course of action, seeing that men who ought to be foremost in carrying out such a desirable object as a general union of the entire homœopathic body, desire to be the greatest hindrance. Let the public, who are truly interested in the settlement of one of the most vital and important questions that ever agitated society, now examine carefully into the cause of disunion and disagreement, and let them arbitrate as they do, conscientiously, on other vital points affecting society, and they will soon settle the question and support that institution which the judgment and decision of the majority will assuredly determine upon, and select the most fitting to carry out

Hosted by Google

the objects of such an establishment, and to that let their subscriptions and donations in future be directed. This seems to be the only way of putting an end to this disgraceful cavil. It is wonderful that there should be five or six men so fearfully blind as not to see that they are, by an obstinacy almost selfish, inflicting a greater hindrance upon the spread of truth and charity, than all the obduracy and wickedness of the most ignorant and bigoted. Should any one wish for further information on this subject, and where and how he can get his difficulties and doubts solved, we shall be happy to supply the sources of information that will enlighten him. We regret we should have been compelled to speak thus plainly, but the love we bear to the Cause, and the grief we feel for the wilful mischief a *few* of our professionl brethren are inflicting, leave us no alternative.

We find our friendly counsel is not heeded; therefore, we must instruct the public until every vestige of cliquism and unwarrantable autocracy shall have been levelled. We are aware that a homœopathic public sufficiently large exists to endow and support numerous homœopathic hospitals; but before they will unite in the establishment of ONE upon an imperishable basis, they call aloud for union. And why should their cry not be responded to? If there be men in the field who have their soul in the Cause, and are really desirous that our glorious medical reform should advance apace, and if by their foolish acts they have committed themselves in the eyes of the public orally, or in print, and for which they cannot muster sufficient humility to atone in a becoming manner, as those should do who wish to see the greatest amount of good flowing to their suffering fellow-men, which they assuredly would in the endowment and permanent establishment of a homœopathic hospital in this metropolis, and from which others equally well supported would spring up, let them, in a spirit of charity and truthfulness, retire into the arena better suited and congenial to their tastes, where their laurels might be appreciated. It is of no use for men in active life, and taking a prominent part even in the succour of an expiring private Homœopathic Society, to plead, as an excuse for their supineness in encouraging a general union, that they hate differences, and would rather not go into the matter, when, by their very acts and countenance to obnoxious principles, which a majority of nearly one hundred practitioners to six have ignored, they are virtually the parties maintaining the disunion.

---

"THE LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL,

"32, GOLDEN SQUARE.

"*Patroness*—H. R. H. the Duchess of Cambridge.

"*Vice-Patron*—His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, K.G.

"*President*—F. M. the Marquis of Anglesey, K.G., K.C.B.

"*Chairman*—Culling Charles Smith, Esq.

"The Board of Management hereby give notice, the election, by the governors and subscribers, of the medical officers to this Hospital, will take place on Monday, the 17th of February next, when the duties of the present medical officers (provisionally acting) will cease.

"By the laws of the Hospital, confirmed at the general public meeting of the governors and subscribers, held on the 9th instant, all physicians and surgeons who are fellows or members of the British Homœopathic Society, are eligible for appointment to the above duties.

"Homœopathic practitioners, not members of the British Homœopathic Society, desirous of becoming candidates, are requested to forward their diplomas, etc., addressed to the President and Council of the Society, at the Society's rooms, 32, Golden Square, London, before the next meeting of the Society, to be held on Thursday, the 6th of February, and on election become eligible for the Hospital medical appointments. N.B. Homœopathic practitioners, of all countries, of good professional character and conduct, who possess a degree or diploma from a university or licensing

Hosted by Google

body, exacting from its graduates and licentiates residence during a prescribed curriculum of study and personal examinations, are admissible into the Society.

"The members of the British Homœopathic Society, desirous of becoming candidates for appointments to the Hospital medical staff, are requested to make known their intention, by letter, addressed to the Honorary Secretary of the Board of Management, at the Hospital, on or before the 6th of February next.

"RALPH BUCHAN, Hon. Sec.

"December 18, 1850."

"London Homœopathic Hospital,
"32, Golden Square,
"December 31st, 1850.

"SIR,—I am instructed by the Board of Management of this Hospital to acquaint you that your name is included in a list of gentlemen recommended to the Board by the medical council of the Hospital, as having had your medical qualification and professional experience testified to by the president and members of the British Homœopathic Society, of which you were formerly a member.

"I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of an advertisement inserted in the *Times, Daily News*, etc., on December 13th, inviting candidates for the medical offices of the Hospital, and a copy of the laws of the Hospital, as confirmed on the 9th December, at a public general meeting of the governors and subscribers, together with a copy of the laws of the British Homœopathic Society, as *revised* at the annual assembly, from which you will learn the steps necessary to be taken to become eligible as a candidate for one of the medical staff appointments of the Hospital, should such be your desire.

"I am also instructed to call your attention to the following resolution, passed unanimously at a meeting of the British Homœopathic Society, on the occasion of some of its members requesting to be readmitted into the Society.

"Resolved, that gentlemen formerly members of this Society, desirous of re-entering it without being again subjected to the ordeal of the ballot, may resume their former position and standing in the Society, by withdrawing their letter of resignation and discharging their debts then due.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your obedient servant,
"R. BUCHAN, Hon. Sec.

"To Dr. ———"

## Correspondence.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—The accompanying article from the *Institute* will, no doubt, please you. Dr. Gardner reminds me of a spaniel I have at home, which has a very violent antipathy to one of my friends, from whom, however, it will accept a bone, but not without much growling and snarling, and sundry attempts to bite the giver's fingers. Dr. Gardner cannot adopt from us a mode of treatment without abusing and inveighing against us in the most cur-like manner.

I need scarcely remind your readers that *Belladonna* was proposed as a remedy for, as well as a prophylactic against, scarlet fever, by Samuel Hahnemann, exactly fifty years ago, and that ever since that time it has been the mainstay of homœopathists in that disease.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
FIAT JUSTITIA.

## "ON BELLADONNA AS A REMEDY IN SCARLET FEVER.

By JOHN GARDNER, M.D., F.C.S.

"AN apology would seem to be needed *in limine* for venturing to publish any remarks, however brief, and with whatever tendency, upon a subject so hackneyed as that of the employment of *Belladonna* against scarlet fever. But a single word will, I trust, be sufficient to serve for my apology, namely, that hitherto the discussion respecting the use of *Belladonna* has had reference only to its powers as a prophylactic; if it has ever been fairly tried as a remedy for the disease when once established, I am not aware that the results are anywhere recorded; if I am mistaken upon this point, I still trust that the following statement will be received without prejudice, since it is certainly of no small importance to extend the inquiry to as wide a sphere as possible, as to the exact value of an alleged remedy for so formidable a disease.

"The use of *Belladonna*, as a prophylactic against scarlet fever, is said to have originated with Hahnemann, who, having

Hosted by Google

read in Cullen's 'Materia Medica,' that the exhibition of *Belladonna* sometimes gave rise to a sense of constriction in the throat, and an erythematous rash, conceived the idea, in accordance with the old and absurd maxim of *similia similibus curantur*, of employing it to protect from the influences of the contagion persons necessarily exposed to it.

"If this were true, which, however, I shall presently show I have reason to doubt, we should be almost justified in rejecting any statement, without further inquiry, from a person who is weak enough to avow that he could shape his conduct upon such frivolous principles, or be guided by such loose and vague analogies in a pretended pursuit of science. The statement, however, that *Belladonna* is an efficient prophylactic against scarlet fever, suspicious as it was from such a source, was not rejected by the profession without a fair and full investigation. In France, in Germany, and in this country, very numerous experiments have been made, and these have been devised with ingenuity and recorded with candour, but with very various results. It would occupy too much time to go into the details of these experiments; it must suffice to observe that, on the one hand, Messrs. Merat and De Lens, in their admirable 'Dictionnaire Universel de Matière Médicale et de Thérapeutique Générale,' in summing up the evidence from the many witnesses scattered throughout the journals, decide that the efficacy of *Belladonna* as a prophylactic against scarlet fever is established. On the other hand, Dr. Pereira (in 1842) states that, in his opinion, the evidence hitherto adduced in favour of the notion is inconclusive; whilst the facts which can be adduced against the prophylactic power of *Belladonna* are positive. For, he observes, twenty cases of failure are more conclusive against, than a thousand of non-occurrence of the disease after the administration of *Belladonna* are in favour of it.

"No one will dispute that, unless under very specially favourable circumstances, there are so many difficulties attendant upon the administration of medicines to persons in health, to obviate a very doubtful and contingent danger, that it is almost impossible to come to any satisfactory conclusion, as to any alleged prophylactic powers of any remedy. The pretension, therefore, of Hahnemann, whether we regard its alleged origin, or its obvious purpose, is precisely of that vague and undeterminable character which well suits a system like that he had the discredit of originating, and which I believe to be compounded of ignorance and fraud.

"I may just observe, before dismissing this point, that the mode of administering the *Belladonna* adopted by Hahnemann and his followers is based upon equally frivolous and unscientific principles. They dissolve a grain of *Extract of Belladonna* in an ounce of some menstruum (in a mixture of spirits of wine and water usually), and they administer this solution to children according to their age, one drop for every year.

"One seems to need an apology for the repetition of this nonsense; it is, indeed, unworthy of a word in refutation.

"In the course of many years' experience, I have had many times reason to feel deeply the want of a remedy against scarlet fever. It will, I suppose, be admitted by all that this disease is the result of a specific poison, and that the general principles of treatment as applicable to other fevers, whether arising from aerial poisons or other causes, often disappoint us in scarlet fever. During the prevalence of the epidemic, at certain seasons a more malignant character seems impressed on the disease. Our best means fail, and our patients die, apparently wholly unaffected by our treatment. Such at least has been my experience. I have seen whole families thus swept off, in spite of every effort and the united counsels of many practitioners. It must be within the recollection of many, how many medical men at the west end of London, within a few years, have suffered in their families from this disease. Certainly in these cases the immediate application of the best means of

Hosted by Google

treatment in use must be presumed. A strong conviction of the contagiousness of the disease has usually been entertained in such instances, whether well or ill founded it is not my present purpose to discuss. It has lately been broadly stated, that the condition attaching to certain cases and groups of cases, designated 'malignancy,' and concerning the pathological nature of which so much difference of opinion prevails, is always dependent upon local external causes, deficient drainage, putrescent effluvia, and the like. I would just observe, that, unless such a doctrine can be supported by incontrovertible evidence, it was somewhat hazardous in the Registrar-General to put it forward so dogmatically as he recently has done. At any rate, I trust that the facts upon which the statement is based, will be fully and fairly investigated. The daughter of a distinguished foreigner lately died of malignant scarlet fever in Carlton Gardens. Is Chevalier Bunsen's residence pervaded by putrid effluvium? Can we suppose it possible that the professional men above alluded to, lived in an atmosphere of filth?

"I venture to throw out these hints, because I cannot believe that 'malignancy' in scarlet fever, or other diseases, depends upon external causes at present assignable.

"About three years ago, my attention was again forcibly drawn to scarlet fever. Some cases of great severity presented themselves in my practice, and I felt deeply the want of some agent upon which I could more safely rely than the general means of treatment we all so well know. Unwilling to place the slightest reliance upon such a person as Hahnemann, I just glanced over some writers on the *Belladonna*. I found that, formerly, before experimental therapeutics had been subjected to the ordeal of systematisers, this plant was said to be a powerful remedy against malignant erysipelas. I would just remark here, in passing, that the virtues of many vegetable bodies, well known to the more ancient practitioners, have been temporarily forgotten, because they would not fall into any place in favourite systems. In my opinion, we have not yet attained to the point in physiology and pathology, which renders any arrangement of remedies other than an alphabetical one either advisable or safe.

"The power of *Belladonna* in the treatment of malignant erysipelas is recorded by Dioscorides, and, of course, the statement has been so often repeated, that I do not doubt the analogy of the two diseases must have led many men to employ it against scarlet fever. Perhaps Hahnemann found some observation to this effect in an old writer. I have not time to look up this literary question, but I would commend it to some one who has leisure.

"At any rate, the analogy of scarlet fever in its malignant form with erysipelas, together with our knowledge of the powerful and peculiar influence of *Belladonna* on the nervous system, render it worthy of a full and fair trial. Accordingly, I proceeded to try it, giving it in efficient doses, and taking care that the preparation I administered was in a proper state. The latter precaution is at all times necessary, because, while the extract, if properly prepared and preserved, is highly efficient, it is often found in the shops, either from being badly prepared originally, or from long keeping, wholly inert, so that half an ounce has been given for a dose without any effect. Happily, we have a very excellent and easily-applied test for the activity of the *Extract of Belladonna*; a grain or two rubbed on the eyelids should, in a minute or two, produce full dilatation of the pupil.

"In all my cases up to the present time, I have used *Extract of Belladonna* which was prepared at Apothecaries' Hall, some four or five years old, but it acts immediately on the pupil whether applied externally or taken into the stomach.

"Without reckoning slight cases of scarlet fever and sore throat, I have treated upwards of thirty cases with symptoms more or less grave, by means of the *Belladonna*. In very many of these I should formerly have entertained no hope of seeing the patient pass through the at-

Hosted by Google

tack, the approach of the disease being marked by a malignant aspect. I need not enumerate the peculiar symptoms which characterise fatal scarlet fever—these are well known to every practitioner. In the absence of the *Belladonna*, I have watched with great anxiety these fatal tokens; they allow little room for our anticipations being negatived. But with the *Belladonna* I have not yet met with a fatal case.

"Moreover, it is well known that in no inconsiderable proportion of cases, whether severe or slight, very inconvenient sequelæ occur on the subsidence of the fever: arthritic pains, œdema of the extremities, anasarca, and even hydrocephalus. In no case treated with *Belladonna* have I met with such sequelæ.

I administer the *Belladonna* according to the ability of the patient to bear it, in doses of half a grain to a whole grain every three, four, or six hours, dissolved in water; the dilatation of the pupil and the amount of stupor produced, being the basis of discrimination. I do not allow low delirium even from the first, nor indeed any other symptom, to deter me from giving *Belladonna*, but I give no other medicine whatever, except an occasional dose of *Castor Oil* to secure a daily action of the bowels.

"There is, of course, no objection to the concurrent use of other items of treatment, removal of the hair, cold affusion over the head, and sponging the limbs and body, if it can be borne, gargles of the chloroides or mineral acids, etc.; but I depend little on any of these.

"The diet I have usually recommended has been bread and milk, never depending upon mere farinaceous foods, so as to withdraw all, or most of the nitrogenous principles from the food, a practice I believe to be fraught with danger.

"Making every allowance for the many sources of fallacy necessarily incident to the uses of a remedy, under the circumstances of this example, I know nothing in the whole compass of medicine in which I have more confidence. I have recommended this plan of treating scarlet fever to several friends, and their reports of its effects have been uniformly favourable.

"It would be out of place here to enter upon speculations as to the *modus operandi* of the *Belladonna*, or any other collateral topic relative to the disease; my present object being simply to state the results of my own experience of the power of *Belladonna*, and to request, on the other hand, any of my readers who may have fallen on the same plan to publish the results they have observed; or on the other, to recommend the trial to those who have not hitherto employed it, without regarding the folly of the homœopathists.

"In conclusion, I would suggest that to obviate the uncertainty necessarily attendant upon the use of the extract of *Belladonna*, the *Alkaloid Atropine*, or some of its salts, should be tried. The *Sulphate of Atropine* is, perhaps, the best. It is soluble in water, stable, and in every way manageable. I have not, however, at present prescribed this salt.

"51, Mortimer Street."

---

## "BELLADONNA IN SCARLET FEVER.

*"To the Editor of The Institute.*

"Sir,—In your excellent and well-conducted periodical of the 4th of January, Dr. Gardner has drawn the attention of the profession to the successful treatment of scarlet fever by means of *Belladonna*; and whilst alluding to the fact of Hahnemann having first proposed its employment as a prophylactic against that disease, he endeavours to throw a doubt on its preservative property, though this has been verified by hundreds of homœopathic practitioners (who, of course, in Dr. Gardner's estimation, are not entitled to the slightest credit), and by numerous careful and trustworthy physicians of the old school, among whom is the sagacious Hufeland, who states that he never found it to fail.

"It was in 1801 that Hahnemann first announced his discovery of the prophylactic virtues of this drug in scarlatina, and it is true that he proposed a mode of

Hosted by Google

administering it for that end, somewhat similar to that alluded to by your correspondent, though the quantity he prescribed was much less than Dr. Gardner states; but he subsequently materially modified his mode of administering it as a prophylactic, and none of his followers now employ it in the manner originally prescribed. I may mention that the usual method of employing it consists in giving a drop or less of the third to the sixth dilution of the tincture, every day, or every second or third day, whilst the person is exposed to the infection.

"That the analogies of the effects of *Belladonna* with the fever against which it is to be used, are not so 'loose and vague' as Dr. Gardner would have us believe, I could easily show from numerous observations of very trustworthy authorities, quoted by Hahnemann in his *Materia Medica*, but passing over these, I may merely call attention to what Dr. A. T. Thomson has stated in his *Materia Medica*. Speaking of its administration as a narcotic, he says:—'It requires to be given in minute doses at first, and to be gradually increased until symptoms of its influence on the system become apparent. These are, dryness of the throat, vertigo, . . . *an eruption closely resembling that of scarlatina*.' Again, when treating of its use in hooping-cough, he remarks:—'*It produces a state of the skin closely resembling scarlatina, accompanied with fever*, suffused eye, dimness of sight, and frequently, though not always, headache.' Its power of causing inflammation of the throat has been very frequently noticed; but I need only refer to a case observed by Mr. Wade (*Lond. Med. and Phys. Jour.*, April, 1826), where this symptom was well marked.

"The circumstance, however, that led Hahnemann to think *Belladonna* as a prophylactic in scarlet fever, was not exactly the analogy of its effects with that disease. He was attending a family consisting of four children, three of whom took a very severe form of scarlet fever, but the fourth, who was taking *Belladonna* for an affection of one her fingers, escaped. Some time after this, he was called to another family, consisting of six children, one of whom had scarlet fever. Observing the rapidity of the cure in this case by *Belladonna*, and remembering his late experience of the immunity of the child who was using this drug, he determined to try it on the other children as a prophylactic; he accordingly gave to each a small dose every third day, and they all remained free from the disease, though constantly exposed to infection.

"But though I am fully satisfied from repeated observations of the efficacy of *Belladonna* as a prophylactic, I shall not enter on a discussion of that point, merely observing, that it was not until eleven years had elapsed after its first announcement by Hahnemann, that the subject began to be carefully investigated by other physicians, and the failure of a few of the experiments Hahnemann himself accounts for, by alleging that the disease in which it had so failed was not true scarlatina, but a kind of miliary fever (*purpura miliaris*, he terms it, the *roodvoonk* of Th. à Thuessink), for which it was not suitable.

"But be this as it may, what chiefly concerns me at present is, the credit Dr. Gardner takes to himself for being the first to recommend *Belladonna* as a remedy for the disease when once established. To this credit he has not the slightest claim, for Hahnemann, in the same essay in which he announces the prophylactic powers of *Belladonna* (published in 1801, fifty years ago!), commends it also as a remedy for the disease, indeed, as I have shown above, he was partly led to its use as a *prophylactic* from his knowledge of its virtues as a *remedy*, and from that time to the present day, *Belladonna* has always been considered by homœopathic practitioners as the chief remedy in almost every case of scarlet fever, and the published records of homœopathic clinical experience abound with cases cured by it alone. That there are cases in which it is of no use, and for which other remedies are

Hosted by Google

required, all homœopathists know, and this Dr. Gardner will find when he comes to have a little more experience on the subject.

"However, I can perfectly well believe, that Dr. Gardner has met with all the success he boasts of, and feel assured that he will confer a great boon on suffering humanity, if he succeed in persuading his colleagues to abandon the often worse than useless methods hitherto employed, and to adopt his plan of treating this disease, which at present bears such a large proportion in the bills of mortality, with the remedy which very nearly realizes our idea of a specific for scarlatina. If he succeed in this, homœopathists will not grudge him his harmless growl at Hahnemann and Homœopathy.

"Before concluding, I would only observe, that the tincture made from the freshly-expressed juice of the whole plant is a much more certain preparation, and much less liable to lose its properties by keeping, than the extract recommended by Dr. Gardner, and that if it be used there will be no necessity for having recourse to the doubtful and expensive *Alkaloid Atropine*. I need hardly say, that I know Dr. Gardner's doses are needlessly, and fear they are dangerously large.

"I am, Sir,

"Your very obedient servant,

"SUUM CUIQUE."

## COMPLIMENT TO HAHNEMANN.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

IN an allopathic chemist's shop, not a hundred miles from Tottenham Court Road, amid long rows of labelled bottles, coloured jars, and gaudy gallipots, there stands a gilt bust of Hahnemann, looking down with serene and placid air upon the very uncongenial work of plaster-spreading, mixture-making, unguent-rubbing, and pill-gilding going on below from early morn till night. We summoned up courage the other day to enter the odoriferous laboratory, ostensibly for the purpose of buying a pennyworth of peppermints, but really to learn why our revered master was thus put in the *pill*ory. "Whose bust is that?" we inquired, with as negligent an air as we could assume under the circumstances. "That, sir," replied Bolus, "is the bust of a German doctor called Hahnemann, who invented the homœopathic system. I don't put it up there because I approve of the small-dose system — oh, no! quite the contrary, I am a great advocate for large doses—but because it is really a fine head and a splendid work of art."

We see daily instances of our allopathic brethren filching our processes, and employing our medicines without acknowledgment, and now we see that they go so far as to substitute Hahnemann's head for the time-honoured busts of Hippocrates and Galen, which is indeed a compliment to the phrenological development of our illustrious master.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A HUMBLE DISCIPLE OF HAHNEMANN.

[We are obliged to our correspondent for this information, that even a dispenser of ratsbane and poisonous materials, and an admirer of and advocate for large doses, can appreciate the might and the majesty of Hahnemann, as indicated by his noble head. If this worthy pharmacopolist be literary, let him have engraved, in golden letters, on the base of Hahnemann's bust—

"This is the man whose doctrine shows
That all we chemists soon must close
Our stores of deleterious medicines,
Which whoever took, is dead since."—ED.]

LONDON: Printed by THOMAS HARRILD, of Albany Cottage, Sydenham, in the County of Kent, at his Printing Office, 1, and 1½, Dudley Court, in the Parish of St. Olave, Silver Street, in the City of London; and Published by HENRY RENSHAW, at the Office, 356, Strand, in the County of Middlesex.—*Saturday, January 18th*, 1851.

Hosted by Google

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.
Review of British and Foreign Medical Science and Literature.

"RESPICE, ASPICE, PROSPICE."—St Bernard.

No. 78. Vol. II. | SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1851. | Unstamped 3d. Stamped 4d.

## Communications.

### HAHNEMANNIAN ESSAYS.

### No. VII.

There is an esoteric and there is an exoteric mode of teaching. In addressing the public, the latter only is available. Life is short and art is long,—according to Hippocrates. A vast number of persons seem to think that art is a very easy matter. Such people, from their organization, seldom find out their mistake, and go on blundering to the end of the chapter. This mistake is not allowable in medicine. There is no human pursuit more noble, and that tasks more the highest faculties with which man is endowed. But life is short, and the medical art is very long. Hippocrates was right, and new-fledged members and fellows of colleges, who think they know everything, know very little more than the husk of the wonderful human fabric. Philosophy is not in the vocabulary of neophytes.

Worthy of being ranked with the most admirable sages of antiquity was our admirable Hahnemann. He never put forth a rash or undigested opinion; every syllable from his lips and every sentence from his pen was well weighed, well digested, and well uttered. Of his medical disciples in these kingdoms, comparatively few have even read his writings. A grave reproach, but not the less a true one. The object of these essays, however, is not to reproach, but to stimulate. If a layman will deeply study Hahnemann, and master his philosophy, we would back him against any fellow of any medical college, with whatever number of honorary certificates and diplomas, if he had not digested Hahnemann. This may be a very unpalatable truth, but it is not the less a truth. If a truer study of Hahnemann, a more real homœopathy, be not adopted by the general body of medical homœopathists, the laity will become their own doctors; they will study for themselves, and for the sake of their families. Clive and Cromwell, two of the greatest English soldiers, were not bred to soldiering. What is true of a destructive art, is not the less true of a conservative one. There is no such great mystery in the matter as fellows of colleges wish to make people believe. Science is worth something, but common sense is worth much more. A worthy merchant of Glasgow said that an ounce of common sense was worth a million of pounds of any other sort of sense. He was not far wrong; but the highest genius is remarkable for common sense. You will find this in every department of science and literature. It is this common sense to which we appeal. The microscopist may be a very clever person in his way, and yet be nothing but a small seer of small objects. What has this to do with homœopathy? Much, every way.

It is very desirable to impress on the nation that our therapeutics come within the grasp of their common sense; and to show to them that results prove the comparative value of this or that mode of treatment. The facts we give, and our statistics, are undeniable. Let our opponents get rid of the facts, and disprove the statistics, and we are at fault. Why is it that they attempt neither the one nor the other of these achievements? The common sense of the public will discover that abuse is no legitimate substitute for experiment and experience.

It is very desirable, at the same time, that our medical adherents should be up to the mark. We want teachers; therefore we want a school for the teachers: we want



Hosted by Google

practical teaching; therefore we want a large endowed hospital for that teaching, by way of practical illustration. Here again the common sense of the public is appealed to; and it is their part, virtually, to furnish the teachers by furnishing the means for the school and the hospital. Heretofore so little has been done, that it may be well called nothing. *Ex nihilo nil fit*, from nothing comes nothing.

Verily, the homœopathists of Great Britain, as a class, have not even yet rightly understood the importance of homœopathy; many think of a compromise with the antediluvian allopathy. Some have rightly understood their mission, and steadily keep its objects in view. Homœopathists are charged with neglecting and casting aside the manifold experience of ages. But on the contrary, the Reformed Medicine avails itself of whatever is known from the most ancient times.

We reject not astral, nor lunar, nor telluric influences; we reject not the creature of the river and the ocean, nor the mineral nor the herb and root and plant, nor the animal products we can turn to use. The sea and the earth and things under the earth, contribute to our pharmacopœia. We are, in fact, older than antiquity; for we have their knowledge and our own in addition. This is said of such men as Hahnemann, and Hering, and Bœninghausen.

The medicine of experience is the medicine of Nature, and the medicine of Nature is that appointed by the Demiurgos, the Creator, the Preserver. Homœopathy claims to be this natural law of healing—imperfect, we grant, undeveloped, in its nonage. But what hinders that it should be developed, that it should acquire the established age? Time only is wanted, and earnest truth-seeking.

Why did Oliver Cromwell die of a tertian? because the specifics for tertian were not then known. See the effect of Homœopathy on the destinies of mankind! Had the specific been known and properly applied, and had that kingly personage lived twenty years more, what might not have been the effect on this governing nation, and through this governing nation, on the world?

Had Napoleon not suffered, during the Consulate and Empire, from a repelled eruption, what a different destiny might have been that of another governing nation!

Such illustrations might be multiplied; but let these suffice.

One-fourth of the English people die of scrofula in one shape or another. Homœopathy claims to be able to modify this disease, and to cut off the hydra-heads of the devouring monster, after a few generations, if it be generally applied to the whole population. Can Old Physic presume to offer any such hope? No! Is not this homœopathy then worth entertaining? Let the common sense of the people answer.

Prevention is better than cure. Homœopathy, with its legitimate accessaries, we assert is capable of preventing a great deal of mischief, disorder, and disease. A contemptuous denial is no answer to this claim. A larger spirit of philanthropy would gladly test this pretension, and put it to the proof.

The crystal palace and its expected wonders are now engaging the public attention. A popular prince, under the sanction of the throne, has suggested it, and a loyal people are astounded at its present and prospective magnificence. A poor student suggested more than half a century ago the right mode, as we believe, of healing disease. This method has been before the British public about twenty years. London has two small, unendowed hospitals, from the scantiness of their funds incapable of showing important results; and Manchester has a self-supporting institution, from the viciousness of that principle of self-support, still more incapable of rendering proofs of the value of homœopathic treatment in acute disease. Yet this is a philanthropic people, and it is to be presumed that the homœopathists are not less philanthropic than their neighbours.

We appeal again to common sense. If we believe this thing to be true, let us do

Hosted by Google

our best to maintain and establish the truth. If any doubt it, let it be honestly tested. While the allopathists are contending for external reforms of musty parchments, and more musty colleges, let us contend for the establishment of the true medical reform. We are not afraid of the spectres of Galen and Hippocrates and Sydenham; we shrink not from the presence of Billing and other living medical worthies; we are only anxious that the truth of this matter should be dispassionately sifted, and candidly weighed. We derogate nothing from the deserved honours of our predecessors, and we do not count ourselves blameworthy for pointing out a better way than they knew.

## CROUP, ANGINA MEMBRANACEA.

By J. G. Rosenstein, M.D.

*(Continued from p. 298, No. 74.)*

BROMINE; SAMBUCUS; MOSCHUS; ARNICA; BELLADONNA.

Dr. Attomyr* has first mentioned this new medicament, hitherto little known and rarely used. Drs. Trinks and Noak† have first given us the symptoms produced by the trial of this remedy on the healthy body. I speak of *Bromine*. If the observations which the authors have collected are true, and nothing authorizes us to doubt it, it deserves to be considered the most valuable remedy for this dreadful disease. The symptoms produced upon animals, and the lesions to which it gives place, is to us a sure guarantee of its efficacy. The following are the pathological symptoms and lesions observed on man and on animals. They are copied from two works on the subject, which have received the prize in 1837 and 1838. The names of the authors are Drs. Heimerdinger‡ and Höring.§

* Characteristick und Physiographie des genus croup und seine specierum. Archiv ür die Homœopathische Heilkunst, 2 Bd. 1 Heft, p. 48.

† Handbuch der Homœopathischen Arzneimittellehre, 1 Bd., pp. 292—298.

‡ Die Wirkung des Broms und einiger Brompraeparate. Tübingen, 1837.

§ Ueber die Wirkungen des Broms und mehrer seiner praeparate auf den thierischen körper. Tübingen, 1838.

A. *Upon Animals.*—Howling, the voice being very hoarse. The inflammation of the mucous membrane of the larynx and of the trachea has an exudative character; there is a commencement of formation of a false membrane.

Spasmodic occlusion of the glottis, and violent phenomena of suffocation.

Cough; cough hissing, hoarse; cough dry, with croupal sound; cough obstinate, with sneezing, the most with croupal sound; frequent cough, and from time to time violent fits of suffocation.

The mucous secretion is increased in the trachea, and mucous râle during respiration.

Very difficult respiration, dyspnœa.

The heart beats weak, and very frequent.

The pulsations are very frequent in the commencement, afterwards very slow and irregular.

Respiration slow, deep, with a hissing sound.

Difficult respiration, then slow, with suffocation; then accelerated, superficial.

Death takes place in the midst of the most violent convulsions, or in a state of great weakness, with signs of suffocation, due to pneumonia or to paralysis of the lungs.

*Autopsy.—Inflammation of the respiratory organs;* a quantity of bloody foam in the larynx and trachea. *Inflammation of the larynx, of the trachea, and its divisions,* characterised by slight red streaks or by a deep red colour.

1. *Violent inflammation of the larynx and windpipe, with exudation of plastic lymph, which obstructs almost completely the respiratory organs (Pigeon); strong inflammation of the lungs;* considerable accumulation of blood in the lungs, particularly in the inferior lobes, and commencing hepatization; paleness and vacuity of the right lung; state of congestion in the inferior lobe of the left side; partial hepatization of the lungs, and formation of a tuberculous purulent mass; inflammation of the heart, induration of a deep red colour, and accumulation of blood like pitch (Pigeon).

Hosted by Google

B. *On Man.—Cough hoarse; cough with suffocative symptoms; cough violent, so that she can scarcely take breath. Strong oppression of the chest, and short respiration;* respiration difficult and painful.

*Congestion towards the chest.*

Anguish and oppression of the heart, with slight headache.

*Epistaxis* (which eases), paleness of the face, heat of the face, thirst.

*Pulse hard, slow;* pulse full, hard, slow, in the commencement, and later accelerated.

In the moment of transcribing what precedes, I received the third number of the second volume of 'New Archives of Homœopathic Medical Science,'* containing a monograph of *Bromine*, due to the pen of Dr. C. Hering, who gives besides the symptoms above reported, among those of the larynx, the following:—

Hoarseness; loss of voice; he cannot continue the conversation; the voice is weak, and he feels a soreness in the throat; evening. D. 7. (Fridrich Hasmann.)

The hoarseness is stronger in the afternoon than in the morning. D. 6. (Idem.)

The throat is excoriated, inflamed. D. 2 gutt., 6. (Idem.)

Sensation of tightness in the interior of the trachea, or a sensation as if pressing upon the sternal depression, obstructing the trachea during two days. D. Gosewisch, 6.

Itching in the trachea in breathing, which compels him to cough.

The medicaments of which we have spoken suffice, in the greatest number of cases, to combat with success the croup; but it happens sometimes that it is complicated with other affections, against which the medicaments indicated have no power, and which persist, notwithstanding their employment; under these circumstances, the eminent Dr. Hartmann recommends *Sambucus*, to which sometimes *Moschus* is preferable. These medicines operate, to speak with the same author, such a change in the whole manner of being of the patient, that he is soon placed out of danger.

* Neues Archiv für die Homœopathische Heilkunst.

Dr. Jahr indicates these medicaments, if the croup be complicated with asthma Millari. It was but once that I had occasion to employ *Sambucus*, and I must confess with such a result, that it surpassed all my expectations. I was guided in its choice by the following symptoms:—

2. Drowsiness; the eyes and mouth half open; he could not breathe when he awoke, and was compelled to sit up in bed; the respiration became then more rapid, with rattling in the chest, as if he were going to suffocate; he threw his hands about him; head and hands bluish, puffed up; he was hot, without thirst; he cried when the paroxysm approached; all without cough, and particularly at night from twelve to four o'clock.*

11. He starts up from his sleep with anguish and shortness of breath, even to suffocation, and with trembling.

46. Hoarseness, caused through an abundance of tenacious viscous mucus in the larynx.

47. Oppression and shooting in the left side of the breast, under the nipple.

48. Oppression and pressure under the sternum, and pressure in the pit of the stomach, and the region of the stomach, with nausea, and a feeling of exhaustion.

88. A chill runs down his whole body, particularly the hands and feet, which feel cold when touched, although the latter are well wrapped up.

89. The hands are cold.

93. Pulse more frequent; a few pulsations above 70.

*Moschus* is frequently used in the allopathic practice, and particularly in affections where delirium and convulsions are predominating. Albers, Olbers, Ididand have seen it produce wonderful effects in the third period of croup; it was then complicated with spasms, imminent danger of suffocation, and rapid fall of strength. Weidmann extols its medicinal virtues against tussis convulsiva, paleness of the countenance, physiognomy expressing anguish, coldness of the limbs, asthma, hooping-cough with convulsions, angina

* A kind of asthma Millari.

Hosted by Google

pectoris, pneumonia, typhoides, subdelirium, insomnia, etc.

Homœopathy employs it with advantage in spasmodic affections of the pneumogastric nerves; angina pectoris; asthma thymicum of Millar; spasmodic constriction of the throat, of the trachea, and the lungs; cramps of the superior and inferior extremities; and convulsions of both sexes and of children.

As to its employment in croup, I have not had a case in which I should have used it.

The following symptoms are very important, and the homœopathic physician will decide when to choose this medicament in the last stage of croup.

73. Violent sneezing.

74. The nose, which was before obstructed for a long time through a cold, becomes at once free after abundant discharge.

75. Sensation in the throat as if caused by the vapour of sulphur, with constriction in the trachea, from the odour of musk.

76. He has a sensation in breathing, as if he had been inhaling before the vapour of sulphur.

77. Sudden sensation in the larynx, as if the breath would stop, almost like that caused through the inhalation of the vapour of sulphur.

78. Constriction of the chest, with a feeling of suffocation.

79. Oppressed respiration; she is obliged to take a deep breath.

80. Compression of the chest.

82. Coarctation in the left side under the short ribs in taking a long breath.

Whilst the hands seem warm to him, the left felt warm only, but the right was cold, both put to the face seemed cold.

138. The pulse is less full and much quicker, being increased from 72 to 88 pulsations.

150. *Beating of the heart*, as in anxious expectation.

151. Great anxieties.

According to Dr. Hartmann, the following symptoms reported by Dr. Krosnada, from Tœplitz,* do not cede to those preceding, but corroborate them. Nausea, as to vomit, without being able; a kind of oppression above the stomach; paleness of the face, with sweating; difficult respiration, with violent shooting in the chest; he can make but short inspirations; shooting through the breast; the face being red and bloated; dilatation of the pupils; dryness and redness of the tongue, with violent thirst; pressure upon the chest, which prevents him from lying down; he thought he must suffocate, and made efforts to breathe; an attack of spasm of the lung, which was caused through an excitation to cough, it increased little by little, and was carried to the greatest despair (in the twenty-four hours); the calm returned after five minutes. After having fortunately removed all the symptoms of croup properly said, it is not rare to observe some unpleasant symptoms which persist to torment the patient. Among the medicaments upon the efficacy of which we may depend, we will indicate the following:

* Journal für Homœopathische Arzneimittellohre. Leipzig, 1834, 1 Bd. 4 St. p. 103.

ARNICA.

313. Hoarseness in the morning.

314. Sensation of crepitation in the trachea in walking and lying down in the evening.

322. *Dry tickling cough every morning after rising.*

323. Dry cough, from tickling in the inferior part of the trachea.

325. Cough during sleep at noon, from a tickling sensation at the top of the larynx.

328. The cry of children ends in coughing (tossing about in bad humour).

329. The children cough after crying and whimpering.

330. In coughing, pain in the chest, as if raw, and scraping in the throat.

332. Cough, which excites to vomit.

336. Short, gasping respiration.

337. Oppressed breathing, rapidity in expiration and inspiration.

338. Anxieties, and pain in the chest.

340. Very difficult breathing.

341. Frequent and slow breathing, with pressure under the breast.

Hosted by Google

349. Rapid, difficult inspiration, slow expiration.

BELLADONNA.

803. Hoarseness.

804. Rough, hoarse voice.

805. Noise and rattling in the windpipe and bronchial tubes.

809. Cough at night, which awakes her often from her sleep, after which she falls asleep again.

810. A fit of coughing, as if dust had been inhaled; she awakes at night, with expectoration of mucus.

811. (Before dinner) violent dry cough, with coryza, as if a foreign body had entered the trachea.

812. In the evening after lying down in bed, an itching-tickling in the back part of the larynx, which causes a dry, short cough.

813. It seems as if something were lying in the pit of the stomach, which excites to cough.

814. He feels tight on the chest, like a dry catarrh, which excites always to cough.

815. Repletion of the chest, at the top of the trachea; he expectorates matter like the mucus of an old catarrh, of a purulent appearance (morning in bed, and after rising).

816. The cough commences in the evening, towards ten o'clock, and returns every quarter of an hour, sometimes oftener, in three or four shocks.

840. Sometimes he breathed; sometimes he seemed to have given up his last breath; the attacks were returning four times every quarter of an hour.

*(To be continued.)*

## CASES OF MELANCHOLIA.

By DR. OZANNE.

(*Continued from page* 310.)

### CASE V.

Susan D—, aged 34, was brought to me, by one of her friends, on the 22nd of April, 1850.

She was then residing as a servant, with a family at St. Martin's, by every member of which she was not only kindly treated, but also much liked; she was pleased with her situation, and had no fault to find with any one. Nevertheless, for some time she had been very melancholy. She became not only unhappy, but likewise *suspicious*, fancying that different persons spoke unkindly of her. When questioned upon this subject, she admitted that she had no grounds whatever for forming such an opinion, but the thought was constantly arising in her mind, and could not be discarded. She likewise became very "*jealous*," by which word I suspected her friend meant *envious*. She was envious of the affection bestowed by the children upon others; envious of the regards manifested to others, whilst she was disliked and neglected. In a word, she lived in a world of unhappiness, entirely the creation of her morbid imagination.

As I had been consulted by her six years previously, for dyspepsia and cough, with dyspnœa of some years' standing (of which she was entirely relieved by means of a few doses of *Sulphur*, *Aconitum*, and *Nux vomica*), and had occasionally seen her when calling at her master's house, I knew her sufficiently to be greatly struck by her altered appearance. She was not only still and absent, as if absorbed in thought, but haggard and worn. In addition to this, the face was flushed and rather turgid, the head hot.

℞ Tinct. Hyoscyami, 1 dil., gtt. x.
Aquæ, ℥vj. M.

A dessert-spoonful night and morning.

29th. There was a marked improvement in the mind of my patient and in her appearance. She was less unhappy, less suspicious, but, nevertheless, not by any means well. The face was still flushed and bloated, and the head too hot.

℞ Tinct. Hyoscyami, 2 dil., gtt. vj.
Aquæ, ℥vj. M.

To be taken as before.

May 3rd. Very well in her mind; the head symptoms nearly removed; slight nasal catarrh and cough, with expectoration.

Repeat the *Hyoscyamus* 2.

Hosted by Google

8th. The melancholia entirely removed; the face still rather flushed; some cough, with copious expectoration.

℞ Tinct. Pulsatilla, 2 dil., gtt. vj.
Aquæ, ℥vj. M.

A dose night and morning.

15th. Head rather hot; tremblings; no melancholia; papular eruption on the scalp.

℞ Sulphuris, 18 atten. globs. viij.
Aquæ, ℥iv. M.

A dose night and morning.

She did not return, being quite well. I however saw her now and then, and was satisfied that her recovery was perfect.

In the course of the autumn, she entered the house of one of the patients whose case will be hereafter reported, and whilst there, became affected with sciatica of a very painful character; she was relieved of this complaint by means of a course of homœopathic treatment.

This is an instance of acute melancholia, rapidly cured by means of a medicine which has been pointed out by Hahnemann as peculiarly suitable to morbid conditions of the mind characterised by *jealousy*.

### Case VI.

Melancholia. Epilepsy. Dementia.

Although the present case would more properly find its place in a record of instances of epilepsy with dementia, I cannot avoid reporting it here, as melancholia was one of the symptoms, and as it is my intention to report *all* my cases. Since, then, it is my intention to record *failures* as well as *cures*, I cannot avoid taking notice of the present case here, as further down I shall have to report a case of melancholia with dementia, which resembles it in many particulars.

Mr. ——, a tradesman in this town (St. Peter-port), carrying on a small business, which required a great deal of attention on his part, and which was to him the source of constant anxiety, applied to me on the 10th of March, 1849.

He had complained since the month of August, in the preceding year, of the following sensations, which were usually remittent, lasting several days, and then nearly disappearing for some days.

Frequent attacks of confusion of the head, with a feeling "as if he were lost," commencing with flatulency in the stomach, and then proceeding to the head; slight frontal headache.

At times he experiences sensations as if the superior region of the skull were lifted up; at the same time there is usually a feeling of coldness—a chill proceeding from the body to the head, running up, as it were, through the veins.

Fears, he knows not of what; timidity to an unusual degree; great depression of spirits; bad memory, ideas much confused; bad sleep; appetite bad; pulse 88.

℞ Aconit. Napel. 1 dil., gtt. x.
Aquæ, ℥iv. M.

A dessert-spoonful night and morning.

15th. He is better in every symptom. Pulse 77.

Repeat the same.

28th. Decidedly better; some days he feels quite well. He has not at all experienced the sensation as if the skull were flying up; bad sleep these three or four last nights.

*Prescription.*—*Pulsatilla* 12, followed by *Belladonna* 3 and 30, and by *Pulsatilla* 30; in all twelve doses, each containing two globules.

April 7th. Very much improved in every respect.

*Prescription.*—*Belladonna* 12; *Pulsatilla* 12, followed by *Belladonna* 12; in all fourteen doses, containing each two globules.

23rd. Mental state good; sensations in the head removed.

He now complained of a sense of weakness at the lower part of the spinal column, and pains between the shoulders.

He took with benefit *Bryonia*, 2nd dilution, followed by *Phosphorus* and *Belladonna*. He then was pretty well, but although the confusion he so much complained of had disappeared, his memory remained very deficient.

The depression of spirits under which

Hosted by Google

he had laboured for some time (and which was not noted among the symptoms, as from his statements, I believed his business was in such a state as to warrant such anxiety and depression) had improved considerably during this short course of treatment. But in the spring of last year it came on again; his gloomy ideas were such as to lead his friends to the belief that his business was in a ruinous condition. He wished for a meeting of his creditors, which took place in accordance with his wishes; but in the morning of the day upon which it took place, he was in such despondency, that I was requested to see him. I found him in such a state of despair and agitation, that I drew up a certificate, in which I declared that he was not in a fit state to appear before his creditors. Shortly afterwards I was informed that when his affairs were investigated, they were found to be in a very satisfactory condition; it was, therefore, evident that his despondency arose entirely from a morbid state of the brain. That such was the case, the sequel will still further show.

I was again consulted respecting him on the 8th of November, 1850. I was told that two months previously he had an epileptic fit; he had another about a week before, and a third in the night preceding my visit.

That morning he had risen as usual, at five a.m., to go out to his work, but he was in such a state of mind that he was brought back to his house, where I saw him about noon.

He seemed to have lost all his perceptive and reasoning faculties. He was seated, motionless, looking apparently at something in front of him, but in reality not attending to anything. With some difficulty I was able to arouse his attention, but the only answer I could get to my questions, was the word "clogged," which I thought he applied to his head.

℞ Tinct. Belladonna, 1 dil., gtt. iv.
In water, 1-14, every two hours.

9th. I was informed that in the course of the evening he became much excited; his friends being much alarmed, and not finding me at home, sent for an allopathist, who gave him an aperient. I found him more disposed to be active and communicative. His expression was silly in the extreme; I could only get him to say a few words, which were these, which he repeated again and again. "I am honey," "pepper," and "the shop." What association there was in his mind between these objects I could not discover.

℞ Tinct. Hyoscy. 1 dil., gtt. iv.
Aquæ, ℥ iv. M.
A dessert-spoonful night and morning.

10th. Rather silly, his ideas incoherent, but altogether much better.

Continue the same.

11th. Had a very good night, and slept well for the first time since the commencement of the attack. Speech difficult, from a difficulty to articulate, but no incoherence of ideas.

Continue the same (which is not yet finished).

12th. A messenger came from the house for medicine, but could not give any report.

Repeat the *Hyoscyamus*.

13th. Was at work part of this day, making up a rabbit-house, but seemed absent in mind, and noticed no one. He seemed stupid.

Continue the same.

14th. He is much better in every way, and can converse rationally; he is now conscious that "he has been very ill the last week."

℞ Tinct. Hyoscyami, 2 dil., gtt. iv.
Aquæ, ℥iv. M.
Take one dessert spoonful three times a day.

17th. Continues better; he can converse as rationally as ever he did.

℞ Hyoscyami, 12 atten. globs. xx.
Sacch. Lactis, q. s.
Divide in ten doses.; one night and morning.

22nd. Continues well.

Repeat the same.

Dec. 9th. Has been pretty well in health, and if it were not that his memory is bad, he might be looked upon as quite well. He complains now and then of a weakness at the bottom of the spine.

Hosted by Google

*Prescription.—Belladonna* 6, followed by *Phosph. acid.* 12, and *Belladonna* 12.

This patient was evidently affected with a very serious form of cerebral disease; the very great despondency respecting his affairs, followed by epileptic fits and dementia, gave reason to fear more serious consequences; these were, for the time, happily averted. That this case cannot be looked upon as a cured case, I am fully aware, but enough has been done on two occasions to render its perusal interesting, if not to the philosopher, at least to the physician in homœopathic practice.

### Case VII.

Melancholia. Dyspepsia.

Mr. S— consulted me on 17th of April, 1846.

He had always enjoyed good health until the month of November previous, when, being compelled to give up his establishment and change his residence, he fell into a state of great mental depression and "nervousness."

The expression of his countenance indicated deep melancholy; he kept his eyes constantly fixed upon the floor. In addition to the melancholy, he complained of, beatings at the top of the head; pressure upon the nape of the neck; bad sleep, much disturbed by his dreams; poor appetite, some days *none whatever;* weight at the epigastric region after food; sense of fulness also in the same region; acid risings; sometimes eructations of gas, tasting like hydro-sulphuric-acid gas; feeling of *sinking* at the epigastric region. I must not omit to state, that lately his melancholy has taken the turn of despondency respecting his salvation.

℞ Tinct. Lachesis, 6 dil., gtt. ij.
Aquæ, ℥iv. M.

Take a dessert spoonful three times a day.

23rd. Sleep disturbed and insufficient; the bowels being much confined, he took *Inf. Sennæ* once; great debility; the depression of mind continues.

*Prescription.*—Take *Nux* 6, two globules, to be followed, at the end of two days, by *Nux* 12, and after three more days, by *Nux* 6.

From this time to the 30th of June, he took *Cocculus, Ignatia, Nux vomica, Conium,* and *Pulsatilla;* he was then decidedly better. But I was once more consulted, on the 25th of November, when I prescribed *Nux vomica* and *Arsenicum* (the 12th and 30th attenuations). By means of these medicines he recovered perfectly, and has continued quite well ever since.

### Case VIII.

A gentleman, who had held for some time a situation in a government office, was compelled to give it up on account of bad health. He came to Guernsey, where he resided a few years.

On the 15th of August, 1845, I was consulted by him.

His complaint consisted chiefly in great depression of spirits and irritability of temper. There were also a variety of morbid sensations in the abdominal viscera, consisting chiefly in what I might call hyperæsthesia of these organs, and in costiveness.

His disorder, unlike most of the preceding, was therefore chiefly seated either in the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels, or in the plexuses of the great sympathetic or ganglionic nerves.

These symptoms being almost characteristic of hypochondriasis, I might apply that term to this case; but it is more correct to call it melancholia, dependent upon or associated with a morbid state of the abdominal viscera or nerves.

The medicines prescribed were, *Aconitum* 3, *Arsenicum, Pulsatilla, Nux vomica,* and *Sulphur*, the attenuations of the latter varying from 12 to 30.

By the end of October he was quite well, and continued so. I several times met him afterwards, and he always expressed himself extremely grateful for what had been done by means of Homœopathy, to relieve not only his bodily ailment, but principally his depressed state of mind.

Hosted by Google

I have now done with my cases of *simple* melancholia. I will next report the cases of melancholia connected with despondency respecting the future life which I have met with. These are by far the most difficult to manage and to relieve, and therefore require, if possible, a still more careful study.

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25TH, 1851.

IN another column will be found a letter from Dr. Hayle, of Newcastle, upon a subject concerning which it was our intention to have entered somewhat fully, but our views have been to a certain extent, for the present, modified as to our mode of dealing with Dr. Glover, especially as Dr. Hayle promises to give his opponent open battle, in the same Institution we trust as that in which Dr. Glover delivered himself of his wrathful ebullition when discoursing upon the "Philosophy of Medicine," in the "Lecture-room of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle-on-Tyne." We should like to know whether the learned lecturer's auditory on this occasion were purely professional. We put the question, because, were similar methods of exposition and defence of our doctrines generally adopted, there would be a hue and cry by some of our over-fastidious brethren, who seem to act as if the exposition of Homœopathy were to be imbibed intuitively from their assumed consequence and retirement behind a large hall, having a door at its entrance ornamented with a brass plate. These men never think the public generally require information and instruction anent a comparatively new doctrine, which has arrayed against its advance the most vicious machinations of nearly 30,000 medical practitioners, besides the whole tribe of allopathic druggists, and others interested in keeping up the old game of sending their boys and pages round with baskets to the doors of their patients, as regularly as the butcher and baker. It would seem, nevertheless, we are making progress, if the leading champions of allopathy be compelled to resort to *ad captandum* oratory upon medical matters, before Literary and Philosophical Societies. We should have thought that proud allopathy, Dr. Glover's "divine art," which has enthralled minds more luminous than Glover can boast of—we never yet knew a *prize man* who was good for much as a practical man,—nearly 3,000 years, should take such startling alarm at young Homœopathy, only yet in her first century.

Facts are telling, and truth will prevail; although the love we bear to the transcendental doctrine and practice of Hahnemann makes us yearn for its onward advance at even a more rapid pace than what some slothful dreamers ever contemplate, and which has aroused them so very much against their will, from downy beds and easy chairs. Our love and enthusiasm for truth must be an excuse for our warmth and unwelcome probings. How strange that it has never occurred to proud allopathy to confess the truth, and take a hint from the lesson, that while she has existed so many thousand years, she has ever been changing her method of practice, and revolutionizing her theories — while Homœopathy has stood as firm as the ocean rock, hourly gaining strength and enrolling converts, although lashed on all sides by the waves of ignorance, and in too many instances, which seem to be multiplying, of barefaced falsehood. We have seen that a leading allopathic champion does not rest satisfied—as the prominent publication of his lecture by Mr. Wakley in the *Lancet* testifies, and which proves how desperate the struggle has become to prop up tottering allopathy, fast borne down by conquering Homœopathy, with telling his hearers, popular and lay we presume, that "it is enough to make one's blood boil with indignation, to know that in the nineteenth century this drivelling idiocy" (mark the expression,—the

Hosted by Google

homœopathic doctrine) "has been taken for the oracles of Science. To be told that the images of the immortal benefactors of mankind who have adorned our profession are to be displaced" (ah! the shoe pinches) "from the temple of Fame in favour of Samuel Hahnemann." Our readers will admit this to be a striking coincidence between passing events; and when they refer to our last number, and read the allopathic "Compliment to Hahnemann," they will not only be made sensible of the gradual transmutation, which is even going on in allopathic shops, but how strikingly true it is that "coming events cast their shadows before," when they reflect on the far-seeing and sagacious allopathic chemist, "not a hundred miles from Tottenham Court Road," substantiate the coming events, which cause poor Dr. Glover to "boil." As we have said, it does not seem to be only with the Glover tribe that our progress is felt and dreaded, but the humble "pill-gilding" and "plaster-spreading" Bolus man alluded to steals a march in advance of his less intellectual yet pictorial amateur, Jacob Bell, M.P., who has felt his prerogative of pill-making and draught-compounding not impregnable; with him matters seem to have assumed an alarming character. He is not content with once or twice caricaturing his intellectual calibre, by a somewhat laughable assault in the druggists' and pharmaceutists' organ, but he utters sentiments not quite in that characteristic spirit of probity for which those of his religious creed are pre-eminent. We assure Jacob Bell, M.P., the druggist, in Oxford Street, that Homœopathy has a gigantic support in the countenance of FRIENDS to our way of healing. We would advise Jacob to have a little more regard as to the manner how he speaks of others having a different belief to himself, upon matters concerning which he betrays the most startling ignorance. We would advise him to learn his lesson a little more attentively, before he enters upon his onerous duties in Parliament, wherein we believe his simple affirmation is taken. Our hints to this peculiarly-organized individual are addressed in the most charitable spirit, and we hope that he will always have FRIENDS to offer him as well-meant counsel.

We would recommend Dr. Hayle to write to all the homœopathic chemists, for the information he seeks, should they not respond in due time to his notice in our present number. We hope he will make valuable use of such information as we are morally certain he will receive, conveying a flat denial of so wicked a concoction, although backed up by the specious assertion, "If this fact be disputed, I have no objection *privately* to give the Editor of the *Lancet* a reference to the party who informed me." Why does not Dr. Glover publicly state the fact of dishonesty with which he has charged the homœopathic chemists? We challenge him to do so in our Journal, and we promise him full space to substantiate his assertion, and further we tell him, if he be a truthful and honest man, who wishes to put a proper end to nefarious and deceitful practices and "farces," he will not refuse our challenge. This leads us to observe how necessary it seems to be that there should be a strong bond of brotherly union between all respectable homœopathic chemists. Their bickerings should cease, and they should at once unite themselves in a body, under some denomination, such as the Society of Pharmaceutical and Homœopathic Chemists. We then might expect some useful suggestions from such a Society, and they may rest assured that the profession and the public would have tenfold more confidence in their preparations. The finical pretensions of fine gentlemanship are quite out of place, with physicians, surgeons, and chemists who are engaged in prosecuting our reform. A division of Napoleon's army was in danger from deficiency in the pioneer department. The Emperor took a pick-axe in hand and worked like a man. We want all our men to do as the Emperor did, whenever it is necessary.

## CASE OF PARALYSIS.

By Dr. Bell.

Mr. B— consulted me twelve months ago for an attack of paralysis, succeeding an injury. In May, 1843, he was thrown on

Hosted by Google

his head, from his horse, from the effects of which he speedily recovered (apparently), but in six weeks he was again thrown violently from his buggy on his back, severely contusing the soft parts about the eleventh and twelfth dorsal vertebræ, and to the right side more particularly, (those accidents occurred at Madras), from the effects of which he gradually became paralysed in the lower extremities, and was so disabled, that he was obliged to be entirely confined to the recumbent posture for eighteen months, during which period he was treated by the most eminent medical men in that part of India, both military and civil. Bleeding, general and local, setons, issues, *moxas*, were employed, and he was thrice salivated, without the least apparent benefit. Previous to undergoing the torturing effects of the *moxæ*, he requested chloroform, which he got (four months after the accident), from which period, or soon after, he felt constant formication in the back of the neck; nausea occasionally in the morning, not actually amounting to vomiting, and numbness in the right arm.

I could detect nothing abnormal in the spine, and gave my opinion freely, that the entire mischief was in the base of the brain, and was most probably aggravated by the use of the chloroform. He then told me he had been under Sir B. Brodie's care from the day of his return from India just six weeks; that he had seen him the previous day, and that his final opinion was, that he could not detect any injury in the back; that he could do no more for him, and advised his going to the country to try what the air might do, and also said his case was one that would require a very long treatment. I proposed meeting Sir B. Brodie, which he thought useless, begging I would prescribe for him, and follow out my view of the case, in whatever way I thought best.

Mr. B—, was decidedly the most intelligent, intellectual, and best-informed man I had ever met (in fact, universally allowed to be such); he at once entered into the subject most warmly, and he has ever since devoted some of his time to the subject. I may just observe, that my friend Dr. Chapman had an opportunity of seeing this case, at my lodgings, and witnessing his utter helplessness. I returned home shortly, and in two or three days, Mr. B— followed, with his faithful black servant, remaining close by me for five weeks, and from his having been entirely confined to the recumbent posture for nearly two years, being obliged, when occasion required him to move, to be supported by his man and two crutches, he was, at the end of five weeks, able to walk from five to six miles a day, perfectly erect, and without a stick; he had gained seventeen pounds in weight, and was so far recovered, as to be able to return to town and enjoy himself; so that, when about to start for India, the following August, he had regained three stone, and felt well, with the exception of some neuralgic pains he had flying about him. He returned to India, and I have received a letter from him, dated October 14th, 1850, in which he says: "I have arrived safe and well, having had my strength and state of health well tested, for we were hurried in a most frightful manner through Egypt, landing at Alexandria at one, p.m., on Thursday. At four, we were in the canal in a hack-boat towed by a steamer; at two, a.m., got to the Nile, and embarked in a steamer, and reached Cairo at eleven, p.m.; at three, a.m., we set off in a car for Suez, which we reached at ten, p.m., that night. We were two nights without sleep, and then had the journey across the Desert to perform. I stood it much better than I expected, but of course, like everybody else, felt knocked up a little. The Cholera raging so furiously in Malta and Egypt at the time, obliged us to hurry as we did. At Suez it carried off half the population, 1500."

I treated this patient entirely by homœopathic medicines, *Arnica*, *Rhus*, and *Belladonna*. He had, in addition, twice daily, for twenty minutes each time, a cold wet rubbing, by wringing a Baden towel out of cold spring water. He was rubbed from head to foot, his head was kept

Hosted by Google

shaved, and a cold wet compress applied to the back of the head and neck during the night, and a strong *Arnica* liniment was applied occasionally to the entire spine. My friend Mr. Hale, of this city (to whom I am and ever shall feel indebted for my first introduction to Homœopathy), was kind enough to see this interesting case occasionally with me, and, no doubt, contributed much towards enabling me to treat my patient so successfully.

Should you consider this case as likely to prove interesting to the public, or (what I should most earnestly desire) as an inducement to my professional brethren to lay aside all prejudice, and test the subject for themselves, you are at perfect liberty to make any use of it you please.

Mr. B— has taken a large supply of medicines and books on the subject of Homœopathy to India with him, being fully determined to set the system afloat amongst his friends, and especially those of the medical profession, with whom such a man of such a mind must have immense influence.

Norwich, January 21st, 1851.

## Correspondence.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

75, Queen Street, January 4, 1851.

Sir,—Dr. Fearon has used my name in reference to the proposed homœopathic council. At the time he spoke to me of it I had not thought at all about the matter, but gave off-hand my opinion on it, during a few minutes' conversation I had the pleasure of holding with Dr. Fearon when passing through Birmingham.

Since that time, I have spoken to several of the leading homœopathic practitioners about it, and pondered the matter myself, and with your permission, I shall briefly state my views.

It is clear that such a council, to be of any weight, must possess the confidence of the whole body; without this, it would be worse than useless. Its functions might be very large, it might reconcile opposing factions, and protect the general interests of the Cause, if thoroughly trusted. I would propose the following steps to determine if such a thing be possible:—

1st. A general registration of all homœopathic practitioners, who shall pay £1 annually, for having their names enrolled.

2nd. Unless one hundred names are enrolled, no election to take place.

3rd. The number of the council not to exceed six.

4th. Of these, three to be medical, and three to be secular.

5th. No one to be elected who has not at least seventy votes.

6th. A paid secretary to be attached to it.

7th. In the event of a meeting of council being held, the expenses of every member from a distance to be paid, and he to get £2 a day.

Such is a grand outline af the plan. The working would be as follows:—

Something occurs which some one thinks of sufficient importance to require a meeting of council. He writes to the secretary, who writes to each of the councillors a copy of the case. Each councillor returns an answer, stating whether or not he approves of a meeting; if three be in favour, then a meeting takes place, and all are expected, if possible, to attend. The meeting will be strictly private. No minutes would be kept. If the affair be private, it may be confidentially arranged with the parties, and nobody else know anything about it. If the matter be public, the council would draw up an opinion upon it, and send it to each of the homœopathic practioners. If the conduct of any practitioner was such as to degrade him hopelessly, he should forfeit his franchise, and never again be able to vote for a councillor. The council to be elected for a long term of years, and altogether irresponsible.

I remain, Sir, yours, etc.,

J. Rutherford Russell.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

Norwich Homœopathic Dispensary.

Sir,—Since I have been in Norwich, I have had very few cases (except some of scarlet fever) which had not previously been many years under allopathic treatment, in many instances given up as incurable, and mostly had been injured by the medication of the old school; such cases being the best to show by comparison the superiority of Homœopathy, I take the liberty of selecting some to send to you for publication in your journal, if you think them suitable.

On the 20th of July, a man, thirty-nine years old, came to me, who had been nine weeks under allopathic treatment, on account of an ulcer in the left leg, which

Hosted by Google

during that time had not improved. The lower part of the thigh was swollen, red, full of varices; the ulcer, which was about the size of half-a-crown, was rather dry, but without bad ground or hard margins; the patient complained of insupportable itching round the ulcer. I gave him *Tincture of Sulph.*, one drop to eight teaspoonfuls of water. When I saw the patient again on the 3rd of August, he told me, quite astonished, that he was well, and had not taken the medicine since the 30th of July.

A man, seventy years old, had diarrhœa for three months, for which he had taken medicines prescribed by several medical men, without any effect. When I saw him, he was very weak and exhausted, had swelling of the feet, and slimy diarrhœa five or six times a day, without any pain. I gave him *China* 4, four globules, after having taken which, he had no return of diarrhœa, the œdema of the feet diminished, and the appetite, which had been very slight, improved.

A woman, thirty-two years old, married, had been three years under allopathic treatment, and had become every day worse, so that she at last reasonably determined to give it up. When she first came to me, she was as follows:—Continually coughing, with a thick expectoration, connected with pain in the chest; hoarseness and roughness in the throat; pain in the epigastrium whilst coughing; asthma and tightness of the chest, so much that she can walk but slowly, and is often obliged to stop to get breath; the difficulty of breathing had been so great for the last four weeks, that she could not lie down in bed, but slept only for a few hours on the chair. Besides that, there was extreme feebleness and weakness; heaviness of the head, giddiness; red, puffy face; little appetite; thirst much; diarrhœa often; pulse 95; menstruation regular.

By auscultation and percussion it was shown that there was emphysema of both lungs, infiltration, with tubercles, hypertrophy of the right ventricle. I gave on the 11th of November, *Phosphor.* 4, one drop to twelve teaspoonfuls of water; one teaspoonful to be taken every four hours. On the 15th of November, when she came again, she was much better; much less cough, with but little pain in the chest; voice clearer; no diarrhœa; better appetite, and had been able to sleep the last night for four hours in bed; oppression much less. Repeat *Phosph.* 5, three times a day. On the 20th, the improvement was still greater; the cough in the night was quite gone; she slept well since the 16th, the whole of the night in bed; less asthma; bowels regular; appetite good. Repeat *Phosph.* 6, twice a day. On the 26th of November she came to return thanks, and to say that she did not want any more medicine, not knowing what to complain of.

ALEXANDER HARTMANN, M.D.

---

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—In a lecture lately given by Dr. Glover, of this town, in which a passing and supercilious notice of Homœopathy was taken, the following statements occurred:—"A fact has come to my knowledge. A London wholesale druggist informed one of the most respectable citizens of Newcastle, a few days ago, that his firm manufactured sixty pounds weight of homœopathic drugs every fortnight, and sold them to the various homœopathic institutions; and that they were so well aware of the farce, as never even to attempt the troublesome mode of manufacture required by Homœopathy; so that the drugs really and truly contain nothing." Here is an assertion affecting the credit of each and of all the homœopathic chemists in the kingdom, and I think its untruth, at least with regard to the principal houses, should be shown by a statement on their part, that they use no attenuations prepared by any wholesale druggist in London. Cocoa, sugar of milk, and the crude medicines they may; but the assertion does not refer to these, but to the attenuations. I should like to be able, in a statement of the principles of Homœopathy, which I am about to make in the second or third week of February, to show the Newcastle public, upon the authority of the parties attacked, that the assertion in question is utterly baseless. I should like to be able to do this, not because I think so sweeping a charge is likely to do us much harm, but because its refutation will show the nature and the character of the attack upon us. The easy belief and propagation of an unfounded slander is quite enough to characterise an attack.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours very faithfully,
THOMAS HAYLE.

3, Jesmond Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne,
Jan. 15th, 1851.

---

LONDON: Printed by THOMAS HARRILD, of Albany Cottage, Sydenham, in the County of Kent, at his Printing Office, 1, and 1½, Dudley Court, in the Parish of St. Olave, Silver Street, in the City of London; and Published by HENRY RENSHAW, at the Office, 356, Strand, in the County of Middlesex.—*Saturday, January 25th*, 1851.

Hosted by Google

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.
Review of British and Foreign Medical Science and Literature.

"RESPICE, ASPICE, PROSPICE."—St. Bernard.

No. 79. Vol. II. | SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1851. | Unstamped 3d. Stamped 4d.

## Communications.

### DEFICIENCY OF ALLOPATHIC PRACTICE IN MENTAL DISEASES.

(*Continued from page* 254.)

The literature on mental diseases is extremely extended. French medical authors, in particular, have much contributed to enrich and improve this branch of our science. Much praise is due to the immortal Pinel; before his time, the mentally diseased were either forsaken or imprisoned, and treated more like criminals than persons who deserve a share of our sympathy. He was the first who established hospitals for the insane, aud banished all engines of torture. Many since his time have laboured in this barren field, as Drs. Lallemand, Parent, Rostan, Coindet, Rochoux, Sutton, Bouillaud, Bayle and Calmeil, Voisin, Esquirol, etc. We give them credit for their pathological disquisitions, this is all; because in point of curing, they are all highly deficient. They all keep within the same pale of treatment, and the usual means, as vomiting, leeching, bleeding, purging, are as much in vogue now as two thousand years ago. Allopathic authors take up hundreds of pages with explanations of diseases, pathological anatomy, and when the book is almost at an end, then comes the treatment, *and what a treatment!*

A new era has commenced; less time will henceforth be taken up with pathological anatomy, erroneous explanations of proximate causes, than with a deeper study of the pathogenesy of medicines, which is the main point. The task of the medical man is to cure his patient.

We resume our subject.

Nicotiana Tabacum.—Tobacco.

This excellent remedy has hitherto been much neglected. It affects the brain and spinal marrow specifically.* The tobacco-phrenopathia commences with hypochondriacal symptoms, and passes gradually over into melancholia and mania. The insane, particularly the maniac, is very fond of taking snuff, as Coxe and Lorry observed. Isenflamm observes, that they take it greedily.

There is reason in the ways of nature, which often guides, and teaches us how to imitate her. Rademacher† observes, in his work (vol. i. p. 667): "I have already said that *Tabacum* acts very beneficially on the cerebellum and spinal marrow, as I have experienced in an epidemy of a brain fever. I have remarked that the pain in the back part of the head was the only constant prominent symptom, all the others were only casual."

Professor Christison's‡ observations and extracts on the subject are very interesting.

"*Symptoms in man.* — The effects observed in man are allied to those produced in dogs by the infusions. In a slight degree, they are frequently witnessed in young men, while making their first efforts to acquire the absurd practice of smoking. The first symptoms are acceleration and strengthening of the pulse, with very transient excitement, then sudden giddi-

* See Trinks and Noak's Materia Medica.

† Rechtfertigung von den Gelehrten Misskannten Verstandesrechten Erfahrungs Heillehre, der alten Scheidekünstigen Geheimarzte. Rademacher separated himself, thirty years ago, from the *mixing sect* (*Mischlings-secte*), and by study and the use of single remedies in diseases, he soon discovered that those medicines which in the course of time have become obsolete, are very valuable, if we only understand how to use them.

‡ On Poisons.



Hosted by Google

ness, fainting, and great sickness, accompanied with a weak, quivering pulse. These efforts are for the most part transient and trifling, but not always, some degree of somnolency is not uncommon."* Dr. Marshall Hall has given an interesting account of a young man, who smoked two pipes for his first debauch, and in consequence, was seized with nausea, vomiting, and syncope, then stupor, stertorous breathing, general spasms, and insensible pupil. Next day, the tendency to faint continued, and in the evening, the stupor, stertor, and spasms returned; but from that day he recovered steadily.† Gmelin‡ has quoted two cases of death from excessive smoking: having been caused in one, by seventeen, in the other, by eighteen pipes smoked at a sitting. It is likewise mentioned by Lanzoni,§ that an individual fell into a state of somnolency, and died lethargic, on the twelfth day, in consequence of taking too much snuff. And Dr. Cheyne‖ says he is convinced apoplexy is one of the evils in the train of that disgusting practice. An anonymous writer in the *Medical and Surgical Journal* says, a patient of his died in convulsions, an hour or two after receiving a clyster,¶ composed of two drachms infused in eight ounces. Nay, in the "Acta Helvetica," there is an account, by an anonymous writer, of the case of a woman, who, after an injection, made with one drachm only, was seized with pain in the belly, anxiety, and faintings, and expired in a few hours.** Serious consequences have resulted from the application of tobacco to the abraded skin. In the "Ephemerides," an account is given of three children who were seized with giddiness, vomiting, and fainting, from the application of tobacco-leaves to the head, for the cure of ringworms.†† King James wrote a philippic against it, entitled "The Counter Blaste to Tobacco." Amurath the Fourth, in particular, made the smoking of tobacco "capital." However, time has established this, like many other abuses.

Dr. Franks, the distinguished homœopath, relates in his work* the following interesting case:—A woman suffering from mania, was treated by her medical man with the usual means, as bloodletting, *Calomel*, *Digitalis*, *Aqua Laurocerasia*, all without effect. He ordered, at last, an infusum nicotianæ, two drachms upon six ounces, one tablespoonful every three hours, which cured her. A twentieth part would have answered the same purpose.

### Cannabis Indica et Sativa.

The power of this plant increases considerably; the farther south it is cultivated, *Cannabis Indica* acts more powerfully. The extract of *Cannabis Indica* is known under the name of Hachisch, and is much used in the East to produce intoxication.† *Cannabis* resembles opium very much, without producing its disagreeable accessory symptoms. The symptoms of *Cannabis* are,‡ headache on the top of the head, as if it were covered with a stone, cold feeling on different parts of the head, heaviness, inclination to sleep, vanishing of thought, with a vacant look, great vivacity, *ecstasy*, phantasmata, mania, melancholia.

Dr. Petroz, the well-known homœopathist, observes:§ "Everybody must have heard the strange influence which many poisonous substances used by the Orientals exercise upon the moral faculties; all travellers have mentioned it."

Prosper Alpin, amongst others, has left us on this matter details full of interest.

* I attended, some years ago, a gentleman, in New York, who produced a brain fever in consequence of having smoked ten Manilla cigars in one day.

† Edin. Med. and Surg. Journal, xii. 11.

‡ Pflanzengifte, 550.

§ Ephem. Cur. Nat., Dec. ii., Ann. x. p. 222.

‖ On Apoplexy and Lethargy, p. 150.

¶ Edin. Med. and Surg. Journal, ix. 159.

** Acta Helvetica, 1762, v. 330.

†† Ephem. Cur. Natur., Dec. ii., Ann. iv. p. 467.

* Magazins für Phisiologische und Klinische Arzneimittellehre und Toxicologie, p. 257.

† In Persia, Syria, Arabia, Egypt, *Cannabis* has been used for intoxication, from the remotest period, under the names of Bang, Bangue, Bing, Kannab, Kaschiscka.

‡ The tender leaves of *Cannabis* are dried in the shade, pulverized, mixed with honey, and formed into a ball. The Negro, Hottentot, and Kaffir use it for the same purpose; they call it Dakka.

§ Hartlaub and Trink, Materia Medica.

Hosted by Google

The only way to know their effect is personal experience, but most men fear to make experiments with poisonous substances; we refrain from it, and content ourselves with those of others. But in this manner we remain doubtful, when we hear and read what others relate. As to myself, I confess that I am disposed to believe, almost without restriction, many things which generally meet only with incredulity. I hope not to be taxed with a foolish presumption if I express myself so. I speak simply with the assurance and firmness of conviction, which we derive from personal experience.

I ask permission to report briefly the result which I have recently made, by trying Hachisch on myself.

1. No appreciable physical symptoms are developed, unless the remedy be highly attenuated. A moderate dose modifies the moral faculties, without exerting any influence upon the organic sensibility. We would say, that the modifying agent addresses itself directly to the intellectual faculties. This fact is full of interest, on account of the analogy which it exhibits with many species of folly.

2. Hachisch affects all the faculties at once, which is noticed by an increase of intellectual energy, a vivacity of recollection, a more rapid conception, etc. It unbends insensibly the will and instinct in such a manner, that we become the play of the most diverse impressions.

3. At the commencement of the intoxication, when consciousness is undisturbed, we feel ourselves carried away by the most pleasant visions, to which we like to resign ourselves. You are, as it were, penetrated by a new existence. The dreams, the phantoms of the imagination withdraw all attention from ourselves. We feel as if we were passing from a real into a fictitious state—imaginary, if I may express myself so.

4. It is to this disposition of the mind, as much as to the extreme rapidity with which the ideas, sensations, desires, etc., succeed, that we must attribute, I believe, the incapability of measuring the time, which seems to carry you along desperately slow. It seemed to me once to require three hours to cross the Passage of the Opera.

5. At this period of the intoxication an incredible exaggeration seizes all the moral faculties, manifested by a psychical phenomenon the most curious, which I can scarcely describe; it is a feeling of physical and moral contentment, joy, happiness undefinable. You seek in vain to understand or to analyse it. You feel yourself happy. You say it,—you proclaim it with exultation. You seek to express it in all ways which are in your power; but to say how and in what manner you are happy, you want words to express it. Having felt myself once in this situation, unable to make myself understood by words, I cried aloud about my great happiness.

After this convulsive state of the nervous system, an agreeable feeling of physical and moral lassitude follows; a sort of apathy, a complete calm, to which your mind yields with delight. It seems as if nothing could affect this tranquillity of the soul. I do not think that the most grievous news could abstract you from this imaginary happiness; nobody can form to himself an idea of it, unless he has experienced it.

6. The general sensibility, the sense of sight, of hearing, of feeling, etc., acquire an unaccustomed energy, which may become the source of illusions, of multiplied hallucinations. The coarsest kind of music, the simplest vibrations of the cords of a harp exalt you to delirium, or throw you into a pleasant melancholy. My friend Dr. L. Auber, in his work on the Plague, cites many cases of hallucinations produced in those infected with the plague by the use of hachisch. I heard him speak of a marine officer, who saw, at the end of his cabin, beams set in motion by packthread. Another individual thought he had been changed into the piston of a steam-engine. A young artist imagined that his body was elastic, to such a degree that he could enter the bottle, and remain

Hosted by Google

there at his ease. How extraordinary the phenomena appear to be which I have described, we may comprehend to a certain point, when we consider the influence hachisch exercises upon the moral faculties; hallucinations, illusions the most variable play before our eyes; our good sense does not allow itself to be imposed upon, and if it cannot get rid of it, it is diverted by it.

The Arabs, principally the Egyptians, are very superstitious. There are few amongst the best informed who do not believe in certain beings, which they call *ginn* or *genii*. At the the time when W. Lane visited Egypt (1835), there was in Cairo, a scheik called Kalid-el-Mada-Bigy-Ulema, well informed, and author of many scientific works, who related the following anecdote:—"I had a black cat, to which I was much attached, and which reposed by habit at the foot of my divan. Once, in the middle of the night, I heard knocking at my door; my cat ran to the window, opened the shutter, and asked who was there. A voice answered, 'I am a genie, open the the door.' 'I cannot, because the name of Allah has been pronounced upon the lock.' 'Then give me a piece of bread.' 'Impossible, the name of Allah has been pronounced upon the basket which contains the bread.' 'But at least give me a little water to quench my thirst. This favour having also been refused, the genie asked what it could do. The cat directed it to the next house; it disappeared and returned again."

## HAHNEMANNIAN ESSAYS.

### No. VIII.

To remove error, of any kind, we must dig down to its very roots and extirpate them. Do that, and the seeming-stately stem, and the green foliage, and the false-showing fruit can no longer exist to deceive the unwary. Some excuse, therefore, is to be made for the vehement and earnest spirits that dig at the roots of what they believe to be error.

We must "give and take" in our collision with those who, like ourselves, are in quest of truth, however we may differ as to the thing sought, or on the way of attaining it. The golden rule of Charity should influence us, even when we are digging at those roots of error, or what we believe to be such.

Homœopathy is cosmopolite, and embraces all mankind as the objects of its beneficence, and every created substance, known or unknown as having medicinal virtue, as the material for healing to the nations. In our endeavours to show that Homœopathy is a fact in nature, the best and most comprehensive method of healing *in esse*, and a positive science of medicine *in posse*, some of those roots of error we have spoken of must be laid bare and dug out, by those who have the heart and the daring and the enduring power to enter on and achieve this labour.

Those who have heretofore undertaken it, with any kind of success, have combined amenity with vigour, and courtesy with criticism. The canker of any error should be boldly cut out by the courageous reformer, but with gentleness and goodwill for the mistaken and erring. As "coming events cast their shadow before them," so any truth about to emerge, sunlike, from the deep of darkness, is heralded by flickering and uncertain phantasms, and casts an uncertain dawn before it: but the vast body of Truth has a shadow large enough for the truth-seekers and for those who are indifferent, reckless, and, it may be, adverse. The sun, that shineth for all, is about, around, and above it all the time, glorious exceedingly, though we perceive it not, and will, sooner or later, interpenetrate and illumine the dusk with a flood of light. Any truth is for the benefit of all mankind, and should be hailed and declared by those that recognise and love it, in a spirit of thanksgiving and of loyal love for the human race.

Sufficient allowance must be made for those who have been trained in false doctrine, who have their Baalim and Ashtaroth as objects of worship, from childhood to youth, from youth to the adult age, and from this to hoary eld-

Hosted by Google

The prejudices of *caste* and education are not readily overcome, and the many would rather be wrong with Socrates and Plato, that is with their teachers, than be right with anybody else. The pride that resists the imputation of having been in the wrong, and the self-will that takes a perverse pleasure in wilfully blinding and deafening the inlets to sights and sounds of Truth, are opponents of wonderful power, when the advocate of any truth attempts to proselytise.

Even in this our day, and with all our boasted progress, æsthetics are little understood. Dwarfs are imagined to be giants, and the still more dwarfish think there is no glory nor greatness but in Lilliput and in their Lilliputian chiefs. During the last half century an amazing, a stupendous progress has been made in the sciences that minister to the gratification of man's bodily wants and of his senses. But in proportion as this has been done, there has been a deadening of his sensibility for the inaudible and invisible infinities of being. Tubal-Cainism is in little accord with spiritual idealism; and none shrink so much as the Tubal-Cainist, the man of mechanical invention and of a mechanical nature, from the investigation of what is truly subtle, and the more subtle because when recognised it is most simple. With the bones and the sinews of a man, with the tissues of the human frame, and its corporeal actions and functions, the anatomist, the physiologist, and the pathologist may be deeply acquainted;—the scalpel and the microscope have shown them wonders; but they understand not that there is something behind which the scalpel cannot lay bare, and the microscope cannot reveal. Thus while they see in one sense, in another they are not seers. Of the mystic principle of life, how communicated, how evolved, how sustained, how passing from the mortal to the immortal, they know nothing and desire to know nothing.

"The life is short, is fugitive, is past"—

is the sum of their sensuous and dreary philosophy.

There is a very beautiful sonnet of poor unhappy Blanco White, that is illustrative of the difficulty we find, the vague terror and alarm we are conscious of, when we are in circumstances not within our past experience, when the yet unseen is for the first time seen in any respect that awakens our fears, alarms our conscience, or bewilders our perception and our judgment:—

"Mysterious Night! when our first parent knew
Thee, from report Divine, and heard thy name,
Did he not tremble for this lovely frame,—
This glorious canopy of light and blue?
Yet 'neath a curtain of translucent dew,
Bathed in the rays of the great setting flame,
Hesperus, with the host of heaven, came,
And, lo! creation widened in Man's view.

Who could have thought such darkness lay concealed
Within thy beams, O Sun! or who could find,
Whilst fly and leaf and insect stood revealed,
That to such countless orbs thou mad'st us blind!
Why do we then shun death with anxious strife?
If light can thus deceive, wherefore not life?"

Error, of every kind, is of more or less importance, according to the subject on which we err. In practical reforms it is necessary to root out, and to plant anew, to pull down, and to rebuild, to destroy and renew. Those, to whom old abuses have become matters of habitual use, argue for their "good old ways;" their darkness is to them light, and they dread all innovation as teeming with unimaginable portents or innumerable absurdities. They see not the procession of the universal drama by means of infinitesimal changes; and they shrink from any disturbance of that to which they are accustomed by sudden or unexpected and obvious change. To the infinite deceptions of their mortal life, which are partly made

Hosted by Google

for them, and which they partly make for themselves, they are complacently indifferent, and carelessly blind. The progression of the human destiny, meanwhile, is sure as it is inaudible, and invisible. There is no relation of man, no portion of practical life, no point in the human history that is not affected by this Necessity. The careless are unconscious of it, the sceptical call it chance, the wiser few bow to it, and recognise it as the law of order, of the universe, the decree of the Maker.

But the human actors on this scene, though they cannot alter the inevitable, or re-create the created, are not without a certain liberty in their sphere of action and motion, as the fish of the sea, and the birds of the air, and the beasts of the forest, and the insects of the leaf, have theirs. In this course of life "*humanum est errare*," it is human to err; and error, or wandering from the straight line, is the characteristic of human history. All educated men will, in general terms, admit this; but they shrink from applying it or permitting it to be applied to any specialty of their own, especially where their self-love is wounded, or their prejudices are assailed.

Those of our race who have known most have only known in very small part what they understood best. The brief term of man's life sets a necessary limit to the development *here*, of the highest order of intellect. There is no "bridal chamber of reproductiveness," to use an expression of Coleridge, for the re-issue of Shakespeares, Newtons, and Hahnemanns. Some of the buds of brightest promise never come to the consummate flower: and yet though we see not the links, the chain of human destiny, from first to last, is unbroken; and the errors of the race are retrievable, and to be retrieved.

With the deepest humility, then, should we approach the subject of human errors on matters of opinion, and with the greatest tenderness should we deal with our fellow-humans, while we strike at the roots of what we believe to be error. But the human infirmities of temper and passion make too many, who should be seen on the page of history as disinterested and high-minded martyrs, witnesses for any truth, to appear like brutal athletes contending only for victory over their fellow-creatures, rather than for the truth for its own sake.

To the true dignity and noble calling of the medical profession, a generous testimony has been many a time given in many an age, by the highest in moral worth, in intellect, and in rank. The office of healing is coeval with the condition of pain and suffering, of disorder and disease. The earliest record of our race implies this fact emphatically, though we derive it in the way of inference.

It is marvellous, however, through all the mutations of dynasties and empires, of light and darkness in matters civil and political, what little progress in therapeutics seems to have been made in the interval between Hippocrates and Hahnemann, in the space of two thousand years. Fluctuations, in the theories and in the fashions with respect to remedies, were manifold; but of obvious progress, of real advancement in therapeutics, there seems no trustworthy evidence. In respect of hygiene there is unquestionably a great advance in some respects, but in others a retrocession, if we compare the London of to-day with the Rome of Trajan.

Hahnemann propounded his law, and the enunciation of a law of healing was, in fact, a declaration of a radical error pervading all recorded antecedent therapeutics. He was, in consequence, *ostracised* by his medical contemporaries, and was alone, till he gathered disciples, instituted a school, and left what may be called his Institutes of Medicine. In the application of his law, he arrived, from experimentation and experience, at the conclusion that when a medicine is truly harmonic or homœopathic to any disorder or group of phenomena constituting what we call a disease, it can hardly be given in too small a dose. If his law of healing, and his conclusion be true, there must be grave

Hosted by Google

errors in the old-school therapeutics, notwithstanding their advanced science and partial success, in the curative direction of that school.

Of some of these errors of the old school, and of some errors or misconceptions of homœopathy on the part of those who practise it or are friendly to it, more hereafter.

---

## CROUP, ANGINA MEMBRANACEA.

By J. G. Rosenstein, M.D.

(*Continued from p.* 354.)

### Carbo Vegetabilis.

709. Severe cold, with hoarseness and rawness upon the chest.

711. Unusual dry sensation in the trachea, against which hawking is useless, during several days.

712. Hoarseness in the evening.

713. In the morning almost voiceless.

714. Catarrh, that he could scarcely speak loud.

715. Suddenly very hoarse in the evening, that he can scarcely utter a sound, with oppression; walking in the free air almost takes his breath away.

716. Hoarseness and rawness of the throat, that she could not speak loud without great exertion.

717. Slight roughness of language, as oppressed or exhausted from talking.

718. Very raw in the throat; the voice very deep, rough, it refuses when exerted, yet without pain in the throat.

723. Scraping in the throat, with some cough; running particularly of the left eye.

724. Strong tickling in the throat, mitigated for a short time by hawking, with much afflux of saliva.

725. Tickling in the larynx, as if something were fixed there exciting to cough.

726. It tickles and itches in the throat, with hissing or sibilous rattle in breathing; he feels tight round the chest, and coughs dry in the evening on lying down.

730. Cough through itching in the throat (with tough, saltish expectoration), on retiring in the evening, and an hour after rising in the morning.

731. Excitation to cough, often returning in the back of the throat, with tussiculation.

733. Half voluntary, sharp cough, through a constant sensation of rawness and tickling in the throat.

734. Cough, through irritation and tickling in the throat, which comes by shocks, at which the chest pains, as if pressed in.

735. Excitation to cough, as if it were effected by the inhalation of the vapour of sulphur, with a feeling of choking.

736. Frequent cough, from irritation at the upper part of the chest, and rawness and scraping in the throat.

738. Cough, from the slightest cold in the morning, when rising, or when going from a warm room into a cold one.

747. Cough which fatigues, with asthma, and burning in the chest.

748. Cough, which produces vomiting and a feeling of choking, in the evening.

750. Detaching mucus from the larynx through cough, with vomiting (Kotzhusten).

### Drosera.

55. Difficult breathing.

56. Oppression of the chest, particularly in speaking, even at each word, with constriction of the throat; he was not oppressed when walking.

58. Cough, the shocks of which succeed each other so violently, that he can scarcely breathe.

59. Cough in the evening, soon after having gone to bed.

60. Cough during the night.

62. At each expiration, when lying in bed in the evening, a sudden constriction of the abdomen, which inclines him as it were to vomiting, and exciting to cough.

86. Shooting from within outwards, which directs itself towards the fingers, and is felt at their ends also when at rest.

87. Propensity of the fingers to contract spasmodically, and in catching anything; a stiffness in the middle finger joints, as if

Hosted by Google

the sinews would not yield, sometimes in the right hand, sometimes in the left.

88. After eating, tearing pains in the upper thigh, with heaviness of the under thigh.

MANGANUM ACETICUM.

Hahnemann indicates it as efficacious in diseases of the larynx and of the trachea, according to the symptoms.*

52. Obstruction of the nose, he could not breathe through it.

53. Stoppage in the head.

54. Disposition to cough in the morning.

125. Rawness in the throat, with hoarseness in the morning when rising.

126. Voice hoarse in the morning, without any sensation in the throat; the hoarseness disappears in smoking.

127. He feels suddenly, in the air, dryness of the throat and hoarseness, with a cutting pressure in the abdomen, and nausea.

132, Disagreeable heat in the chest, the breath is warm, and burns in the trachea.

134. Internal without external coldness in the evening, afterwards heat in the chest, and stoppage in the head, with warm breath, which is felt in the throat by inspiration and expiration.

144. Violent shootings, which succeed immediately in the right side of the chest, along the sternum, which seem to come from without, and do not cease, neither by movement nor rest, during half an hour.

145. Desire to cough; he will detach what adheres to the larynx, but he loosens with difficulty only a little mucus, which is rather effected through a certain movement of the chest, prompt expiration, than through a cough properly said.

146. Reading aloud and speaking excite a dry cough, followed by a painful dryness and rawness in the larynx, which, joined with a constriction of the latter organ, provokes a cough, extremely sensible, detaching some mucus only after long efforts.

147. Cough in the morning, with expectoration.

* Copied from Hahnemann's Materia Medica, translated by Dr. Jourdan, vol. i. pp. 115, 138.

148. He throws up in the morning, almost without a cough, a great quantity of yellow mucus, or of a light green, in lumps.

150. Hollow cough, without expectoration, during the whole day, which ceases on lying down, returns two days afterwards, with thick mucous spitting and pains, shaking in the pit of the stomach and chest, but disappears promptly at noon.

151. Dry cough, which causes a shock on the sides of the head.

Such are the medicaments which Homœopathy disposes of; the number is limited, and the treatment of croup is not, as it is evident from the preceding, complicated; the essential capital point is well to individualise, to make a description of all the symptoms of the disease as complete as possible, to choose well the medicament, and administer it in a suitable dose, because upon these three points all the success depends.

We know very well that the allopaths had successful cases to register, but which are the medicaments they had recourse to, and which they think even indispensable? To what do they attribute the happy results which they have obtained?

Let us occupy ourselves for a moment with a certain category of medicaments, designated by the allopathic school *vomitives*, of which she makes almost daily use, in all the cases of croup. The vomitives to which the old school has always given the preference, and which stand first on the list, are the emetics, *Sulphate of Copper* and *Ipecacuanha*. These medicaments have, in the inflammatory state, as Duges and Thompson say, an effect which may be regarded as derivative, or rather as depletive, by the fact even of the evacuations which they determine. In administering them, they have the object in view to expel the false membrane, and, according to Dr. Larroque, they produce a powerful revulsion in congestioning the abdominal system; "alone they have," says he, "the power of determining the rupture and the mechanical expulsion of the false mem-

Hosted by Google

brane;" an opinion admitted also by Dr. Trousseau.

We will not investigate, in how far this opinion may be true. But, according to our view, the expulsion of a false membrane does not suffice; the cause which produces it not being destroyed, this morbid secretion continues, and replaces soon this ejected pseudo-membrane. Let us commence by combating and removing the exciting cause, and necessarily the product will also disappear. We are not contented with this mechanical action only, but we think we must attribute the salutary effect obtained in many cases of croup, in consequence of the administration of these medicaments, as the result of a proper dynamic action of one and of the other substance; because by the comparison of their symptoms, produced on the healthy body, with those of the disease which they remove, we have a right to conclude, that the amelioration is due to the proper specific action inherent in these substances, adapted to the present state of the disease, and in virtue of the law of similitude. Dr. Goelis* also observes that *Tartar Emetic* possesses, besides its vomitive effect, a precious curative quality; this is its indefinable action upon the nervous system, which is called atterative; but, he adds, we do not know the mode of action of all medicaments called nervina.

The observations which Drs. Ægidi and Griesselich have collected on the use of *Tartar Antimony of Potass*, confirm the assertion of Goelis; these physicians have proved that this medicament, when it is indicated, acts efficaciously, and restores the patient in a short time, without the necessity of vomiting, a proof the more, that it is to its specific dynamic action that we must attribute the cures obtained, and not to the effects of vomiting, in some respects mechanical, as Dr. Larroque will have it.

The old school prescribes this medicament in the febrile inflammatory stage of croup, and when the false membrane extends from the throat in the larynx, in order to expel, by violent efforts, this mass which obstructs the air-channels.

The emetic is indicated in croup with paralytic state or consecutive hepatization of the lungs, in virtue of their symptoms.

10. Stupor, confusion, embarrassment of the head.*

56. Extraordinary paleness of the face.

59. He closes his eyes from fatigue.

79. Ptyalism.

85. Muteness.

89. The œsophagus was so hermetically closed, that the patient could not swallow a single drop of liquid, this spasm even extended to all the muscles of the neck, so as to stop almost the circulation; the face was red, the eyes injected, and when he would lift his head, he felt dizzy, and was obliged to place it again on the pillow.

136. Indisposed, vomiting.

246. Violent sneezing, deep pains in the chest and larynx.

249. Râle in the chest in consequence of much mucus; the chest is diseased.

250. The catarrh excites to cough, but he has not the strength.

252. Violent tickling in the trachea, which excites to cough.

253. Cough, after midnight, towards two or three o'clock.

254. Cough, before midnight, during half an hour.

255. The child coughs when it is vexed.

258. The child is taken with a cough after dinner; it vomits its food and mucous matter.

260. Asthma.

261. Difficulty to breathe, she is obliged to lay high in the bed.

262. In the morning, towards three o'clock, her breath is short, she is obliged to sit up in the bed, to enable her to breathe; this state mends when she coughs and expectorates.

263. At the commencement of each attack of coughing, she sighs often, when she takes breath, as if the respiration were interrupted, before having the strength to cough.

* Kinderkrankheiten.

* Revue de la Médecine Spécifique, tome v. pp. 422—466.

Hosted by Google

264. In the evening in bed she is almost suffocating, she cannot breathe; she is compelled to sit up the whole night.

265. Anguish, with oppression of the respiration; a flow of heat rising from the heart.

266. Excessive oppression of the chest.

267. Respiration a little short.

268. The respiration lowered so much, that the inspiration sunk down from twenty-four to six in the minute.

319. Some red spots, like flea-bites, appeared on the hands, which disappeared in two hours.

343. The child wants constantly to be carried.

344. The child will not be touched without throwing out lamentable cries, during which he contracts the toes and the fingers.

365. Relaxation of the whole body.

368. Prostration of strength.

413. The child wakes up in the night, crying; the eyes haggard; trembling movement of the arms and legs.

414. The expiration short during sleep; the inspiration interrupted, irregular.

429. The pulse is small, contracted, scarcely sensible.

431. The pulse was imperceptible.

443. A shivering as if cold water had been thrown over him, with goose-skin upon the arms, and repeated yawning.

468. Cold sweat over the whole body.

*(To be continued.)*

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1ST, 1851.

THE steady progress Homœopathy is making, must be regarded with perfect satisfaction by even the most lukewarm advocates of the system. That sufficient vitality has been given to the science, as propounded by some of our soundest practitioners and medical thinkers, to render the Cause deserving of development, is established by the ready acquiescence of those who support the reformation sought to be effected, in aiding the foundation of hospitals, where every-day experience will be furnished to all desiring, in reality, to test the truth of the principles brought under attention.

It is no mean boast for the disciples of Hahnemann to be enabled to say, that, notwithstanding the most violent party attacks from allopathic opponents, and those whose dogged and blind ignorance has inseparably allied them with ancient quackeries, the success of their endeavours to promote the great truth, first brought prominently to light by their master, has been unexampled, even contrasted with other discoveries, which take rank second to none in the profession.

And from what cause has this effect sprung? Simply through the very lucid and intelligible manner in which the various details connected with the practical working of the curative agents employed in treatment have, from time to time, been illustrated in homœopathic publications. It is the grand secret in all movements which have for their ultimate end the enlightenment and benefit of mankind, to gain over the public ear, by readily appreciable explanations of the grounds on which attention is besought, and that once done, "with a fair field and no favour," every prospect remains of triumph.

Being convinced that so far as Homœopathy has yet progressed,—despite the feeling engendered by allopathic rivalry,—it has only progressed to be yet more widely disseminated, we would encourage its popular as well as professional consideration among those who possess the power to bring its salutary and healing influence within the homes of the afflicted. To parties who have experienced the strong and encouraging benefits derivable from Homœopathy, both in a physical and moral point of view, one word of advice alone is needful. Because the Cause is prospering, far indeed beyond prudent expectations, do not relax exertions to spread abroad the virtues of the new reformed doc-

Hosted by Google

trine. All who value health will not despise or discourage the principles enunciated, though they happen to be "Anti-drench" in their cosmopolitan sense, and fail to assist in swelling up interminable items in family Christmas accounts. The more extensively popular the Hahnemann system becomes, the more certain will be the regeneration of the human race and the final clearance of all obstructing adversaries.

The foundation of Homœopathic Hospitals and the extensive circulation of information on homœopathic discipline, unfettered by old professional slang, most frequently used for the purpose of deceiving rather than instructing, we hold to be the "crowning of the triumph" hitherto achieved. The public have properly appreciated the boon conferred upon them, and they will not easily let it escape them. A thorough knowledge of what is, and what is not medical practice, according to allopathic and homœopathic rules, will ensure to the latter that recognition which its supremacy must at all times and in all seasons command. Let the doubtful examine and judge for themselves. We shall merely remark—*Audi alteram partem.*

## HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL.

We are much gratified at being able to announce that a munificent benefactor has contributed a donation of £500 to this hospital. We trust that others will follow this noble example, in such numbers and to such amount, as to place this institution on the stable foundation of a secure endowment. This open-handed liberality, which at once encourages the labourers, promotes the progress of our medical reform, and provides relief for the suffering poor, is of priceless value at this time. We wanted such encouragement and such an example. Let a sufficient endowment be provided, and the ultimate supremacy of homœopathy, as a medical doctrine, is only an affair of time, of one or two generations.

We have received a note from a very excellent friend to the Cause. He writes thus:—"I hope the hospital goes on well. Why are the reports not published monthly, or even weekly, in the 'Homœopathic Times'? Is there nothing to show? How is the public to judge of the treatment unless this is done?"

We hope the Board of Management will at once give directions to the house surgeon to send us, every Monday, the reports of the numbers admitted as in-patients or seen as out-patients, during the preceding week. The homœopathic public has a *right* to such information not only from the Hahnemann Hospital, but from the other homœopathic hospitals and dispensaries of the kingdom. Reports of interesting cases should also be furnished.

## Correspondence.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

Sir,—I have read with much interest your sensible remarks and common-sense advocacy for an endowment to secure a permanent footing to a homœopathic hospital upon a large and liberal basis in the metropolis.

You have justly observed, that from such a parent institution as you advocate the Hahnemann to be, others would soon arise co-equal with conviction and public demands; while by an endowment the stability of the new doctrine would not be jeopardised, even by the machinations of upwards of 30,000 medical and other opponents, whose ignorance seems to be truly deplorable, and their hole and corner stratagems to check and disparage so beneficent a reform in medical practice most unworthy. As you have justly observed in your last, the "shoe pinches," and "truth will prevail," therefore go on and prosper in your upright advocacy and admonition, and you may rest assured you will command the sympathies of the people, who alone will ultimately carry the most gigantic reform that was ever agitated, not even second in importance to

Hosted by Google

the Anti-Corn Law League of Cobden and Bright. The pressure from without must tell, and is telling. I can assure you, many of the old school are now opening their eyes, and beginning to see that even common sense is not to be pooh-poohed with impunity. I have often heard of the disputes between the various homœopathic practitioners, but could never understand the merits of the question, seeing all were agreed as to the doctrine and practice of Homœopathy; from some of your remarks, however, I can just glean enough to satisfy me that the Hahnemann Hospital, whose CONSTITUTION and rules are unexceptionable, demands the countenance of all who are properly imbued with the progress of Homœopathy in the right direction. By the urgent solicitation of a friend, I subscribed to the Golden Square Hospital, but shall certainly not continue to do so, until I see the objects you so strongly urge in favour of an endowment to the Hahnemann be accomplished. I intend immediately forwarding £50 towards an endowment fund, and hope many others will not be backward, and to assure you of my sincerity, I enclose you my card.

I have spoken to several friends, who feel similarly disposed, but have some misgivings in consequence of the cavils to which you allude, and of which they are ignorant, but which they would nevertheless like to comprehend before they part with their money. Where can we obtain a full knowledge of the dispute?

Have no means been adopted to endeavour to effect an amalgamation of the two hospitals, as the public and all interested in Homœopathy can surely only have the same object in view?

Yours, A LAYMAN.

[We hope to enlighten our friends in an early number. We believe means have been used to effect an union, but through some perverse dispositions, the attempt has hitherto been useless. Perhaps the honorary secretaries to the respective hospitals could enlighten our lay friends, who seem to be wonderfully in the dark.—ED.]

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR, — Having heard that some medical practitioners, who are trying Homœopathy in their practice, are in the habit of using *Burnt Sugar* as a colouring ingredient, for the purpose of concealing the fact from their patients, I determined to try whether (as I suspected) that substance was not itself a medicine; the experiments show that it is, and in thus using it, they set aside an essential condition of our system, viz., that only *one* medicine should be given at a time.

I am, Sir, yours very truly,

H. T.

Manchester, Jan. 20, 1851.

---

The substance made use of in the following experiment was the *Burnt Sugar* of commerce, dissolved in distilled water, in the proportion of one to ten (first decimal).

11 a.m. took 1 drop in water.
12 „ „ 2 „
1 p.m. „ 3 „
2 „ „ 4 „
3 „ „ 6 „
4 „ „ 7 „

Began to feel slight nausea, and as if I should be purged. Sour eructations.

5 p.m., took 8 drops in water.

The above symptoms continue and increase.

Half-past 5 p.m., took a cup of weak black tea, and a little bread and butter, after which the symptoms abated considerably.

Half-past 6 p.m., took 12 drops in water.

Renewed and increased nausea; acid eructations; flatulence, and rumbling in the bowels, constant *feeling as if the bowels were relaxed;* dartings in the head; giddiness and feeling of fulness in the forehead.

Haf-past 7 p.m., took 15 drops in water. Above symptoms continue and increase.

Being now unfitted for business, and satisfied that the substance *does* possess medicinal properties, I did not push the proving

Hosted by Google

any further at that time. A few days afterwards, however, I made some burnt sugar from the finest white lump sugar, and took it in nearly the same way.

The symptoms produced by it were the same, but in a milder degree. I ought to mention, that two of my assistants took several doses of it; the symptoms produced on them were similar.

---

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—The fête-day of Hahnemann will doubtless bring a large number of provincial homœopaths to London, to do honour to the commemoration of it. As, however, the great assemblage of nations will not take place until after April, I would suggest that the celebration of Hahnemann's fête be deferred until the summer, in order that the provincials may at the same time have the opportunity of seeing the Great Exhibition. Many there are, I doubt not, who would like to assist at the one, and witness the other, but whose time and means might not allow them to visit town twice in the season, who might be able to do both if this hint were acted on. I should think June would be a very good month for the purpose.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. STOKES.

Wickwar, Jan. 27, 1851.

---

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—I am very glad that my mention of Dr. Russell should have been the means of drawing from him a suggestion regarding our proposed council, and I should have expressed a hope that others of your readers would follow his example, were it not that an endless discussion might thereby ensue. As a means of meeting the views of Dr. Russell and others, I would suggest that a *temporary* council be elected in the way I have already proposed, its functions to cease at the end of the year; and as we expect a grand gathering in London in July, a meeting of the council should then be held (at which Dr. Russell would no doubt be present in the capacity of a member), and at that meeting should be discussed and settled the conditions under which *a* council should in future exist. Any homœopathist having suggestions to make, would of course forward them for discussion at this meeting. This plan will at any rate give to us the advantage of a body ready in the meanwhile to watch over the interests of our Cause.

Any project calculated to promote union and *good fellowship* among us, I shall always be ready to support to the best of my ability, but detesting as I do all pharisaic self-laudation, I shall as strongly oppose any schemes, similar to those which have from time to time emanated from the Quinine Club, and which have for their object the conferring of a spurious, shabby-genteel respectability upon some, by injuring and sacrificing others of our fellow-labourers.

I am, Sir, yours very truly,

GEORGE FEARON.

P.S. An additional metropolitan and provincial member might be added to the temporary council with advantage.

Birmingham, Jan. 25, 1851.

---

## Miscellaneous.

THE SEASON AT THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—Invalids will be glad to learn, that such is the uncommon mildness of the season in this locality, that the trees are bursting buds and blossoms, the banks are covered with primroses, the turnips are running up to seed, and the birds are full of song; the daisies deck the lawns, and the fields look as gay as May.

BEQUEST TO UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—The committee have received notice of a legacy to the hospital, by the late Mr. Thomas Ansaldo Hewson, of 1000*l.*, free of duty. We trust before long to be enabled to record bequests in favour of Homœopathic Hospitals. The popular progress of the science will assuredly, under such circumstances, be greatly benefited by increasing the available resources of these institutions.

HONITON HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY, Established January 1st, 1850, and supported

Hosted by Google

by voluntary contributions. — First annual report, 1851 :—

SUBSCRIBERS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Joseph Locke, Esq., M.P. | £5 | 0 | 0 |
| Sir John Kennaway, Bart. | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Rev. V. H. P. Somerset | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Miss Kennaway | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev T. J. Marker | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| William Porter, Esq. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Proby | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Rev. E. E. Coleridge | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Isaac J. Cox, Esq. | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Mrs. Gauntlett | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Rev. M. A. Hartnell | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Rev. Richard Lewis | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Mrs. Phinn | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Rev. F. T. B. Willesford | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Rev. F. T. Hill (Escot Church) | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Dl. Gould, Esq. | 0 | 10 | 6 |

It appears by the Register that the number of Patients admitted to this institution amounted to 328.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cured | 276 |
| Relieved | 7 |
| Not benefited | 2 |
| Discharged for irregularity | 2 |
| Died | 11 |
| Under treatment | 30 |
| Total | 328 |

The following resolutions were passed at the general annual meeting held on January 2nd, 1851 :—That your committee have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the amount of benefit afforded to the sick poor, since the opening of this institution. They have pleasure also in stating that the Dispensary works most satisfactorily, more than realizing the expectations entertained by its warmest friends.

That the annual report, with the balance-sheet, be printed, and circulated among the subscribers, together with a list of subscribers.

That the especial thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. HOLLAND, for his attention and trouble during the past year.

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1851.

Patron—Sir John Kennaway, Bart., Escot. Vice-Patron—The Rev. V. H. P. Somerset. Treasurer—Edward Wethey, Esq. Medical Officer—Mr. Holland. Secretary—Rev. R Lewis. Committee—Rev. T. J. Marker, William Porter, Esq., Rev. E. E. Coleridge, Isaac J. Cox, Esq., Mr. T. H. Gauntlett, W. Jarratt, Esq.

The Treasurer in account with the Honiton Homœopathic Dispensary.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dr. To Subscriptions received | £14 | 6 | 0 |
| Cr. By paid Owen, Chemist, etc. | £11 | 4 | 4 |
| Balance in hand | 3 | 1 | 8 |
| | £14 | 6 | 0 |

ANTIDOTE AGAINST SNAKE POISON. — Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. Ince, President, in the chair. Dr. Pereira submitted to the meeting a specimen of cedron seeds (seeds of Simaruba cedron), from Panama, in South America. These seeds have long been used, and with great confidence, by the native doctors of Panama, as an antidote against snake poison. The reputation they have thus acquired has recently attracted attention in France, where it is said a great congress of medical men is appointed to be held next month, for the purpose of testing, by experiment, the virtue of this celebrated remedy, and two gentlemen, M. Auguste Guillemin, and M. Hippolyte Fournier, Professor of Mathematics of the Department of Aveyron, have offered themselves to be operated upon. It is announced that all the different states of Europe will be represented at the congress. The remedy is proposed to be applied also for the cure of mental disease and epilepsy. Notwithstanding the interest which has been thus excited on the Continent by the descriptions given of the wonderful effects produced by the cedron, Dr. Pereira appears to have very little faith in its efficacy, at least in such cases as those referred to. The following is Dr. Pereira's description of the cedron :—"The specimens of the seeds and fruit which I possess, were brought a few months ago from Panama, by a gentleman (not a medical man). They were given to him by W. Barrington, Esq., an English surgeon at Panama. To the taste these seeds are intensely bitter, and, doubtless, like the bitter barks and woods of other simarubaceous plants (*e. g.* quassia and simaruba), they possess the properties of bitter tonics, and might be useful in dyspepsia, and perhaps even ague. Notwithstanding the faith of the Panama doctors, I am afraid there is not a shadow of hope that these seeds will prove an antidote against snake poisons, all the reputed antidotes to snake poisons having hitherto proved unworthy of trust, when used under the eye of competent observers."—*Medical Times.*

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.—The following gentlemen, having undergone the necessary examinations for the diploma, were admitted members of the College at a special meeting of the Court of Examiners, on the 23rd inst. :—Messrs. Thomas Coke Higgs, St. George's, Bermuda; and Edward Higgon Evans, Traffgarne Hall, Haverfordwest.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—Names of gentlemen who passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practice, on Thursday, the 23rd of January, 1851 :—Mr. Edwin Henry Bolton, London; Mr. George Elin; and Mr. William Chapman, Sedbergh.

LONDON : Printed by THOMAS HARRILD, of Albany Cottage, Sydenham, in the County of Kent, at his Printing Office, 1, and 1½, Dudley Court, in the Parish of St. Olave, Silver Street, in the City of London; and Published by HENRY RENSHAW, at the Office, 356, Strand, in the County of Middlesex.—*Saturday, February 1st,* 1851.

Hosted by Google

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.
Review of British and Foreign Medical Science and Literature.

"RESPICE, ASPICE, PROSPICE."—St. Bernard.

No. 80. Vol. II. ] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1851. [ Unstamped 3d. Stamped 4d.

## DR. SCOTT'S LECTURES ON HOMŒOPATHY.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

Sir,—Many years ago I endeavoured to introduce the subject of Homœopathy by a very few popular lectures. If you think a re-cast of them, *mutatis mutandis*, will be a suitable contribution to your Journal, they are at your service. They will be found, of course, to revert to first principles, and, therefore of necessity, to repeat what is now familiarly known; but perhaps the want of novelty will be in some degree compensated by the advantage of presenting the subject in a connected form.

I remain, your obedient servant,

G. M. Scott.

Glasgow, January, 1851.

### LECTURE I.

The following lectures are intended to present a calm, unprejudiced view of the homœopathic doctrine and method, avoiding, as far as may be, all controversial treatment of the subject, simply developing the principles and stating the line of argument; a course which seems better calculated to gain the kind and degree of assent which alone ought to be desired by a mind conscious of integrity—an assent won by no powers of eloquence, no perverse subtlety of logic—than one of higher pretensions, and more congenial to the pride of party spirit. It is to be regretted that an opposite course has sometimes been pursued, and that a spirit, inconsistent with the dignity of true science and the interests of human nature, should have mingled with the discussion of a doctrine, in the truth or falsehood of which mankind is so deeply concerned. If the illustrious teacher of this method of practice were too apt to make his own lofty conceptions and refined sentiments the standard for his neighbour's conduct, and thus to try him by too severe a law, let us remember the rigid exactions of his own conscience, which while it led him to disregard all personal considerations, and forbade him to employ any medicine, in however small a quantity, without careful investigation, would have sternly condemned his turning a deaf ear to any system which with so fair a claim presented itself to his attention. Let us remember the tendency of every great discovery unduly to engross the mind of the discoverer, as well as the obloquy to which he was exposed. It is not easy, with an unruffled mind, to see the results of painful and long-protracted study treated as the delusions of a visionary or the tricks of an impostor, and the fruits of patience and labour scarcely paralleled spurned as mere apples of Sodom by those who refuse to yield them any examination. To his followers, who can lay no claim either to his merits or his excuses, no such apology applies; if they have forgotten that it is the part of sound philosophy to "bear and forbear," as it is the part of true Christianity, "by meekness, to put to silence those who oppose themselves," they have done wrong; but the question at issue is wholly unaffected by their error.

It has been said sarcastically, that whoever writes about Homœopathy assures us, that "Hahnemann was born at Meissen and died at Paris" No doubt of it, and so it should be. It is not without significance that the child of a humble artist, born in an obscure town in Germany, should die in the chief city of continental Europe, a centre of attraction to men of every rank and every country, surrounded



Hosted by Google

with "all that should accompany old age, as honour, love, obedience, troops of friends." But what are the connecting links between the scene and circumstances of his birth, and the scene and circumstances of his death? They are formed by the studies, the struggles, the self-denial, which issued in the discovery and establishment of Homœopathy. In that interval he fought a good fight; he has now finished his course, and to the end he kept the faith. We do not mean the faith deemed orthodox in this corner of Christendom or in that—for of the intellectual and logical form assumed by his religious convictions, we are not qualified to speak,—but the faith that carried him fearless through his trials—the faith that he held a true and definite Mission from on High, and *that* not fanatical, this being regarded as the true light in which to view *all* human duty—the faith which made him seek divine guidance in the *selection*, and blessing in the *use* of his medicines, which sanctified every step of his professional life, and which taught him at the close to rebuke the fond flattery of friendship, when it suggested claims of merit for the benefit he had conferred on mankind, by ascribing all the glory to God—the faith which enabled him, in the full conviction of an unseen world, to trust himself "*now and for ever*" to "the bosom of his Father and his God." Let it then suffice, since the tale of his life has been so often told, to say once more that "he was born at Meissen and died at Paris."

The great duty of a physician is to prevent or heal disease. To this all his studies should be subservient; and however interesting may be any branch of science, its real interest to *him* is its bearing on this object. If anatomy, physiology, pathology, chemistry, botany, and all the other sciences named *collateral*, have no bearing on the healing or prevention of disease, though the physician may engage in them as any other philosopher may do, or as he may himself engage in pursuits wholly irrelevant, they are foreign from his purpose—they form not the business to which he has set his hand—they are not in his mission.

Hence the first inquiry should be, how may this object be attained? By what method shall we come to learn the principle of cure? Is it possible to arrive at *any* law which shall guide our attempts to cure or to prevent disease?

This question has been virtually answered in several ways, and the manner in which it has been answered has constituted one distinctive mark of the several schools of medicine. Thus it may be said—

1st. Study the human body in its healthy and morbid condition, that you may ascertain the nature and cause of disease, and thus know at what you are to aim in the employment of medicine: study the properties of medicinal substances, that you may ascertain which among them is capable of fulfilling the indications in the various diseases, by removing that which is discovered to be the *cause*, and you will thus come to know the appropriate remedies. This is to found practice on pathological theory, and is the characteristic of the dogmatic school.

Or, 2ndly, it may be said; Experience can be the only guide in this investigation. Learn, therefore, what has been found beneficial in any given case and employ it in all similar subsequent cases. This is the law of the empiric school.

Or, 3rdly, it may be said; Ascertain by experiment what is the common principle of relationship between a medicine and the disease which it controls, and act in individual cases by this general law. On this principle is founded the homœopathic school, of which it is the characteristic therapeutical distinction, and therefore, in order to form an idea of its merits in this point of view, it may be well to review very briefly the history of medicine from the earliest period to the present time, in order more particularly to show that Homœopathy supplies the want which has retarded more than anything else the advancement of practical medicine; viz., a law or principle of *cure*.

Hosted by Google

Man having been a sufferer from the earliest period of his history, it can hardly be doubted that his attempts to obtain relief have been coeval with his subjection to pain, and therefore there is truth in the saying of Le Clerc, that the first man must have been the first physician. Accordingly we find that those who have been honoured as the benefactors of mankind, even in periods too remote for authentic history, have owed their high estimation in part to the introduction or advancement of medicine. Bacchus, by some considered the same as Noah, Ammon, probably Ham, Mercury or Thouth, Osiris and Isis, Apollo, Hercules, Æsculapius, and many others, may be adduced as instances, names which, having secured a high place in the affections of men, have, as their own era receded, become surrounded with the obscurity inseparable from distance, but which, when illuminated by the grateful veneration of posterity, has been regarded as a halo resplendent with the presence of a divinity.

Passing down the stream of time, we meet continually with names of a second rank, which the brevity of our purpose allows us only to mention, as Podalirius, Machaon, Chiron, etc., all famous for medicine in some form or other, until we come to a period when the advanced state of science and literature allowed the transmission of knowledge in a permanent form; when the cloud being dispersed, the name really most deserving of honour is restricted to its appropriate signification, that of a merely human benefactor. That name is Hippocrates, about the eighteenth in descent from Æsculapius, in whose family the study of medicine was hereditary. Separating the study of medicine from the general subject of philosophy, and thus rendering it a matter of practical observation rather than of theoretical speculation, he patiently watched the various forms of disease, and committed to writing the results of his experience. But his practice was not, strictly speaking, empirical: it was regulated by his views of physiology and pathology; for tracing disease to a disproportion existing among the prime elements (fire, earth, air, and water), or their various qualities, he aimed at restoring the proportion by supplying what was deficient and abstracting what was in excess, acting generally on the principle expressed by the words *contraria contrariis curantur*, though not regarding it as a universal rule. The period at which he lived was well calculated to make him the founder of a medical school. Philosophers, by no means devoted to the *practice* of medicine, engaged in the *study* as a part of the knowledge of Nature generally, and the superiority of Hippocrates to others, caused his works to be regarded as the best authority. Among those who used this guide in their own less restricted excursions was Plato, whose genius stamped permanence on all that it embraced. Hence arose a school, named, indeed, the Hippocratic, but not wholly formed upon the model of Hippocrates, called also the dogmatic; of this his sons Thessalus and Draco, and his son-in-law Polybius, were the chief founders,—a school destined to exist through many centuries, variously modified by Plato, by Aristotle, revived by Galen, preserved by the Arabians during the eclipse of Greek literature, and again restored with its revival—a school, whose characteristic therapeutic doctrine, that pathological theory must be the guide of practice, has been adopted by almost every succeeding school even to the present day. Thus the methodic school of Themison, which, in order to remove the difficulties of detail, aimed at classifying diseases as simply as possible, and therefore reduced them to two or, at most, three classes,—viz., 1, diseases of constriction; 2, of relaxation; 3, of a compound character partaking of both these features;—in treating a disease was first of all anxious to assign its place in one or other of these classes, and then to administer a medicine correspondently classified. Ostensibly, then, this school regarded classification as the guide to practice, but this in reality resolved itself into pathological theory, for the classification was founded on a supposed pathological state, though the methodic agreed with the

Hosted by Google

empiric school in believing it impossible to discover the occult cause of disease.

A school of a very different character from either the Hippocratic or methodic, but still adopting the same therapeutic doctrine, was founded by Paracelsus, whose singular combination of qualities has perplexed those who have studied his character, some regarding him as an ignorant impostor, others as a highly-gifted man. Perhaps we shall not be far wrong, if we view him as presenting an instance of real talent and genius sacrificed to the want of steady moral principle. Vain, ambitious, headstrong, and intemperate, he wasted the precious gifts of Providence by misapplication, and died in middle age, the victim principally of his own folly, while professedly possessed of a universal remedy. The school founded by him is distinguished principally by the introduction of chemical doctrines into pathology and therapeutics; doctrines which we conceive form another element of error—an element still remaining and extensively influencing practice, not only in the preparation of medicines (the appropriate sphere of chemistry) but in the administration of them, as though the living laboratory had no modifying power.

Passing down to periods nearer our own, we still find medical schools characterised by this leading therapeutic doctrine, and however widely they differ in theory, even in cases where they closely resemble in the actual means employed, inconsistent as this may appear, it is still generally in harmony with the principle that pathological theory must be the guide to practice. Thus Cullen, supposing "the idea of fever to be that a spasm of the extreme vessels proves an irritation to the heart and arteries," suggests those means of cure which take off the spasm of the extreme vessels; medicines, namely, called antispasmodics, among which is *Opium. i. e.* the appropriateness of *Opium* for curing fever depends on the existence of the spasm; which is a pathological hypothesis. On the other hand, Brown, who resolved all diseases into excessive or diminished irritability, might, with equal propriety, recommend *Opium* in any case of fever which he should assign to that class of diseases opposite to the class of remedies in which *Opium* should find its place, still founding his treatment on pathological theory. And again, if we turn to Broussais, we find his theory of local inflammation as the source of general disease, immediately and naturally followed by the practice of local depletion —and thus in almost every school.

But at a very early period in the history of medicine, men felt the inadequacy of pathological theory to guide their practice, and hence arose the empiric school about 270 B.C., of which, by some, Serapion, by others Philinus, is considered the founder. But though either of these or some other may have been the founder of the *Empiric School*, it is tolerably plain, that the practice of medicine in its earliest period must have been empirical before it could have been theoretical, according to the well-known custom prevalent among the Babylonians (Herodotus), Egyptians, and others (Strabo), of exposing the sick in the places of public resort, that casual passers-by might, on examining their case, declare whether they had been themselves similarly affected, and if so, by what means they had been cured. Now this method embodies the essence of empirical therapeutics; the design is to cure—the guide is experience. But if no further steps were taken, the whole mass of such cases would constitute an ill-conditioned and almost uninstructive collection of details; ill-conditioned, because destitute of any combining principle; almost uninstructive, because the instruction must depend greatly on classification, which being of necessity very imperfect, is itself an element of perplexity and error. What was wanting was an exact enumeration and description of diseases and their cures, and a principle by which their cure might be explained. This want would no doubt be felt by the first person who set himself seriously to the curing of

Hosted by Google

maladies as the business of his life, and accordingly we find ingenious speculations on physiology and pathology in the earliest authentic medical writers. Hence it may truly be said, that the defects of unscientific empiricism led to the dogmatic school, while the defects of the dogmatic school threw men back upon experience, and led to the empiric school or scientific empiricism. This school deemed it fruitless to inquire into the secret causes of disease, that object being beyond the reach of human discovery; they discarded pathological theory, and inquired only what had previously been found useful, which they held might be discovered by accident, by designed experiment, or by analogy, called *transitus à similibus*, when, for want of experience in any particular case, they adopted that which bore to it the greatest similitude. But it is only fair to observe, that while they confined their attention to the actually discoverable symptoms in a disease, in order to treat it by one previously known, they did not consider it sufficient to discover a similarity in a few prominent symptoms; they looked to the aggregate, *i. e.* such an assemblage, as they had observed, after an extensive induction, to be associated in their commencement, progress, and decline, which aggregate of symptoms they distinguished by a common name, not altering the names in common use. The great difference, then, between them and the dogmatic school was, that while the latter were not content to know every symptom, but must further know the physiological and pathological explanation of that symptom, and according to this *rationale* regulate their practice, the former held all such researches to be beyond their reach, and incapable of affording a guide. In this respect they are followed by the homœopathic school; but in thus resting all knowledge of medicine on the experience of its power in disease, and in thus making all their experience little more than a congeries of facts without any principle of union, the homœopathists differ, in as much as they think that they have pointed out the law in virtue of which a given remedy removes a given disease. It is the want of this peculiar feature in the system of the empirics that has rendered it less fruitful than it might have been, and it is likely that the want of any principle of classification may have led to the methodic school of Themison, of which we have spoken, and thus have turned physicians away from the route on which they had entered, and in which they might perhaps have made great advancement. We may notice in this very cursory review the episynthetic and eclectic schools, the principle of each of which seems to have been nearly the same; the one combining all other schools, the other selecting from all other schools; but that which would combine, must of necessity have intended the *combination* only of what is right, which is the same thing as the *selection* of what is right. If the doctrines of the eclectic school imply not the destitution of principle and the idea that such a principle is not to be sought, it seems unquestionable that whoever would seek an enlarged acquaintance with truth must profess their doctrines, and select as far as possible what is good from every class and form into which the speculations of man may have been cast: for no system that has gained the belief of intelligent and honest men is wholly destitute of truth and reason, and whatever of truth and reason it contains will go to establish the principle, which is itself true; as whatever is really true in the cycles and epicycles of an imperfect astronomy will, if properly understood, coincide with and support the discoveries of a more advanced state of the science. But what was wanting in each of these schools was the discovery of that principle of union which was to be found in every instance of true and correct experience, and which we conceive it to have been the peculiar characteristic of Homœopathy to supply.

We designedly pass in this hurried manner over the characteristics of different

Hosted by Google

schools, because it is not our intention to give a history of medicine, but merely to show what we consider to have been the great impediment to the advancement of practical medicine, viz., the regulation of practice by pathological theories, by the large majority of schools, and the want of a definite law by those who renounced this guide. The insufficiency of such a guide, and the necessity of some definite law, may be inferred from the low state of practical medicine at the present day, notwithstanding the remarkable progress made in every department of science, even in those connected with medicine. The London *Medical Gazette*, a few years since frankly confessed that we are in possession of scarcely any remedial measure unknown to Harvey or Sydenham, while Le Clerc, whose period was not far from that of Sydenham, intimates that in his time little or no practical progress had been made since the time of Æsculapius. We have surely, then, been on the wrong scent; we cannot have been all this time under a fatal necessity of remaining blind in one department of science, while all other departments have been revealing their secrets, and dispensing their treasures to the diligent votary. Our industry has been misapplied. We have been labouring in strata rich in their appropriate ores, but in search of a mineral belonging to a totally different formation. Our labour has not been without profit, but it has not yielded the profit which we sought, for this reason, that we sought it where it was not to be found. But can any reason be shown for supposing pathological theory an inadequate guide to practice further than its unfruitfulness hitherto?

1. In order to constitute it a guide to practice, the pathology must be perfect and indisputable, and the knowledge of medicine must likewise be perfect; a perfect pathology and an imperfect pharmacology could not lead to correct practice, because the very circumstance that constitutes the indication, is the relation subsisting between the properties of the medicine and the *rationale* of the disease.

Now, whatever may be the results of further inquiry, we are certainly not yet sufficiently advanced in either of these sciences to sanction our thus employing them; and, considering the great abstruseness of the subject, it is very questionable if the human mind will ever thus far penerate the secrets of nature.

2. That which is entitled to be considered a guide should be capable of exact observation, free from hypothetical speculation; pathology is not this *yet*, nor, as far as we see, is it ever likely to become so; nevertheless, we do not deny that a *perfect* pathology might be the guide to the application of a perfect pharmacology.

3. If it be said that in this case, it is the business of the physician to devote his energies to the improvement of these branches of science, we do not for a moment deny that such an object is well deserving of his efforts, and even if they be unsuccessful, they can scarcely fail to bring valuable truths to light. But we conceive that a more hopeful method is within our reach, and one whose applicability begins at a far earlier stage than that perfection which the other method demands, and which is susceptible of constant improvement. It is this: ascertain what is the principle of relation between the known and discoverable symptoms of a disease, and the virtues of the medicine which cures it; or, in other words, what is the law in obedience to which a medicine cures a disease:—is there any general law of this character, and how may it be ascertained? The disciples of Hahnemann think that he has pointed out that law, and that it is intelligibly expressed in three words, *similia similibus curantur, i. e.* the law in obedience to which any medicine cures a disease, is its power to produce on the healthy body a disease of an analogous character. If this principle be established, our business will be to discover, with the greatest possible accuracy, what are the effects of medicinal substance on the healthy body, and having obtained an exact transcript of them, we have a list of the symptoms over which they may be

Hosted by Google

supposed capable of exerting a salutary influence. To a more particular elucidation of this subject, we shall proceed in the next lecture.

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8TH, 1851.

IT is most gratifying to notice that, amidst all the increased opposition which Homœopathy has encountered, the faithful supporters of the system leave no stone unturned to convince adversaries of the true and steady progress of their principles. If, as young and enthusiastic disciples, they cannot imitate the craft and subtlety of their allopathic predecessors, they nevertheless possess stouter hearts and readier and more familiar means of promulgating the great doctrines which they have undertaken to inculcate. Therefore they may be regarded as possessing in every sense the "'vantage ground," and to maintain it they will "battle to the death."

To encourage them in their onward movement, they hold as the goal of success the regeneration of mankind, not alone in a physical but also in a moral point of view. And what can be more powerfully inspiriting to the doer of good and the advancer of truth, than to know that by the success of their efforts they will finally so "o'ershower benefit upon the human family" as to redeem it, we might almost say body and soul, from the clutches of disease, despondency, and despair.

Homœopathy now in its infancy has already effected greater substantial blessings than the whole race of allopathic experiments have done during the last two generations. The latter, too frequently assumed to have reached perfection through the sacrifice of life or the tampering of health, have never produced one tittle of the happy and mind-invigorating results of its more juvenile and gigantic competitor. At present the virtues of the reformed science are but "seen as through a glass darkly," and hence to imperfect visions their appreciation has not yet come home strongly; but when the full effects of their almost miraculous agencies shall have been made manifest "as the light of day," the doom of allopathy and its adherents will be for ever sealed. The time is fast approaching when the great truth shall burst forth, and confound by its important position those who have in their obduracy attempted to laugh it to scorn.

We have already adverted to the growth and steady strengthening of the Cause since the foundation of hospitals. Active service will doubtless be rendered by these institutions in the formation of the necessary schools for disseminating the principles of practice. In addition, we had the extreme satisfaction last week of announcing, from a supporter of Homœopathy in the truest sense of the word, a donation of £500 to the Hahnemann Hospital. This munificence speaks well, and indicates that there are some among us who do not merely rely upon what "tongue service" may produce, but are willing, and in the freest possible manner, to contribute largely from their private means towards the extension of an healing system, from which they have themselves derived comfort and reinvigoration.

The example so nobly and generously offered, might be agreeably followed by numbers who possess the means of contributing to the relief of their less prosperous fellow-creatures. It is not so much the question of amount, as it is the desirableness that gifts of this description should be emulated. Those who cannot appropriate largely, should not be deterred from offering what they can in reality afford—since it is not the sum that is so much looked at, as it is the spirit in which it is tendered.

The great progress to be hereafter made, will in a measure deeply depend upon the philanthropic feeling which shall distinguish the lay members of Homœopathy; for the crowning results which cannot fail to follow the development of its principles,

Hosted by Google

when hospital practice shall have become known, must flow through the usual channel of general contributions. All those who cheerfully comply will not be without commensurate reward. *Finis opus coronat.*

## THE HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL.

An energetic correspondent has shown what is meant by an endowment. There are many persons who do not profess to be homœopathists, who are not yet unfriendly to this method of healing. Philanthropists are above sectarian feelings: their object is to promote whatever is for the advantage of the human family.

There are many, who believe that homœopathy is a very valuable mode of practice, though they do not entirely adopt it for themselves and for their families; and such should give their aid to homœopathic institutions, even as many, who are under homœopathic treatment, bestow theirs on allopathic charities.

During the past week £12,000 has been collected or promised for a general hospital in Bristol; the principal donor, of £5,000, is understood to be friendly to homœopathy. We do not question his right of bestowing his bounty in whatever direction he pleases; and his munificent spirit is apparent; but we trust he will not forget the claims of the Hahnemann Hospital. If it were well to do so much for the allopathic charity, it would be no less well to do something also for the homœopathic.

Many thousand pounds were collected some two years ago, by means of a bazaar, for the Liverpool Infirmary. A similar mode of raising funds for the Hahnemann Hospital has been projected, and will, we believe, be carried into effect at the time of the Hahnemann Commemoration on the 10th of April next. The favourers of homœopathy, throughout these kingdoms, are, we hope, busily engaged in preparing or obtaining contributions to the bazaar.

We may here remark, in answer to several correspondents, that we do not believe the Hahnemann Commemoration will be held on any other day than the 10th of April. It is the anniversary of our Founder's birth:—and is therefore the appropriate day for celebrating his memory. Those who are anxious to do honour to him, and to promote the progress of his doctrine and practice, will not mind a little inconvenience. Homœopathy is of more importance to homœopathists than the crystal palace—but those who are anxious to see the specimens to be therein gathered, of the "industry of all nations," may come to town to see them also. The fixed day for the Hahnemann Commemoration should not be changed this year—nor any other year. The convenience of individuals should yield to the importance of the object and of the occasion.

It is necessary that medical as well as non-medical homœopathists should pay honour to Hahnemann's memory, and bestir themselves to promote homœopathy: it is not necessary that they should visit the crystal palace.

---

The series of papers publishing by the Analytical Sanitary Commission will prove extremely serviceable to the community at large. Taken up in the spirit of exposing the adulteration in many of the chief articles of domestic consumption, the parties representing this body are entitled to the thanks of the public generally. Although it was well understood that the competition carried on among grocers and others has led, for a length of time past, to the most barefaced impositions, in the shape of inferior and damaged goods being palmed upon the unsuspecting and ignorant, it was scarcely anticipated that the species of fraud now brought to light was so closely identified with the system of business carried on in this metropolis.

At present, the reports issued have touched upon coffee, sugar, and arrow-root. The nefarious practices adopted with regard to pepper will, it is stated, be the topic of the next report. As homœopaths, the first and last mentioned articles may be considered, in their general use, almost prohibited by the faculty. The other two, however, are within the limits, and rank as forming part of the usual accompaniments of diet, &c. But looking at the question in a utilitarian light, it must be confessed, that the evils exhibited ought at once to receive a peremptory check.

Coffee, according to these statements, has been found to be adulterated to an alarming extent, the admixture of chicory, roasted beans, and other objectionable substances being introduced, to give it weight, flavour, and appearance. Sugar when "handled,"

Hosted by Google

or mixed, as the term implies, is not the palatable and healthy saccharine we are supposed to believe it, and the Commissioners clearly show that in all cases where economy is not a main incentive, it would be better to employ refined or lump, rather than moist. Arrow-root is most fearfully represented by potato flour, sago meal, tapioca, and other less valuable, and not in all cases nourishing, ingredients; the object being the supposed supply of the genuine article at a low and attractive figure. How pepper has shared the fate of its contemporaries has been amply manifested, by recent proceedings at the instance of the Inland Revenue authorities, and hence whatever the Commissioners may have to state will have been partially forestalled. Their labours are, however, most meritorious, and will acquire, doubtless, the thanks they so fully deserve.

## Correspondence.

### QUESTIONS FOR MR. WARNE AND MR. BUCHAN.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

Sir,—Accept my best thanks for your prompt insertion of my communication in your widely-read and excellent journal, which announces, in the munificent donation of £500 to the Hahnemann Hospital, the joyful fact that Homœopathy has in reality sincere and staunch friends enlisted in her beneficent extension and permanent well-being. At a moment, and on an occasion no less deserving a public token of grateful sincerity and homage than that which has recently actuated a movement for a public memorial less needed, let the existing homœopathic public who have had reason, from restored health to themselves and families, to bless the departed genius and Christian philosopher, Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, just put their shoulders to the wheel unitedly and energetically, and within a very few months they will have accomplished an endowment. When their course is run, they will have no reason to look back with poignant regret and say, "I have been less grateful for the blessings of health, and unmindful of mankind's medical benefactor, than the *poor men* have been of a late departed statesman, Sir R. Peel," for whose memento they have subscribed *pence* to the amount of Thousands, simply because that illustrious man lent his powerful intellect and generous advocacy to the Spirits who survive, in their successful struggle to secure the staff of life to the hungry and starving free from impost. Cheap and wholesome food to those of limited income, and who may by the sweat of the brow labour for its acquisition, in order to feed perhaps a large family dependent upon such resources, must ever be looked upon as one of heaven's gracious gifts, to be partaken of with joy and thankfulness. No less important must be the blessings of health to all, without which this world's riches would be penury. How momentous must it then be, when disease assails our frail mortal frames, that the most speedy and effectual means for our relief, and revealed to us by an all-wise Providence through the indefatigable genius, labour, and wisdom of one of our species, should not be irreverently neglected. Facts and experience have, from the first hour of its adoption till the present moment, confirmed the truth of the homœopathic law of healing. Shall we, then, who have had the truth made manifest, allow its growth to depend upon the mere force of circumstances? Shall we be doing our duty if we do not adopt measures to secure its rapid diffusion amongst suffering mankind? Certainly not. It does appear that amongst medical reformers there are a few who have seen the grandeur of the Hahnemann philosophy, while the masses of the ordinary or allopathic school are arrayed, from various causes and conflicting interests, tooth and nail against the adoption of what they would wish to treat as an unwarrantable innovation upon their assumed prerogative of drenching. Numerous though the latter be, they must respect the voice of the public in a matter that vitally concerns them, even more than the ordinary affairs of life, and upon which they will not allow others to dictate, without inquiring and judging for themselves. As an able divine hath beautifully expressed it:—"There is nothing that more completely paralyses the mind, than the surrender to another's disposal of its unalienable right of private judgment." They (the public) begin to see that they have remained too long apathetic and indifferent to the vital question of health, which is now attracting universal consideration; and the medical profession cannot feign amazement, should their conflicting principles of action be overhauled. The medical profession I have ever held in high esteem, and would not now wish to utter an unkind word, were they to conduct themselves in an upright and humble truth-seeking spirit. Each practitioner of whatever grade, according to his opportunities, means, and ability, ought to inquire into every matter connected with medical science,—indeed, I should hold in

Hosted by Google

but sorry esteem the medical man who was merely acquainted with Homœopathy. He ought to be thoroughly educated and know all, as well as the allopath ought to investigate Homœopathy. Old-school opponents of our doctrine ought to know and must know that it is practised, supported, and countenanced by men of truthfulness, mark, genius, and rank. Why shall the doctrines of Hahnemann not receive at once a full investigation, if it be capable of rendering the greatest amount of relief to suffering mankind? Why shall the public continue to subscribe enormous sums to allopathic hospitals and other similarly-conducted institutions, when it is a proved fact that such funds are not only equal to afford quadruple the amount of medical and surgical relief they do to the suffering poor, but to provide a fund for a more comprehensive basis of charity, were the homœopathic system adopted? Have the conservative allopaths attached to the London hospitals never heard of Tessier, of Paris, the records of whose conversion and practice were so clearly announced in your journal a short time back by Dr. Ozanne? Why will such men not read Tessier's book lately published? Are the patrons and subscribers to the allopathic London hospitals aware that the Hospital St. Marguerite, of Paris, where Tessier is one of the medical officers, is an ALLOPATHIC HOSPITAL? Dr. Tessier, of Paris, has not been ejected from his post because he has had the manliness to fulfil the dignity of his high calling. In an allopathic hospital he has, as it was his manifest duty to inquire into the truth of facts presented from undoubted sources, completed his task, and the result has been his conversion to, and open avowal of, the truth of the homœopathic law; and to the honour of the Hospital of St. Marguerite, Dr. Tessier has the charge of 100 beds as heretofore. Why should not a similar test be adopted in every and each allopathic hospital in London and Great Britain? Assuredly the public have a right to demand that the inquiry should be made. And until such a liberal and becoming course of duty be adopted by the various medical officers who have qualified themselves for the task, the public would be exercising charity with discretion in withholding their pecuniary aid. Painful though the duty might be, it seems to me that measures could be adopted to enforce an act of medical investigation in every allopathic hospital in London: however, in the meantime, it behoves all who have adopted the homœopathic law as their guide, to organize plans without delay for its diffusion, progress, and permanence; the latter to be secured by an endowment. Surely, plans could be devised to raise even by small subscriptions £10,000, which would afford an endowment of £500 a year, and with a sure foundation like this, a Parent Institution would gather strength and grow majestically; while those who had laboured in the Cause would leave the scene of strife, in which they struggled for the truth, with tranquillity, knowing that an indestructible basis and secure provision had been effected for a Cause whose inherent vitality can never allow it to perish, and whose quiet and steady growth would be protected from the artifice of wounded self-esteem or the caprice of the giddy.

"'Tis true, great fortunes some great men confer;
'But often, ev'n in doing right, they err;
"From *caprice*, not from choice, their favours come;
"They give, but think it toil to know to whom."

The Hahnemann Hospital is capable, I understand, of making up 100 beds, and the Golden Square Hospital only 25 beds. Why should the homœopathic public support two less effective institutions than what one would be to commence with? Why does this marvellous division of force and consequent weakness exist? A large Homœopathic Hospital, with 100 beds always filled, and such as *two* wards in a French allopathic hospital seem to favour Dr. Tessier with, would be a splendid field for practice, and from which statistical results of telling importance would emanate, that would silence the most wayward of our opponents. By means of so powerful an engine, ignorance would be enlightened, and malevolence and little-mindedness compelled to retreat. By an editorial note to my last communication, I understand you to suggest that the honorary secretaries to the respective Homœopathic Hospitals might solve the difficulty why the Hahnemann and Golden Square are not *one*. Will you, then, allow me, sir, to call on Mr. Warne and Mr. Ralph Buchan to explain through your pages to the homœopathic public, who subscribe to the hospitals of which they are respectively the honorary secretaries, why the Hahnemann and Golden Square are not united? The public have nothing to do with the individual and personal squabbles between medical homœopaths themselves, who may rest satisfied that, as far as they are officially concerned in the public development of Homœopathy, the lay community will settle their differences much more satisfactorily, speedily, and equitably than they themselves would be able to do.

Hosted by Google

I hope, sir, that the £500 which has been so munificently bestowed, as well as other *donations* to the Hahnemann Hospital, will be at once funded, as a nucleus for the endowment fund, the interest of which can in the meantime be added to the annual general income for the current expenses of the Hospital, which has, I understand, already a large demand upon its resources, from an enormous press of applicants for relief. There are, I know, several Christian associations which derive large revenues of thousands annually, from the simple means of small subscriptions effected by cards. Let us hope that some such members may be homœopaths, and earnestly at work amongst us, organizing plans for our object, and by way of example to us, which it is to be hoped they will make known.

I am, etc., A Layman.

[We trust that the respective secretaries to the Hahnemann Hospital and the London Homœopathic Hospital will enlighten our correspondent, if they can, and save us a disagreeable duty.—Ed.]

---

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

Sir,—Being deeply interested in the extension of Homœopathy, from a conviction of its inestimable value in the relief of suffering humanity, or, more properly speaking, animality, I feel greatly indebted to your correspondent, Mr. Stokes, for his suggestion that a dinner, to commemorate the birthday of Hahnemann, should be given during the Exhibition period, as many hundreds of foreign homœopaths will then be in London.

I regret, however (and I am sure Mr. Stokes will bear with me in expressing it), that he should have coupled this suggestion with another, viz., that the Exhibition commemoration dinner should supersede that of the 10th of April, the actual birthday of our illustrious Founder.

Mr. Stokes's reason certainly exhibits great consideration for our provincial friends, the inconvenience of their coming up to London twice in three months. But let me ask if *they* are worthy to be considered true disciples of Hahnemann, who are not prepared to make a sacrifice when a great object is to be attained? If our object be to do special honour to the memory of Hahnemann, then let our commemoration act be every way worthy of the illustrious dead, and of ourselves, as homœopaths. The purse of every man, whether resident in or a visitor to London, must, during the Exhibition period, be thrown open; and how can a homœopath better employ some of his surplus wealth than by contributing to a special commemoration?

In addition to these general remarks on the institutions to which I have referred, there is, as respects the "Hahnemann Hospital," one fact which must prevent any such arrangement being carried into effect, for it is one of our fundamental laws that the "Annual Dinner" shall take place on the birthday of the Founder of Homœopathy. Whether the "London Homœopathic Hospital" is bound by any similar obligation I do not know. I cannot, however, doubt that if they have not such a law, there is at least an understanding of a similar kind. And I do trust they will not be induced to deviate from it on this occasion; but that holding their fête-day at its determined period, they will do their utmost also to contribute towards *a special commemoration.*

And now let me ask what, if it were possible for both hospitals to postpone their "Annual Dinners" to the Exhibition period, would be the effect of this postponement? There would still be *two* dinners: there would be no *special grand commemoration fête!* The respective committees would be actuated by the desire to have the greatest number of foreigners present at their own table; hence the excitement would be intense, the clashing tremendous, and our differences rendered more apparent, not improbably, permanently irreconcilable. The foreign homœopath, like Punch's unprotected female, would not know which way to turn; or, like an unfortunate voter at an election, seized by one arm by a "Hahnemann committee-man," the other grasped by a "London steward," would be obliged to cry out, "Unhand me, gentlemen!" and having regained his liberty, he would refuse, like too many English homœopaths, to have anything to do with either party. I do not say that this would be right; far otherwise, for I hold it to be the duty of every man who finds a difference to exist in a body to which he is attached, to investigate the subject, and to throw his weight into *that* scale wherein he discovers the truth to be. I do not, I repeat, say that such conduct on the part of the foreigner would be right; but I do say, that such would be the inevitable result of the postponement, if adopted.

No one, sir, deplores more than myself the divisions that exist amongst the homœopaths of London; no one is more

Hosted by Google

anxious than I am to see these differences reconciled. Fortunately, they do not affect our medical theory or treatment, but simply relate to the details of hospital management. It would seem that differences are inseparable from professional existence, and if Homœopathy cannot claim exemption *at present* from this infirmity, it can at least boast that the differences that do exist in the body are the most inconsiderable that can well be imagined.

And, methinks, it is reserved for this *special commemoration fête* to effect what individuals have striven in vain to accomplish—the reconcilement of our differences—the erasure of this small blot from the escutcheon of Homœopathy.

Permit me, then, to conclude with a suggestion, which is, that a committee of six be forthwith formed—three from the committee of the "London Homœopathic Hospital" (I mention this first because it was undoubtedly first established*) and three from the committee of the "Hahnemann Hospital"—for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for a *special Commemoration Dinner by British and Foreign Homœopaths, in honour of the memory of Hahnemann*, to take place in London during the Great Exhibition. Hoping the importance of the subject will be deemed a sufficient apology for the length of this letter,

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
London, Feb. 1, 1851. FREDERICK SMITH.

* Yes, but upon a basis which was considered most repugnant to the liberty of free-born subjects, which was deprecated in public and private, because savouring of that nepotism which has been the destruction of every allopathic hospital in London; a principle and basis which the medical press of this country has been energetically endeavouring to correct for the last twenty-five years,—a basis and principle upon which it was found necessary to take the sense of the homœopathic public, all of whom who have taken the least trouble to investigate the dispute, have made an unconditional surrender to the principles and basis of the Hahnemann Hospital. —ED.

---

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—As it is contemplated to hold a meeting of medical homœopathists in London, in July next, would it not be well to convey some intimation of the circumstance to our continental and American brethren, in order that they also, if so disposed, might arrange to visit the Exhibition in July? It is time that the necessary arrangements were made, if it is intended to bring any number of our body together.

Yours respectfully,
J. EDWARD NORTON.
The Friars, Chester, Feb. 3, 1851.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—I shall be obliged by your insertion of the following

*Letter to Dr. Gardner, 51, Mortimer Street.*

SIR,—As a non-medical believer in the truth of Homœopathy, I am astonished that the rapidly increasing number of converts among the non-medical public has not, ere this, convinced the practitioners of the old school that Homœopathy is a substance not a shadow. I can only account for this neglect of the warnings which they are daily receiving at our hands, by the supposition, that the allopathic members of the medical profession look down upon us non-medicals as a pack of ignorant fellows, who are not to be allowed, without their permission, to keep our ears open, or to believe the evidence of our senses. Need I doubt that they say, in their hearts, with the heads of the Jewish Church of old, "have any of the rulers or of the Pharisees believed? But this people, who knoweth not the law, are cursed." In other words, have any of the members of the Colleges of Physicians or of Surgeons, have any of the frequenters of Apothecaries' Hall believed in Hahnemann? But these non-medicals, who know not the mysteries of our Pharmacopœia and practice, are a set of fools and asses.

Be this as it may, I firmly believe that we non-medicals are exhibiting a much larger allowance of common sense, and adopting a much fairer investigation of truth, than the allopathic members of the medical profession. Let me ask you, sir, as the representative of the practitioners of the old school, are you acting fairly, honestly, and sensibly, in your conduct towards Hahnemann and his doctrines? If a *new* remedy be discovered, it will be tried almost universally in your hospitals, and in your private practice. For instance, were a country practitioner, one unknown to fame, to come forward and state that, after fair trials in his private practice, he had discovered that Gutta Percha was a specific against consumption, I am firmly persuaded that it would be very generally experimented on by professional men both in public and in private practice. But let a man of the highest character and attainment come forward and say, "Here is a new method of administering old medicines, here is a certain law of healing instead of theories of disease," and then in a body, you refuse to investigate the merits

Hosted by Google

of his discoveries. To a plain individual, like myself, claiming only the possession of ordinary common sense, this does appear most inconsistent and strange conduct. As well might an architect refuse to acknowledge some improvement in building, because the material for the work was not of a new description. As well might a man refuse to try a newly-invented plough, because it was made of the same iron and wood as those of his ancestors, with which, for want of better, he had hitherto been obliged to be satisfied. As well might you still pin your faith upon the superiority of the old coach travelling over all other plans of locomotion, and refuse to believe that steam can hurry you along in a carriage at the rate of from thirty to fifty miles in the hour, merely because when you were a student steam could do no such thing. As well might you refuse to send or receive a message by the electric telegraph, because the galvanic battery, when you were first acquainted with it, could perform no such miraculous task as that of sending a message round the globe, almost as quick as thought. You would no doubt be the first to abuse any man, who should reason thus foolishly with reference to the gigantic and astonishing improvements which are daily being made in the conveniences of life. But on *your own ground* there *can* be no departure from the dogmas of the old school. Medical science *must* still wear its antiquated dress, whilst everything else is putting on new habits; like the Quakers, whose clothes, once the fashion of the day, have, by being continued without change, become singular. Depend upon it, you *must* move on with the stream of progress, or you will be compelled to move off the scene altogether. Your present position is something like that of the old flint-lock gun, it made a good fight against the percussion gun, but was at last driven out of the field. This reminds me of what I heard the other day, that some gun-maker in London had invented a lock in three pieces, whereas the old-fashioned one has not, I believe, much less than a dozen. When the inventor was asked why his new lock was not more generally adopted, he said: "Oh! the interest of those who have large stocks of the old locks on hand is so strong, that I do not make the progress I ought to do, or which the merits of my lock deserve; interest as well as prejudice are against me." I fear that you practitioners of the old school are something like the professors of the old-fashioned locks, interest and prejudice are thrown into the opposite scale, when you are weighing the merits of a new system of medicine. From whatever causes, however, it arises, the utter contempt with which so many of you treat a great discovery in the art of healing, is surely not wise on your parts. It would seem that not one out of one hundred of you have ever opened a homœopathic book.

You, sir, for instance, have shown us that you are one of these men, wise in your own conceits, and satisfied with the practices of olden times. I repeat it, you have clearly shown this, for you have come forward to claim as your own discovery the administering of *Belladonna* in scarlet fever. You state at the commencement of your letter, "if *Belladonna* has ever been fairly tried as a remedy for the disease, when once established, I am not aware that the results are anywhere recorded." I might almost declare of this passage, in your own words, that it is "compounded of ignorance and fraud." Not wishing, however, to attribute to you fraud, the ignorance of the statement is evident. You had heard, indeed, that Hahnemann had declared *Belladonna* to be a prophylactic; but you had kept at such a grave distance from all the writings of this great medical reformer, as well as from those of his numerous followers, that you had not the slightest notion that Hahnemann had ever used or recommended this medicine as curative of the disease in question; and yet you coolly sneer at our great master, while you have never read a line of his works. "O upright judge! O learned judge! A Daniel! a second Daniel!" Why every schoolboy, who has ever opened the simplest Homœopathic Guide, knows more than you do on the subject; and, I believe, the veriest non-medical tyro would cure more scarlet-fever patients than you would, had you not stumbled, in your blissful ignorance, on the discovery of Hahnemann, which you have so quickly and complacently claimed as your own.

If your allopathic brethren try your plan of administering *Belladonna*, with what countenance can they still refuse to test the merit of other medicines recommended by Hahnemann? Or are we to wait patiently from year to year, in the hope that some great genius, like yourself, will stumble upon some other homœopathic medicines? Do, pray, attempt another similar discovery, it will gain you so much credit with *your own* brethren, and *we* shall be so much amused at recognising you in your character of

Hosted by Google

pirate. Besides, it will be such a valuable testimony to the wisdom of Hahnemann, to have you bearing record of other medicines, as you have done of *Belladonna*, when administered homœopathically, that "you know nothing in the whole compass of medicine in which you have more confidence."

You may call this supporting your own system and your own friends; in my humble opinion, it is a "a heavy blow and great discouragement" to both. I hope it is the first step on your path towards Homœopathy, and that we may yet number you on our side; of one thing, however, I am convinced, I speak after seven years' experience, that the system of Hahnemann is rapidly spreading far and wide; that which commends itself to the common sense of every honest man who tries our medicines, is too deeply rooted to be overthrown by the scorn or abuse of the practitioners of the old school. Every day increases our ranks, and if you will not inquire into our system of medicine, you will soon be left without patients, unless you like to turn veterinary doctor or cow-leech; and even then the brute beasts, had they the power, would cry out for Homœopathy as the system most beneficial to themselves, as well as to mankind. Hoping to see you among the number of our converts, before your old patients have quite deserted you,

Believe me your well-wisher,

A NON-MEDICAL OBSERVER.

---

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—In answer to your inquiry as to Dr. Glover's auditory, I have to state the following facts. The lecture in which the attack on Homœopathy was made, was the last of a series of lectures, on the Philosophy of Medicine, delivered to the profession in the lecture-room of the Literary and Philosophical Institution, lent for that purpose. The lecture in question, however, the last of the series, was avowedly to the public as well as to the profession. Tickets for the admission of those members of the Institution who might wish to attend were lodged with the librarian, and with several booksellers in the town, for the use of the public. A large board also, with the offensive title of the lecture, was displayed in the lecture-room, for the information of all those who attended the ordinary lectures previously delivered to the Society. The auditory was composed of the profession and the laity; indeed, a good number of the friends of Homœopathy attended, to hear what could be said against it. Feeling that silence under these circumstances might be misconstrued, and that such an unfair attempt to prejudice the public mind against truths of high importance ought to be met, in justice to the truth, in justice to the public, in justice to the mistaken assailant himself, by a fair and candid statement of the truths assailed, I applied to the committee of the Institution for the use of the room in which the attack had been made. My request was refused, on the ground that controversy was prejudicial to the interests of the Society. They prefaced this position by stating, that they had no idea when the room was lent to Dr. Glover that it would be used for controversial purposes.

Anxious, however, to have the room, I have waited till the annual meeting of the Society, when a friend will bring the matter under its notice, and endeavour to gain from its love of fair play that which has been denied from a sense of expediency. It is not right that the homœopathic portion of the members, however small, should have their feelings wounded and their opinions misrepresented in their own room, without being allowed the use of it for a reply. In adopting this course, I feel I am borne out by the exigencies of the case, nor do I think the most fastidious of my brethren can reasonably blame me. Much, however, depends on the mode in which a thing is done. I am not indifferent to the opinions of others, but in this matter my own conscience bears me witness that I am right. I have long felt that as reformers in medicine, a different set of tactics becomes us from that which is rendered necessary by an adherence to old opinions and customs. Misrepresentation surrounds us on all sides, slander dogs our steps, suspicion looks on from a distance; it is ours to make ourselves understood. I take this opportunity of mentioning, that I have received a very satisfactory letter from Messrs. Thompson and Capper, homœopathic chemists at Liverpool, and I trust I shall either myself, or that you, in your editorial capacity, will shortly receive similar disavowals, or a joint one from the other chemists. A charge so vague really hardly deserves such serious treatment, but the credulity of scepticism deserves exposure.

I am, Sir, faithfully yours,

THOMAS HAYLE.

3, Jesmond Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne,
Jan. 28th, 1851.

---

LONDON: Printed by THOMAS HARRILD, of Albany Cottage, Sydenham, in the County of Kent, at his Printing Office, 1, and 1½, Dudley Court, in the Parish of St. Olave, Silver Street, in the City of London; and Published by HENRY RENSHAW, at the Office, 356, Strand, in the County of Middlesex.—*Saturday, February 8th*, 1851.

Hosted by Google

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.
Review of British and Foreign Medical Science and Literature.

"RESPICE, ASPICE, PROSPICE."—St. Bernard.

No. 81. Vol. II. ] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1851. [ Unstamped 3d. Stamped 4d.

## Communications.

### HAHNEMANNIAN ESSAYS.

### No. IX.

Hahnemann had a great dread of the immature meddling of doctors with his doctrine and practice. He signalised Constantine Hering and Bœninghausen as his two foremost medical disciples. Both these great men happily survive to teach us by their practice and in their writings.

Some of the best homœopathists, in Hahnemann's own sense, are so fearful of the deterioration of homœopathy, by the introduction of allopathic views and the influence of the Vienna School, that they have gone so far as to say they should prefer that homœopathy should not be practised at all, to its being practised as it is, and is likely to be. This is, of course, an extreme opinion, but it marks the apprehension of the surviving personal friends of Hahnemann, who saw his daily practice, had the daily *vivâ voce* teaching of the Master, and who knew most of the mind of that wonderful man. It has been happily said that he was at once an unequalled generaliser in theory, and individualiser in practice: in other words, that dialectically he was equally great in analysis and synthesis; that he could separate and combine; reject what was incongruous or adventitious, and retain everything important. He himself said that he wished none to trouble themselves about his theories, but to make themselves acquainted with the facts of his doctrine, to test them by experience, and refute them if they could.

It is a serious responsibility to reject the authority of such a man, and no less to undertake to uphold and sustain it.

His disciples may differ from him on whatever is theoretical, but will concur in receiving the facts of his doctrine. There is a beginning, an end, and a meaning in his life, in what he said, wrote, and did. Each of his true followers will aim at the moral of that history. There can be no doubt those who find it will be happier, in their practice of homœopathy, than those who miss it. But with all the deference due to Hahnemann's great authority, liberty of progression, investigation, and action is the just claim of his followers. The only restriction is that this liberty does not degenerate into license, and that they do not fall into those errors which Hahnemann exposed, and to which his doctrine is so decidedly opposed.

Let whatever credit is due be given to each successive school of medicine, the Herbalist, the Æsculapian, the Hippocratic, the Galenic, the Alchemical, the Mechanical, the Chemical, the Pathological, the Re-actionary: our law of healing reconciles all, accepts whatever is good and profitable, and rejects whatever is extraneous, whether in the doctrine or in the practice of all medical schools of whatever kind. It is truly eclectic, and sympathetic, so to speak, with universal nature, and not clannishly limited to this spot or that in the long tract of the history of medicine.

But the Hahnemannian philosophy lays down a law of healing, and the disciples are bound by that law, and not by any theory of disease. It has been very often said that Mr. Travers laid the medical world under the greatest obligation by deducing, from his observation of the effects of *Mercury*, to ptyalism, in cases of iritis, that this was the suitable remedy for similar inflammations in the different parts of the body. The remark was sagacious, and the



Hosted by Google

inference just on the principle of a theory of disease. But we know that *Mercury* does not cure all such cases of inflammation, and frequently fails to cure iritis—and so the argument and the inference fail. We use the *Mercury*, when indicated, and we derive all the benefit of its specific action, without the injurious and sometimes ultimately fatal effects of that poison. We use it under the direction of the law of healing, not of a theory of disease: we use it from a knowledge of its relation, in vital dynamics, to the disease, and not from the pathological consideration or theory.

This brings us to one of the errors into which some very scientific and praiseworthy and intellectual homœopathists seem inclined to fall, the substitution of theories derived from pathological conditions for the law of healing, based on the character of the relation between the disease and the remedy. With such persons this would naturally lead to an empirical routine practice; while with others of an inferior grade, it would lead to the common fashion of treating the names of diseases.

There is no more reason why the homœopathic law should be brought into subjection to pathology, than to chemistry. It uses, employs, and governs; it is not subject. As "the king never dies," according to the theory of monarchy; so the homœopathic law is never in abeyance, nor in subjection, according to the Hahnemannian philosophy.

One acute observer has stated, that certain medicines act best or chiefly on one side of the body, others on the other side. This is a matter for the experience of other and many observers. But supposing, for example, it be true that *Bromine* acts most on the right lung, and *Phosphorus* on the left, the homœopathist would not refuse to choose his medicine according to this indication, because the pathological condition would be the same in either case.

The truth of the matter is we have no positive knowledge during life of the condition of any internal organ affected with disease, we have only a general knowledge; and even after death the scalpel only shows the diseased parts in death, and we have no similar means of ascertaining their condition in life. We can neither see nor handle them. Again, in the perpetual process of absorption and reproduction, in the never-ceasing changes that are constantly going on, we have no test for the variations of the vital force. We do not even know what it is; nor do we know what life is; nor what death is. Yet is it with this vital principle, whose movement constitutes what we call life, and the cessation of whose movement constitutes what we call death, that the healing art is concerned. The watchmaker can heal the perturbed functions, the wrench, the dislocation, the clogging of the machinery of a watch; because he can pull it to pieces, and put it together again. The most expert pathologist cannot do this for any living thing. The innumerable wheels within wheels of the human body, the revolution of circles within circles, the never-ceasing movement of the atoms that make up the whole, are beyond his ken, beyond his scalpel and his microscope.

Observation, experience, the faculty of reasoning from analogies, and applying remedies by the mixed faculties of the medical mind, are the powers of the physician. Analogies and experiences are derivable from mechanical, chemical, physiological, pathological, and psychical views, compared with past observations, and digested in the alembic of the memory. The just balance of the perceptive and reflective faculties is therefore needful to make up the man at once, scientific and practical. There is a kind of intuition, besides, which very few possess, only magnetic men like Hahnemann. This is a gift, and serves as a second mind to the happy possessor of it. It is the faculty of observing, feeling, and recording on the one hand, and of at once having all the resources of all the knowledge possessed at immediate command, for immediate use. It is genius.

The study of vital dynamics and an appreciation of our real ignorance of the actual condition of the vital forces at any given

Hosted by Google

time would improve our modesty and check our undue reliance on our supposed knowledge of the absolute state of the *material* under the action of those forces at any given time. Hence symptoms, *signs*, would have an increased relative value in our estimation. The very word sign or symptom indicates that we guess at rather than know the actual thing signified. Positive knowledge requires no signs; but as man has not this, he must guess what the shadows signify, which are reflected on the face of the mirror he sees darkly.

If signs, then, be of value in the consideration of disease, the remedies which produce similar signs should be applied according to their analogy. This is the symptomatology held in so much contempt by some: but contempt is ignorance.

Let it not be supposed that any attempt is here made, or intended, to underrate the real importance of pathology and the other accessaries of what has been called medical science—the art of healing. Each is valuable in its place: but subordinates can never be coequal with the governing law.

Science of a high order, such as is possessed by some illustrious men of our body, becomes dangerous instead of helpful, if it should be so used as to undermine the authority of that law. In that case homœopathy would of necessity retrograde, and for many a year be hindered of its development according to the IDEA of the Founder.

Touching that law of healing we may suppose the noble old man, in the simple modesty of his dignified self-appreciation, saying to any of his followers he might think disposed to break through it at times, and to dispense with it at other times, and to make it subject always to the mere matter of the body and to various theories associated therewith—

> "Man disobeying,
> Disloyal, breaks his fealty, and sins
> Against the high *supremacy of law*."

If any profess the law, let them hold to it, or renounce it. The object should be to uphold an unmixed homœopathy, which is eclectic enough for all purposes. If any one can be cured altogether without medicine properly so called, so much the better. Homœopathy does not grudge the cure, or the credit of it, whether it be by water, or magnetism, or by movements, or in whatever way. Even so, such a cure, if real, would be generally in the direction at least, and sometimes positively under the action, of the homœopathic law. But when our remedies are applied, let it be done in accordance with the law, and not in reference to theories of disease.

Finally — homœopathy maintains that no *real* and *permanent cure* can be effected except by remedies and appliances that are homœopathic or harmonic in their nature to the disease to be cured, and which must be selected most carefully according to the symptom or group of symptoms, that is by the difficult, yet unerring rule— "similia similibus curantur."

---

## CROUP, ANGINA MEMBRANACEA.

By J. G. Rosenstein.

(*Continued from page* 372.)

With regard to *Sulphate of Copper*, Hoffmann is the first who praised its good effects in croup. Many authors have confirmed his assertion, and from that epoch this medicament has almost become of daily use. Hirsch says, that he has administered this remedy with success in croup. In most cases, he continues, its administration was followed by vomiting, which led to an instantaneous amelioration. Often, how severe soever the malady might be, a dose of one-eighth of a grain sufficed.

Kramer Herschman asserts, that *Sulphate of Copper* is a specific in croup, which does not act only as a vomitive, but also in virtue of a special action, which modifies the functions of the nerves of the respiratory organs.

The authors who make mention of this remedy, recommend it in the stage with predominance of nervous spasmodic phenomena.

The following symptoms prove evidently the exactness of our remarks:—

6. Jactitation and continual agitation.*

* Revue Critique et Rétrospective de la Matière Médicale, tome i, pp. 520-535.
Hahnemann die Chronische Krankheiten ihre eigenthümliche natur und Homœopathische Heilung, th. 3, s. 212-229. Dusseldorf, 1837.

Hosted by Google

69. Dim eyes; they closed themselves from fatigue.

60. Swelling of the head, with very red face.

72. The eyes turn from side to side.

77. The pupils are immovable, contract a little near the light, and dilate a little in the dark.

94. The face and the lips bluish.

109. The voice fails.

144. Nausea, with desire to vomit.

203. Diarrhœa.

220. Hoarseness as soon as he respires dry cold air.

221. Continual hoarseness, so that he cannot speak a word, with a tendency to lie down.

223. Cough, which continues without interruption for a half, one, even two hours.

227. Cough, which interrupts the respiration (at the return of consciousness).

228. Cough, with interrupted respiration almost stopped.

231. Cough, with blood-spitting.

235. Respiration very rapid, with râle, as if the bronchi were filled with mucus.

242. The respiration is interrupted, a sort of suffocation.

282. Cold hands.

343. Relaxation of the whole body.

369. Insomnia (sleeplessness).

386. Cold sweat during many hours.

*Ipecacuanha* has rarely been administered alone, almost always combined with *Tartar Emetic*, with the intention to effect, if not vomiting, at least nausea, in order to facilitate the expectoration of the false membrane. Allopathy uses *Ipecacuanha* in numerous affections, as in croup, particularly with a spasmodic character (Ramsey); catarrhal affections, with spasmodic symptoms of the chest (Dahlberg, Murrey); mucous and spasmodic asthma, spasmodic nocturnal asthma, hooping-cough (Vogt, Vogler, Hennings, Hufeland); spasmodic cough (Weikard), etc. etc. In all these maladies the remedy produced a good effect; however, the inquirer will learn that this prompt action is to be attributed to the axiom, *Similia similibus curantur.*

That *Ipecacuhana* possesses the property to produce, in healthy persons, spasmodic asthmatic affections is evident, from what history teaches us. Thus, but to cite a few examples, an apothecary from Ribnitz, reducing into powder the root of *Ipecacuanha*, was attacked with asthma, which returned every time when he recommenced the same operation. Dr. Trousseau tells us, that an apothecary from Tours, called Ducoudroy, was attacked with asthma whenever a bottle containing *Ipecacuanha* was opened in his presence. The wife of an apothecary felt a great oppression on the chest when *Ipecacuanha* was pulverized; once a bottle with *Ipecacuanha* was emptied in her presence, on which account she suffered for eight days from asthma, and was relieved only by the use of *Opium*. We have known an apothecary who was subject to similar attacks, whenever he exposed himself to the emanations of this powder.

Homœopathy, according to its knowledge of the action of this substance on the healthy body, foresees the effects which it is capable of producing. The homœopaths have seen it produce good results in the following cases:*

*Influenza*, when the cough is accompanied with violent vomiting, often followed by vomiting mucus (Gomer). *Influenza*, the cough accompanied with violent sickness and vomiting of mucus (Gerner).

Chronic coryza, with continual obturation of the nose, loss of smell, heaviness of the head, dry cough, with slight expectoration, which comes by paroxysms during the night, accompanied with painful shocks of the head and of the stomach, terminating in nausea and vomiting; after which, general sweat and great weakness (Bigel).

Continual râle on the chest, with danger of suffocation, particularly in children, often accompanied by general convulsions, which sometimes prove fatal (Lobethal).

Cough dry, convulsive, shaking, with suspension of the respiration, and loss of consciousness (Von Sonnenberg).

Shocks of a short cough, violent and shaking, which succeed each other without interruption, so that the children lose breath, and cannot even cry, probably because each inspiration provokes a new irritation to cough, which terminates in vomiting.

Cough excessively fatiguing, often with vomiting and expectoration, in an old woman (Gross).

Dry cough (Rummel).

Violent spasmodic cough, which obliges the patient to cough, without interruption, and during which he applied involuntarily the hand to the mouth, in order to respire but a little quantity of air (Hirsch).

Cough dry, spasmodic, fatiguing, preceded by coryza, and produced by tickling and continual excitation in the larynx, terminating in expectoration (Knorre).

* Handbuch Von Noak und Trinks.

Hosted by Google

Cough periodical, even to suffocation (Gross).

Spasmodic cough, which shook the body so violently that it produced vomiting (Rummel).

Spasmodic cough, with excitation to vomit, even vomiting of a mass of whitish mucus, particularly of persons whose bronchi secrete naturally much mucus, with mucous râle in the chest in coughing (Lobethal).

Hooping-cough, with general stiffness, and running of blood from the nose and mouth (Rummel); and vomiting of food (Bethmann, Müller).

Spasmodic asthma (Ruckert).

Asthma Millari (Weber).

*Asthma Millari simulatum sive Wigandi.* —The patient wakes suddenly in the night, with a frequent, dry, short cough, of a catarrhal sound, pression and efforts of the inspired air against the larynx, as if through the presence of a foreign body, or as if spasmodically contracted; the air is expelled with a croaking sound; the inspiration is effected without obstacle: the respiration often stops. These seizures recur at intervals from five to ten minutes, after which a new attack of suffocation takes place, accompanied with cold sweat; face cold, and hollow physiognomy, expressing anguish; frequent desire to urinate, and emission of but a little quantity; pale urine; small and quick pulse; continual jactitation; attacks of asthma, which appear or are aggravated in the night (Frank).

Asthma of an old date (Gross).

Spasmodic asthma (Strecker, Rummel).

Sudden attacks of suffocation, loss of breath; nausea, with croaking of the bowels; sweat on the forehead; anguish; fear of death; general heat, alternating with cold and paleness (Von Sonnenberg).

A sort of suffocating catarrh of a child, with continual sighing; uninterrupted cough and râle; greenish alvine evacuations, as grass, the body bent in two; sometimes rattling on the chest; alternately heat and redness of the face, or coldness and paleness, besides bluish bloated countenance (Bethmann).

It results from the preceding remarks, that *Ipecacuanha* has always been administered with advantage in affections of the respiratory organs, which may be complicated in certain circumstances with croup. *Ipecacuanha* is only efficacious in these cases. We must resort to the symptoms obtained on the healthy body, deposited in the *Materia Medica* of Hahnemann, where he says, that *Ipecacuanha* displays a specific efficacy in spasmodic asthma, in suffocating spasms; however, with the supposition that the other symptoms of the disease coincide with those proper symptoms:—

14. Paleness of the face, with blue rings round the eyes, and great weakness, as in consequence of a severe malady.*

67. A sort of stoppage in the nose, as if the interior of the nose were too dry.

68. Sensation of dryness in the nose and the frontal sinus.

69. Coryza, with tractive pains in all the limbs.

70. Stertorous murmur in breathing.

71. Before dinner, oppression of the chest, and short respiration, as if dust hindered him from breathing.

72. Asthma.

73. Asthma during many hours.

74. Asthma in the evening.

75. Oppression of the chest after eating.

76. The chest is internally painful, as if sore.

77. Cough, which stops the respiration almsot to suffocation.

78. Suffocating cough, during which the child becomes stiff, and blue in the face.

79. Dry cough, through tickling at the top of the larynx.

80. Cough, proceeding from a constrictive sensation of tickling, extending from the superior part of the larynx to the inferior extremity of the bronchi.

81. Cough, which continues without interruption, after walking in the cold air or on lying down, morning and evening, excited by deep inspirations, with pains in the belly, as if the navel were torn out, and heat in the face, and sweat on the forehead.

92. In coughing, pains in the abdomen, as having a desire to urinate, without strength to effect it.

83. The cough provokes a desire to vomit, without nausea.

84. After the cough throbbing pains in the head and the pit of the stomach.

104. He starts up from his sleep.

109. The body of the child is stiff stretched.

110. Stiff extension of the whole body, upon which succeeded a spasmodic movement of the arms.

123. Ice-cold hands and feet, and dripping from cold sweat, with redness of one cheek, and paleness of the other; distressed in mind and body; the pupils dilated.

146. The child cries incessantly; it puts its fist in the mouth; the face is pale, and the body a little cool.

* Hahnemann's Materia Medica, vol. iii. pp. 252-264.

Hosted by Google

32. Pain in the pharynx, as if it were too dry, raw, and wound; feels easy but for a short time in swallowing saliva, or in taking the common drinks.
36. Beer tastes insipid.
37. After eating, yawning and stretching.
38. Sickish, and vomiting.
48. *Pinching pains in the belly, in both hypochondria, and in the region of the pit of the stomach.*
59. Alvine matter covered with red bloody mucus.
60. Lancinating, cutting, burning pains at the orifice of the anus, as in obstinate hæmorrhoids.
61. Strong shooting in the anus.
62. Urine less abundant, red.
63. From the urethra of the child runs during many days a puriform liquid, with smarting pains.
65. Pression towards the womb and the rectum.

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15TH, 1851.

It occasionally falls to our lot to expose the prejudices of those who, without seeking to investigate and test its doctrines, at once set down Homœopathy as arrant quackery. A case has recently occurred, in which the old principle of "condemn first and listen afterwards" has been followed out in a manner remarkable for the obtuseness of the parties who have taken it into their heads that perfection and medical practice, as sanctioned by the Royal Colleges, are one and the same thing.

The provincial reputation of the individuals will save them in a degree from the full share of obloquy which their conduct deserves, and we should not attempt to give their proceedings a fictitious value, were it not that so satisfied are we of the great truths of our principles, that possessing a just cause, we are determined to defend it. *Justæ causæ facilis est defensio.* To begin at the beginning, we must quote, though the space can be ill-afforded, the paragraph to which we allude, as it appeared in the *Medical Times*, of the 8th instant. It is as follows:

"HOMŒOPATHY AND THE POOR-LAW GUARDIANS AT SUNDERLAND. — It having come to the knowledge of the Board of Guardians that Mr. John Potts, one of their district surgeons, was treating the pauper patients homœopathically, that gentleman was requested to attend at their next meeting and explain; when, accordingly, on Jan. 2nd, Mr. Potts waited upon the Committee, and admitted that, during the previous eight months, he had so practised, giving, at the same time, each patient his or her choice of homœopathic or allopathic treatment. Mr. Potts, at the same time, requested permission from the Board to continue the same method in practice, replying to a charge made in the discussion by Mr. James Hills, of imaginary efficacy, by the practical fact, that the week before he had cured a horse of the grease, and several sheep of serious ovine disorders, all by Homœopathy. On Friday, the 17th, the question was discussed before the whole Board, in consequence of a letter addressed to them by Mr. Potts, to the effect, that he was willing to give the patients their choice of practice, and trusting he would continue to deserve the confidence of the guardians. Mr. Hawley, the Poor-law Inspector, who was present, 'was of opinion that no medical officer was justified in taking up any system that was *not recognised by the Colleges.*' After some further remarks, the question was postponed for discussion on the following week, each guardian to have a proper notice of the same. On Friday, the 19th, the question was renewed, Mr. James Hills, Vice-Chairman of the Board, moving the following resolution:—'That it having come to the knowledge of this Board that Mr. John Potts, one of the medical officers of the Union, has introduced what is called the homœopathic system in the medical treatment of the pauper patients under his care, he be informed that the Guardians of this Union will not sanction any other mode of treatment than that recognised by the Colleges legally authorized to grant such diplomas or degrees *as qualify to fill the situation of medical officer to the Union;* and that the clerk forward Mr. Potts a copy of this resolution.' Upon this the following amendment was moved by the Rev. Richard Skipsey:—'That the clerk be directed to write to the Poor-law Board, and ask their opinion as to the propriety of the medical officers being permitted to pursue Ho-

Hosted by Google

mœopathy, or any other mode of practice, in the treatment of pauper patients, than that usually sanctioned under diplomas from the Royal Colleges of Surgeons and Physicians.' This amendment was carried by a majority of *one*, and then became the original resolution, an amendment being moved by Mr. John Watson, 'That no gentleman practising Homœopathy or other quackery be permitted to remain a medical officer of this Union,' which was carried! by a majority of *one*."

Before we proceed to consider the merits of the allegation involved, we would just beg our readers' attention to the style in which this paragraph is concocted. Not in the spirit of inquiry is it couched, but on the contrary, in the shape of sharp invective; an attempt to overturn, by assumed irony, what cannot be done through fair argument.

By what can be gathered from the loose manner in which the statement is made, it appears that Mr. John Potts, one of the district surgeons of the Sunderland Union, has in the course of his practice offered his pauper patients the choice of being homœopathically or allopathically treated. Many have preferred the former, and it has come to the knowledge of the Board of Guardians, who, jealous of the innovation, have thought fit to take up the subject, and make it of prominent importance.

So far so good. To this we do not object. Publicity is our aim—spread the seed, if you please, gentlemen; the harvest will exhibit the result. Having done this, the wiseacres, by the enormous majority of *one*, carried the resolutions against the continuance of the experiment Mr. Potts had so worthily commenced.

We are not at all surprised at the ignorance manifested by Mr. James Hills, Mr. Hawley, and others, and at their desire to pin their faith implicitly to the discipline of the Royal Colleges. It is fortunate for Mr. Potts that no other charge than that of having introduced the system can be raked up. Had a death occurred, or had any accident happened for which Homœopathy could have been temporarily made the scapegoat, nice treatment he might have anticipated at their hands. He may congratulate himself with having escaped simply with the condemnation of the system. But it does not lie in the power of Boards of Guardians or other parochial officers, or even in the power of the Royal Colleges themselves, to arrest the onward career of the Hahnemannian doctrine. The poor and needy may be debarred awhile, by the self-satisfied interference of those who ought to be their benefactors, from the invigorating influence of Homœopathy; but there is a greater power which is steadily clearing its path from all obstructions, and that power is the voice of the public.

The names of Mr. Hawley, Mr. Hills, and the Rev. Richard Skipsey are not so formidable in themselves as adversaries, as to eclipse those who are to be found in the ranks of the supporters of Homœopathy. The whole race of allopaths cannot, with all their "trumpet-tongued" scorn, effectually check the extending and rapidly increasing rivalry promoted by their non-acquiescence in the system developed by Hahnemann and his disciples. Why, therefore, should we be alarmed at such puny efforts as those manifested by the Sunderland Board of Guardians to intercept the transmission of truth, and the evolvement of a sound and never-failing philosophy.

---

The name "Scott" is illustrious, as the Scottish race is, and most deservedly. We are not aware of any historical personage of the house of Buccleugh, whose greatest honour is, that Sir Walter was a thousandth cousin of the Duke, at least was of his clan. In former times, during the border wars, these Scotts were famous as land-pirates, for the red hand and the fierce foray.

But there are two Scotts of to-day, who are identified with homœopathy. Dr. Scott of Glasgow, whose papers in this journal have been justly admired by all our readers, is, obviously, an elegant scholar and writer, an excellent logician, and a man of high moral and religious tone. All such we are bound to hold in honour and esteem. We are proud of him. We understand his lec-

Hosted by Google

tures, now in course of publication in our columns, are to be re-issued in a separate form, and we trust they will have an extensive circulation, wherever our language is spoken.

There is another Scott, a magnetic man, one of those who teach and instruct their age, and all succeeding ages—a thinker—a man. He is well known to all the philosophers and *literati* of the metropolis. He was formerly Professor of English Literature in the London University. He is now President of the Owen College of Manchester. He is a friend of Bunsen, and of others of that class—*par inter pares*. He is a man of first-rate abilities, a man of genius. He has been an ardent homœopathist since 1829, modest withal, as men of genius generally are. He has tempered the animosity of some of our opponents, whose hostility from their reputation is worthy of respect; he has led many to homœopathy, and among others, the excellent Scott of Glasgow; and he was, otherwise, the chief instrument of establishing homœopathy in Scotland: and it is well known that some of our most celebrated men are of Edinburgh, and these are due to this admirable Scott.

Of a man beloved, esteemed, and admired by all who know him, it is unnecessary to say more. Our object is to show that he is worthy of the respectful admiration of all who love, and are engaged in the advancement of homœopathy. The Reverend Mr. Scott and the Rev. Mr. Everest are non-medical homœopathists, of whom we may well be proud. It is a matter of gratulation that both are interested in the success of the Hahnemann Hospital. Mr. Everest has published an excellent treatise in recommendation of homœopathy. We hope Mr. Scott will speedily do so. He has abundance of materials, and we trust he will see that it is right for him to declare, in print, his conviction of the value of our medical reform.

---

Our friends are quite aware of the very unhandsome and unscrupulous way in which some of our opponents conduct themselves towards us. We are content that they should call us medical heretics, touching therapeutics; but they should speak the truth, and not deal in wilful falsehoods. We know that none of our right-minded allopathic brethren would do this. We speak of the ignoble some. One of these lately said that there was not a single homœopathic practitioner who had a medical qualification. We refer that false and base person to the *Medical Directory* for this year, which, by the way, is a very excellent thing, and which we recommend heartily to the laity as well as to the profession.

It is not for us to say—but the fact is so, nevertheless—that in our yet comparatively small body we have gentlemen, men of science, and scholars. If our opponents wish for a specification, we are ready to give it.

A new form of invasion has just set in,—from being *nothing*, homœopathy is made by some to be *everything*. There is a certain fashion in medical practice, and the homœopathists are, in a manner, in the fashion. Unprincipled persons take advantage of this.

When any man has a great celebrity, quacks and pretenders use his name; thus we have Locock's wafers and Abernethy's dinner pills. The names of celebrated men are advertised for *nostrums*.

One of the most audacious things of the sort is the following:—

"The New Substitute for Aperient Medicine.—Dr. Hahnemann's Antibilious Globules cure costiveness and its concomitant evils, bilious headache, loss of appetite, indigestion, etc., without the injurious effect of purging. They are small and pleasant to taste. Price 2*s*. 9*d*. per box, post free 3*s*., with full directions. Sold by William Wootton, 10, Liverpool Road, Islington, and all chemists."

We need not say that this is a practical lie of the basest sort: but those of our body who use pilules, as they call them (that is, large pills of *Sugar of Milk*, saturated with tinctures of our remedies), for the purpose of ministering to popular prejudice, may take a warning from this advertisement.

If they do not understand the reality of the dynamic therapeutics, they should not pander to popular prejudice. No honest man has recourse to any kind of trickery: no high-minded man yields himself captive to popular opinion.

Homœopathy stands on its own merits; our therapeutics are a thing apart from pills and pilules, from coloured mixtures and coloured draughts, and from any trick or pretence of whatever kind.

Hosted by Google

It is our province to expose all trickery that assails, covertly or overtly, whatever relates to homœopathy.

We know nothing of the advertiser, or of his antibilious globules, but we do know that Samuel Hahnemann had nothing to do with him, or with them. Why does he not at once, forge Hahnemann's signature? This baseness would not be worse than that of using his noble name for the vilest of purposes.

We suppose no persons that have had homœopathic treatment could be taken in by this audacious advertisement.

## HOMŒOPATHY IN PARIS.

Mr. Wilson presents his compliments to the Editor of the *Homœopathic Times*, and should he think the enclosed letter will be read with interest by his readers, Dr. Dunham, whose intelligence and zeal in the Cause are well known (and who is now on a tour, which he intends to spread over two years, to observe the progress and practice of Homœopathy on the continent of Europe), has permitted its being made use of.

Paris, Jan. 29, 1851.

Mr. Wilson, London.

My dear Sir,—I have deferred writing to you until this time, desiring, before doing so, to *assure* myself of the state of Homœopathy in Paris, and even to make some comparative observations of the two methods of treatment, which M. Tessier's practice has enabled me to do. M. Tessier has practised Homœopathy in his service of 105 beds at the Hospital St. Marguerite, during the last three years. The results of this treatment in cases of pneumonia and cholera he has already published. I have followed him in his visits, since my arrival in Paris, nearly two months. The cases treated embrace the usual variety of acute and chonic diseases, with the exception of cutaneous, syphilitic, and mental diseases. I have more particularly observed the course of a number of cases of pneumonia, pleurisy, and typhoid fever, because the other hospitals gave me opportunity of contrasting the treatment of M. Tessier with that to which allopaths of different schools have recourse. This is by far the most satisfactory way of studying the merits of Homœopathy. The homœopathic treatment of pneumonia and pleurisy one has the means of comparing with the *ordinary* allopathic treatment of those diseases by Chomel and with the bleedings "coup sur coup" of Bouillaud. As for typhoid fever, Chomel, in his treatment of it, is entirely expectant, while Bouillaud, true to his theory, attempts to cut it short by one or several venesections. It is satisfactory to be able to compare the homœopathic treatment with one purely expectant because, unless one admit a beneficial action on the part of the remedies in the former case, it is impossible to account for the constant amelioration of the symptoms, and more speedy and favourable termination of the disease. As for the other cases, pneumonia and pleurisy, a comparison is not less gratifying. The cases which I have observed in M. Tessier's service, commencing by symptoms equally grave with those observed under the other physicians, have uniformly advanced far more rapidly and more certainly than the latter, to a shorter convalescence and a more perfect re-establishment of health. That the treatment is more agreeable than that which the other physicians employ will not be questioned. The three conditions of judicious treatment are, therefore, much more perfectly fulfilled by M. Tessier than by his colleagues. As to doses, M. Tessier confines himself chiefly to the medium dilutions, not generally going below the 3rd, or exceeding the 12th. He says, that he has not found the 1st or the tincture more efficacious in very acute inflammations than the 3rd, or even the 6th. Indeed, his experience would lead him to prefer the latter dilutions in such cases to the former. In some cases he uses the 24th and 30th; higher than this I have not known him to go. The remedies are administered dissolved in water, at intervals greater or less, according to the intensity of the malady.

Of course, in his practice of Homœopathy at St. Marguerite, M. Tessier has met with much opposition. The allopaths

Hosted by Google

endeavoured to induce the Bureau of Hospitals to prohibit the practice of Homœopathy in the hospitals of Paris. The Bureau would not, however, consent. Since the publication of the "Researches," etc., the journals have contained much abuse and many criticisms, which have served a good purpose, by fixing the public attention on Homœopathy and its successful practice by Tessier. The most important criticism by M. Valleix, one of the physicians at St. Marguerite, has been admirably answered by M. Tessier's late *interne*. The grounds on which M. Valleix objects to the deductions in favour of Homœopathy, which M. Tessier draws from results of his practice, are chiefly two: 1st, "Pneumonia is a disease of which the gravity has been greatly exaggerated,—one which tends naturally to recovery." 2nd, The *choice* of cases by M. Tessier for experimentation was unfair, and therefore the results are not reliable.

The reply by M. Tessier's late *interne* answers the former by quoting from a "Practice of Medicine," by M. Valleix, published 1850, a paragraph which states the extreme gravity of pneumonia, and the necessity of active treatment, to prevent a fatal termination; and the second, by showing that, on five days out of every six, the choice of patients for St. Marguerite was made by men with whom M. Tessier had no connection, and who were opposed to him, and had no reason to wish his experiment success.

Meanwhile the attention of medical men is attracted to the subject, and now experiments are about being instituted by one of the first surgeons of the city, with reference to the treatment of erysipelas, according to the system of Hahnemann. At the dispensaries and pharmacies that I have visited, I have seen nothing worthy of note. Papers of interest were read at the last meeting of the Gallican Homœopathic Society, which will appear in their Journal.

You will appreciate the reasons for my delay in writing, and for the generality of my statements. My observations have not extended over a sufficient time to give authority to exact numerical statistics. One can therefore speak only approximatively. I shall remain in Paris until April 1st, and should I learn anything that may interest you, shall take pleasure in communicating it.

Meanwhile, I pray you, commend me to the brethren, and believe me,

Yours truly,

CARROLL DUNHAM.

[We feel much indebted to Mr. Wilson for his courtesy in transmittiug the above letter from Dr. Dunham for publication. It is by the dissemination of such communications that the cause of Homœopathy will acquire substantial influence. Nothing can be more satisfactory than the contents of this epistle, which will be read with heartfelt interest, not only by medical homœopaths, but also by those who constitute the non-medical body.—ED.]

## Correspondence.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

39, Bloomsbury Square,
Feb. 8th, 1851.

SIR,—I have much pleasure in forwarding to you for publication in your well-deserving paper, a copy of the letter addressed by A. Z. to the noble President of the Hahnemann Hospital, announcing the princely gift of the £500, noticed in your papers of the 1st and 8th instant. The noble sentiments and ardent philanthropy expressed in this letter would, indeed, deserve inscribing in letters of gold, and with this remark I submit it to the consideration of *all* who may be blessed with the means of doing good, if not to the same extent, yet according to their respective degrees.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. WARNE,

Hon. Sec. to the Hahnemann Hospital.

London, January, 1851.

MY LORD,—I have this day deposited with

Hosted by Google

Messrs. Drummond, bankers, Charing Cross, to the credit of the Hahnemann Hospital, the sum of £500, sincerely hoping it may excite others who have derived benefit from the homœopathic treatment, and who are able to come forward in assisting to establish a fund sufficient to enable the Hahnemann Hospital to afford the largest possible benefit to our poorer brethren, and to secure for it that place among the institutions of our country which it deserves, as also to rescue us from what at this moment we are fully chargeable with (when we regard how similar hospitals are supported in countries which cannot boast of the wealth of ours), a degree of ingratitude to the Wise Disposer of all things, who has permitted us to participate in the blessings of the homœopathic law.

I have taken the liberty of acquainting your Lordship, as the President of the Hahnemann Hospital, with this circumstance, and have the honour to be,

Your Lordship's most obedient servant,

A. Z.

The Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P.

---

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

Sir,—I like very much the excellent spirit of Mr. Frederick Smith, and venture to suggest an improvement on his proposition.

The gentlemen who support, as practitioners, the Golden Square Hospital, of course honour Hahnemann, and wish well to homœopathy. I think they have victimised themselves to a vicious principle; yet every man has a right to his opinion. But homœopathy is independent of personal and party considerations. Let them, instead of having a separate Commemoration on the 10th of April next ensuing, agree to unite with the patrons and medical officers of the Hahnemann Hospital, in having *One great Commemoration.* We have been led to understand that the President of the Hahnemann Hospital has been long on intimate terms with the Proto-medicus *(facilè princeps)* of the Golden Square Hospital.

By this union at the festive board, it would be made to appear that ridiculous and inconsequential differences were trodden under foot, in consideration of the Cause.

There is no reason why the philosophic Sampson, and the diligent and worthy Heurtley, and the excellent Buchan, should not fraternise with such men as Sandoz, Frederick Smith, and Ashurst. The truth of the matter is that the squabble is too absurd, and the personal feelings are too unworthy, to be maintained for any time.

Ours is a true republic; a republic of the aristocracy of honest and honourable men. A despotism is out of the question. We live on the banks of the Thames, not on the banks of the Neva.

The imperial purple befits no man who is engaged in working for our noble Cause. It is a paltry ambition—a low-thoughted and low-aimed desire. Faults there have been on every side. But let the love of homœopathy, and respect for the memory of Hahnemann, be the links of union between discordant elements.

I am of those who think the two hospitals should be united, and that one large hospital is better than two petty *soi-disant* hospitals. Those who oppose this union, from whatever motives, will not go down well to posterity.

There are good practical men in both battalions. Why should they not be united?

Time passes: the 10th of April draws near. The camp of the Philistines is crowded; the giant brood of Anak swells portentously: but we fear not the adversary. We wish every Saul in our camp to be dispossessed of his evil spirit, and to be brought under the influence of true harmony.

Why, then, not have a dinner on the 10th of April, when all true homœopathists may join, and forget the difference between B and G?

Kings have been well-pleased to dine with mayors; the friend of nobles may consent, without any marvellous condescension, to "hob and nob" with the princely merchants of London.

Hosted by Google

Let the officials of the two homœopathic hospitals take measures at once to have one Commemoration dinner on the 10th of April, the birthday of Hahnemann.

Your obedient servant,

M——.

---

## CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN WILLIAM WARNE, ESQ., AND R. BUCHAN, ESQ.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—As the organ of the Board of Management, it was not competent for me, without their permission, to give copies of the correspondence which I now enclose, for the satisfaction of those who advocate an union of the Hahnemann and London Homœopathic Hospitals.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. WARNE, Hon. Sec.

Hahnemann Hospital, etc. etc.,
Feb. 11, 1851.

---

The Hahnemann Hospital, etc. etc.,
July 22, 1850.

SIR,—I have been directed by the Board of Management of the Hahnemann Hospital, at their meeting of this day, to write you, that the Board, having been informed that there exists a strong feeling on the part of the Committee of the London Homœopathic Hospital for an amalgamation of the two Hospitals, for the purpose of carrying out more fully the objects which both have in view, are desirous that, in submitting this communication to the Committee of your Hospital, you should assure them that the same feeling is entertained by the Board of Management of the Hahnemann Hospital.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. WARNE, Hon. Sec.

— Buchan, Esq., Hon. Sec.,
London Homœopathic Hospital.

---

32, Golden Square,
July 23, 1850.

SIR,—I am in receipt of your favour of yesterday's date, and I have to acquaint you, for the information of the Board of Management of the Hahnemann Hospital, that I shall duly lay your communication before the Committee of the London Homœopathic Hospital at their first meeting.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

R. BUCHAN, Hon. Sec.

W. Warne, Esq., etc. etc.

London Homœopathic Hospital,
32, Golden Square, Aug. 5, 1850.

SIR,—Having laid your letter of the 22nd ultimo before the Committee of the London Homœopathic Hospital, I am directed to state, for the information of the Board of Management of the Hahnemann Hospital, that the Committee certainly regret the division that prevails amongst the supporters of Homœopathy in regard to the formation of a Metropolitan Hospital, but that there has been, on their part, no expression of opinion to warrant the supposition that any feeling exists for an amalgamation of the two hospitals, which would involve a departure from the fundamental Rule of the London Homœopathic Hospital, regarding the qualifications of the Officers of the Medical Staff.

I am, however, to state, that the Committee, deeply sensible of the courtesy of the communication addressed to them, will be happy to take into consideration any definite proposition, not at variance with the above-mentioned Rule, which the Board of Management may desire to make on the subject to which your letter refers.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

R. BUCHAN, Hon. Sec.

W. Warne, Esq., etc. etc.

---

The Hahnemann Hospital, etc.,
August 6, 1850.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of yesterday, in reply to the letter of the 22nd ult., addressed by the desire of our Board of Management to you, and I shall take an early opportunity of submitting that reply to the Board. In the interim, I have to request that you will favour me (in the course of to-morrow) with a copy of your Rules, in which the fundamental Rule referred to in your letter, regarding the qualifications of the Officers of the Medical Staff of the London Homœopathic Hospital is shown; at the same time that I enclose you a copy of the Constitution of our Hospital, Rule XVIII* of which defines the qualifications of all candidates for medical appointments in the Hahnemann Hospital.

I am, etc.,

R. Buchan, Esq. W. WARNE, Hon. Sec.

---

London Homœopathic Hospital,
32, Golden Square, Aug. 6, 1850.

SIR,—Agreeably to the request expressed in

* "That all Candidates for Medical appointments must hold a degree or diploma from an University or College, or other recognised Licensing Body exacting a definite curriculum of study, and requiring personal examinations."

Hosted by Google

your note of to-day, I beg to enclose herewith for your information, a copy of Rules and Regulations provisionally agreed upon for the management of this Hospital, and containing the fundamental Rule respecting the qualifications of the Officers of the Medical Staff, to which reference is made in my letter in reply to your communication of the 22nd ultimo.

I have the honour to be, etc.,
R. BUCHAN, Hon. Sec.

W. Warne, Esq., etc. etc.

RULE REFERRED TO.—"The Physicians and Assistant Physicians, the Surgeons, and Assistant Surgeons, to hold a diploma from an University, exacting from its graduates residence during their curriculum of study and personal examinations; they are also to be Fellows or Members of the British Homœopathic Society."

---

The Hahnemann Hospital, etc.,
August 7, 1850.

SIR,—I am obliged by your favour of yesterday, enclosing Report and copy of the Rules and Regulations of your Hospital. Will you, however, kindly excuse my troubling you with the question, whether, as your letter states that these Rules and Regulations are (*only*) provisionally agreed upon for the management of the Hospital, it is a *sine quâ non* rule that the Medical Staff must be selected from the Members of the British Homœopathic Society.

You will observe that the Medical Offices of the Hahnemann Hospital are open to all homœopathic practitioners duly qualified.

Yours, etc.,
W. WARNE, Hon. Sec.

R. Buchan, Esq., etc. etc.

---

London Homœopathic Hospital, etc.,
August 8, 1850.

SIR,—In reply to your favour of yesterday, I beg to refer you to my letters of the 5th and 6th inst., in both of which it is expressly stated that the Rule regarding the qualifications of the Officers of the Medical Staff of this Hospital is a fundamental Rule.

I have only further to add, that the *whole* of this Rule is recognised as essentially belonging to the Constitution of the Hospital.

I have the honour to be, etc.,
R. BUCHAN, Hon. Sec.

W. Warne, Esq., etc. etc.

---

August 10, 1850.

SIR,—Your letters of the 5th, 6th, and 8th inst., having been submitted to the Board of Management of the Hahnemann Hospital, I am directed by the Board to express to the Committee of the London Homœopathic Hospital, their regret to find that the Regulation confining the selection of Medical Officers to the Members of the British Homœopathic Society is a fundamental Rule of the London Homœopathic Hospital.

I am, etc.,
W. WARNE, Hon. Sec.

R. Buchan, Esq., etc. etc.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—As you kindly considered the case of *Ozæna*, which I sent you lately, worthy of insertion in your valuable Journal, I enclose a few other equally striking cures, which Jahr's "Materia Medica" enabled me to effect.

CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIO ALVI.

The Mr. W— mentioned in the above-named article, seeing the magical power of homœopathic treatment on his son, asked me to prescribe for Mrs. W—'s maid, a young woman of twenty-two, who had accompanied them from England. Having told me her complaint was constant attacks of *canstipation*, I promised to call in a day or two, and note down her symptoms, and in the meantime gave him three globules of *Sulphur*, No. 30, for her to take that evening. Two days after he called upon me to say that my medicine had not produced any effect. I replied, that no immediate effect was expected, the *Sulphur* being intended as preparatory only to a course of antipsoric treatment, which would be adopted after a thorough investigation and study of all her symptoms. "But," said he, "she is greatly in want of medicine, not having had relief for sixteen days!" Exclaiming against his want of judgment in not mentioning this before, and alarmed at the consequences, I hastened to see the patient. I found her rather a robust, healthy-looking lass, not suffering any inconvenience, being accustomed to stoppages of a week or eight days, and having had one, about two years previous, which lasted fifteen days. Her other functions were normal, pulse 80, and no inflammatory pain or action. On turning to Ruoff's "Medical Guide," I found *Plumbum Aceticum* the indicated specific, and I prescribed three globules, No. 12 (not having any other dilution), to be taken dry on going to bed. Next day, at noon, I called and learned that the medicine had operated twice, abundantly, viz, at six and ten a.m. This was very satisfactory, but what followed was truly astonishing. In two days, without any more medicine, the alvine evacuations became regular, and never intermitted during the two months she remained in Italy, since which I have not seen or heard of her.

EPISTAXIS.*

A few years since, in Florence, I was requested by an old friend, Mr. R—, to come and visit a very intimate acquaintance of his, Sig. O—, who was in a dying state, having been labouring for six days and nights under incessant hæmorrhage of the nose, which neither the first English surgeon, nor one of the highest Florentine physicians, had been able to arrest. Knowing less of Homœopathy than even I do now, I at once declared that the case appeared hopeless, and far beyond *my* humble power of cure. Mr. R—, however, begged me so earnestly to accompany him, and at any rate to see his friend, that I consented. We found Sig. O— much reduced by the bleed-

* Bleeding of the nose.

Hosted by Google

ing, leeching, and drastic medicines so lavishly prescribed. Ice had been applied to his head, and strong mustard poultices to his feet, despite of which no relief had been obtained; and the blood, restrained by plugs of sponge from issuing out of the nostrils, was expectorated every fifteen or twenty minutes, in clots of the brightest scarlet. He had not slept for five days and nights; was in a state of nervous and febrile excitement; pulse 130; but at the same time so collected in mind as to have made his will, and, to use his own language, was quite prepared to die, being persuaded that no earthly hand could save him. I bade him not despair, endeavoured to explain the principles of Homœopathy, assuring him that equally desperate cases, in appearance, had been cured by alternated medicines, judiciously prescribed; and although I knew but little of the science, I would, if he allowed me, study his symptoms and try what could be done. He assented, thanking me cordially, but adding, at the same time, his conviction that no remedies could save him. I then went home to study Jahr. The attack having been caused by sitting too near an overheated stove; the sleeplessness, excitation, and hard, accelerated pulse, induced me to select *Aconitum*, of which, at eight p.m., I administered three globules, in solution of No. 12. On my return, only two hours after, I found great amelioration. The pulse had dropped to 84, no more blood had been discharged, and a strong inclination was felt to go to sleep. In effect, next morning, I found Sig. O— had slept during the night eight hours, five of which without intermission; that the hæmorrhage had ceased, and all nervous and febrile agitation disappeared. By way of precaution, I gave *Arnica*, two globules, No. 12, and the same evening the plugs were removed from his nostrils. In two days more he left his bed, and at the end of a week was able to go out; nor did any relapse subsequently occur.

### Chronic Diarrhœa.

During one of my journeys from Italy to England, in the month of May, at Marseilles I fell in with a Captain S—, of the Indian army, who was returning home. He had been staying with his brother in Palermo, having been ordered by his physicians to pass the winter in that climate. His complaint was incessant and very severe *diarrhœa*, for which, early in the preceding year, he had been sent home by the surgeon of his regiment on sick leave. From that time, a period of fourteen months, in spite of change of climate and the best medical advice, the disease had increased rather than diminished. I inquired if, when in Sicily, he had consulted any homœopathic physician; he said that a friend had urged him to do so, but convinced of the inefficacy of that system, he had declined. Upon this I endeavoured to overcome his scepticism, and my arguments so far succeeded in making an impression, that he all but promised he would try the system on his arrival in London. We left for Lyons in the same diligence, and were thirty-six hours on the road. During that time Captain S—'s malady so much increased that, besides several calls during the day, he was obliged to stop the vehicle no less than three times in the night. In fact, on arriving at Lyons next evening, he found he should be unable to continue his journey on the following morning. I asked to be allowed to prescribe, and gave him three globules *Mercurius sublimatus corrosivus*, No. 12, in solution. Next morning, at seven, to my surprise, I found him ready to embark with us on the Saone, for Chalons, the medicine having worked wonders; for incredible as it may seem, it procured him a hard dejection, the first he had had for two years. From Lyons to Paris, two days and two nights, he had only three calls. At Paris I gave him a second dose, and when we separated four days afterwards he felt quite cured.

London, Jan. 20, 1851. E. L. M.

## CHOLERA IN THE WEST INDIES AND CALIFORNIA.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

Sir,—The writer of this note forwards by this post a copy of the *Times* of Thursday, January 9th, in which the Editor of the *Homœopathic Times* will find, under the news by the packet from the West Indies, accounts of the dreadful ravages of the Cholera in Jamaica, and some particulars of the curious medical treatment pursued. Should the Editor of the *Homœopathic Times* be able to procure the results of any cases treated homœopathically in the same localities, they would probably contrast very strikingly with those mentioned in the *Times*.

Any cases of Cholera treated homœopathically in California (if any such are known) would be very interesting at the present moment.

Halifax, January 16, 1851.

[The Editor of the *Homœopathic Times* is sensible of the importance of procuring such cases as are mentioned in the preceding note. To any subscribers or correspondents who could furnish them, he need only intimate how deeply interesting they would prove, and how valuable they would be at a period when the question of this fatal malady is so extensively debated.]

LONDON: Printed by Thomas Harrild, of Albany Cottage, Sydenham, in the County of Kent, at his Printing Office, 1, and 1½, Dudley Court, in the Parish of St. Olave, Silver Street, in the City of London; and Published by Henry Renshaw, at the Office, 356, Strand, in the County of Middlesex.—*Saturday, February 15th*, 1851.

Hosted by Google

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.
Review of British and Foreign Medical Science and Literature.

"RESPICE, ASPICE, PROSPICE."—St. Bernard.

No. 82. Vol. II. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1851. [Unstamped 3d. Stamped 4d.

## DR. SCOTT'S LECTURES ON HOMŒOPATHY.

### LECTURE II.

In the last lecture I endeavoured to show, by a review of the past history of medicine, that *one* cause of the acknowledged low condition of the practical department consists in the fact that most schools have made practice to depend on pathological theory. The argument was, that unless both pathology and pharmacology were *perfect*, pathology cannot be used as the guide in the employment of medicine, dwelling chiefly on the subject of pathology, which was considered to be in a very imperfect condition, very far indeed from warranting our adoption of it as a guide. I propose, in the present lecture, to consider the state of pharmacology or the knowledge of the *Materia Medica*, and to show that the homœopathic school is not only more correct than former schools in the object of its search, viz., the knowledge of the powers of medicinal substances and the general law under which they act, but also in the manner in which that object is pursued, *i. e.*, in the manner of experimenting. The great want of the empiric school, who entered indeed, to a certain extent, on the right path, was a law to guide them, to give unity to their observations; the answer, in short, to the question, in virtue of what property is it that the employment of a given substance will remove a given disease? It was a deep feeling of this want that led Dr. Hahnemann to inquire whether there were no method, as yet undiscovered or unexplained, of solving this question, and thus attaining a higher degree of certainty in the steps already taken, and of advancing constantly the science of therapeutics as well as those of anatomy, botany, chemistry, etc. "It was agony," he says, in a letter to Hufeland, "to walk always in darkness, with no other light than that which could be derived from works, when I had to heal the sick, and to prescribe, according to such or such an hypothesis concerning diseases, substances which owed their places in the *Materia Medica* to an arbitrary decision. I could not conscientiously treat the unknown morbid conditions of my suffering brethren by these unknown medicines, which being very active substances, may so easily occasion death, or produce new affections and chronic maladies, often more difficult to remove than the original disease." He therefore laid aside the practice of medicine, till recalled by the sufferings of his own family, to make a further effort at the discovery of a surer and less hazardous method. His deep feelings of devotion assured him that some such method existed, that the *sufferings* of man had not been neglected by "the Sovereign paternal goodness of Him whom no name can worthily designate," and who "provides liberally for their *wants*," and strong in the faith of a constantly superintending Providence, "a God who is goodness and wisdom itself," who had a meaning in every act, and in the bestowment of every property in creation, he "left the barren field of ontological explanations," and set himself to the more laborious task of actual experiment. But how should this be conducted? He felt that the knowledge derived from experiments on the sick had already proved itself insufficient, and resolved rather to "observe the manner in which medicinal substances act upon the body of man in the tranquil state of health. The changes which they then occasion," he felt assured "do not take place in vain.



Hosted by Google

Perhaps this is the only language in which the substances can express to the observer the end of their existence. ..... the only language by which they can reveal to the unprejudiced observer their special tendency, the positive and pure energy in virtue of which they act upon the body, that is to say, destroy the harmony which constitutes health and re-establish it when it has been troubled by disease." May I pause for a moment to express my admiration of this sentence? What a flood of light does it throw on the mysterious subject of the existence of these poisonous substances! What a grand doctrine of Natural Theology is herein contained!

Having determined that the proper subject for experiment was a person in health, he began with himself, and then extended his experiments to others. The result of these experiments, and of a very learned and extensive research into the annals of medicine, was a full conviction that the great curative law was expressed in the three words *similia similibus curantur*,—a law dimly hinted at as early as Hippocrates, confirmed from time to time at every intervening period, and actually expressed by Stahl, a physician, about his own time, but never allowed to exert its legitimate influence—never illustrated in its various details, nor adopted as the great rule of practice. "This law," he says, "..... I have now followed for many years, without ever having found it necessary to revert to the ordinary medicine .....And what has been the result? It has been what it ought to be. I would not exchange for all the most vaunted blessings of the world, the satisfaction which I have derived from this method."

Such is an outline of the course pursued by Dr. Hahnemann, which it seemed right to present. We may now revert to a more minute investigation of the subject.

1st. By what means shall we arrive at a knowledge of the properties of medicinal substances? By a method *a priori* or *a posteriori?* By inferences drawn from their sensible qualities, or from the influence they are found to exert on the human body? If the latter, is it by experiments on the healthy or on the sick that we shall obtain the requisite information? These questions form the subject of the present lecture.

To the first method, *a priori*, or by inference from the sensible qualities of medicine, I should expect to receive a ready and unqualified negative; most will allow that the colour, taste, smell, and general appearance of a substance can afford no intimation of its properties as nutritious or poisonous, emetic or purgative, as useful in regulating the functions of digestion, respiration, circulation, or any other. It is, nevertheless, true, that formerly these properties were allowed considerable weight, nor are they even yet wholly discarded. The time was when the yellow colour of the Curcuma pointed it out as beneficial in jaundice, and the Hypericum perforatum was held specific in wounds, because it discharged a fluid resembling blood; and if we may judge by the very common language of physicians and classification of medicines, we have not yet ceased to regard medicines as *tonic* because of their bitter taste. But in reality, we are not warranted to act on the *a priori* method, however far our investigation may have been carried; the minutest chemical analysis will not warrant our employment of any particular substance, simply on the grouud of the properties discovered in it, unless these properties happen to be identical with those of other substances already familiar, which is plainly not simply an *a priori* employment of a new substance, but an argument from analogy, a "*transitus a similibus.*" No doubt, accurate examination of substances, according to their chemical or botanical character, may *assist* us much in our inquiry into their applicability in medicine, and put us on the way to more thorough experiments, but they can never form the basis of a good *Materia Medica.*

2nd. We must then come to actual experiments. Should this be on the sick or on the healthy? Before Hahnemann, and even since his time, except in a few very recent cases, in which his precepts have been followed beyond the precincts of his school, the general practice was to make experiments on the sick: and with what result? Take into your hands any standard work on *Materia Medica*, say Thomson's London Dispensatory, and after reading the account of the most fully-described and familiarly-employed medicines, say whether you are not left almost ignorant of their peculiar properties, and of the circumstances in which they may be successfully employed. Among a variety distinguished by the same epithets, you have no discriminating mark by which to choose one or another; yet it can hardly be considered indifferent what emetic or what purgative is used, when it is desired to fulfil the indication implied by their name. You cannot isolate a quality, merely because you wish to produce only the effect to which that quality is appropriate. You may prescribe a medicine with a single object in view: but will the simplicity of

Hosted by Google

your intention neutralize all the irrelevant properties of the medicine? Investigations of this kind have been conducted under all the disadvantages arising from nosological systems. A medicine has been administered in a given disease with certain results. Another physician has renewed the experiment in a case falling under the same denomination, with a different result; but it is not difficult to see that a morbid condition may be reducible to the same nosological class as another, while there are quite sufficient points of difference between them to interfere materially with the action of any medicine, and thus to render unwarrantable any deduction from the results in one case to those which might be expected in the other. An evil consequence of this method of experiment is, that medicines have been classified according to pathological theories. We have not only purgatives, emetics, stimulants, sedatives, etc., but we have "*deobstruents*, when the theory of obstruction was in vogue; *incisives*, when that of the thickening of the humours was associated with it" (Bichat); attenuants, incrassants, astringents, relaxants, etc.; according to the prevalent theory of disease being the denomination and class of the medicine.

Now if the classification of diseases according to their prominent features be calculated to hinder a perfect knowledge of individual cases, by drawing off the mind from what is peculiar in each, the classification of medicines, on the same principle, is not less injurious, by concealing from us the characteristic properties of each, even supposing it possible by experiments of this nature to arrive at a distinct acquaintance with them. But this we conceive to be impossible, just as it would be impossible to ascertain the chemical properties of a substance by analysing it in a crucible, formed of a material which exerted a chemical action on that of which the substance analysed was composed, and then correcting such experiments by repeating them in a variety of differently-composed crucibles, all possessing this fundamental vice. It is easy to see that all such experiments would be vitiated by the character of the crucible, and that induction from one to the other would be precluded by the difference in the several crucibles. And so, our aim being to discover the effect of certain substances on the living body, if we take it in an abnormal condition, the result is modified by that condition, and if we take several, but all in an abnormal condition, and all different, even in their deviation from the natural state, we are not at liberty to transfer the result of one to the other.

3rd. There remains, then, no other method of experiment but on the healthy. And on what is this founded? It is founded on the supposition that the curative powers of medicine are not merely arbitrary, but bear some relation or analogy to the influence which it will exert over the healthy body; or, in other words, that its pathological properties are in some relation to its physiological, it will be well, then, to inquire—1. What reason is there for supposing that any such relation or analogy exists? and, 2, what is that relation?

I. Why should we believe that the law of cure should have any relation at all to the physiological action of the medicine on the body?

1st. If we are to reduce the curative action to any law at all, it should seem, from what is said above, that it must be derived from this source, because the results of experiment on the sick do not warrant any deduction in the nature of a law.

2nd. The curative power of a medicine or its pathological action, is precisely its power to restore to a healthy or natural state a body which is in an unhealthy or unnatural state, and the physiological action of which we speak, is its power to modify the healthy state so as to render it unhealthy or unnatural; and when we ask, is there any analogy between the specific process of destruction and the specific process of restoration effected by any particular medicine, we can scarcely fail to feel that some such analogy exists, however difficult or even impossible it may be to point it out; the untying of a knot has a relation to the tying of it; the pulling down of a house to its erection; and so in every case, the *undoing* has a relation to the *doing*. We have a sort of innate conviction that some such relation exists, and this conviction seems to be strengthened and supported by the mere circumstance of the necessity of *selection* in the use of remedies; for if there be none such, why should we not cure a disease with the first medicinal substance that came to hand? We cannot do this, because it may not be appropriate; because its power to modify the living body is not of the nature which we seek; because the action of the medicine in relation to that particular deviation from the normal condition, with respect to the normal condition, is not that which we require; there is, therefore, *some* relation existing between the appropriate medicine

Hosted by Google

and the disease in respect to health, *i. e.*, the deviation from the standard and the standard itself. There is a manifest relation, and a very exact and intimate one, between the process of the living body from health to disease, and that in which it retraces its steps from disease to health: it is, therefore, scarcely credible that there should be none whatever between the medicinal action that leads to one process and the medicinal action that leads to the other.

11. Granting that some relation exists, in what does it consist? Is it that of similitude or of contrast? We conceive it to be that of similitude, for the following reasons:

1st. The laws of the animal economy differ from those of brute matter, in this respect, that living organized beings are not merely passive to the influence of external objects, but they manifest a power of re-action, tending to establish the contrary of the action to which they have been subjected. "The living human body, indeed, experiences in the first moment some change, in consequence of the action which physical force exercises upon it, but this change is not durable, as in organic bodies, and as it must be, in order that a medicine acting inversely to the malady should produce a permanent effect,—very far from that; the living human organism tends to determine by opposition the precise contrary of the affection which it has received from without."

Now if, as we believe, this principle be a law of nature, it seems to follow that a medicine acting in a manner opposed to the symptoms of the malady should ameliorate only for a short time the existing morbid symptoms, and should speedily be forced to yield to the power of re-action which excites the contrary state, *i. e.*, an increase of the original malady.

2nd. There remains then the law of similitude; a law founded on that principle of re-action which forbids the adoption of the contrary method, *i. e.*, the tendency to establish a state opposite to that induced by an external power acting on the living organism.

That such a law exists, innumerable instances evince. Thus it is well known that the application of heat to a frozen limb is attended with the greatest danger, while the evil is removed by the use of snow. Cold water will afford temporary relief to a scalded limb, but heating substances are more permanently beneficial. Various instances might be adduced, but we think it better to reserve them for the general head of cases corroborative of the general law, and in the meanwhile to refer to a small tract of Dr. Hahnemann, entitled the "Spirit of the Homœopathic Doctrine," and a letter from Hahnemann to Hufeland, which, with the Organon, seem to be the most suitable works hitherto published for diffusing a correct and authentic knowledge of Homœopathy. But there is yet another light in which the matter may be viewed.

The human frame cannot be the prey of two distinct diseases occupying the same organ at the same time, or, as expressed by John Hunter, "no two actions can take place in the same constitution or in the same part at the same time." Of this see examples in the Organon, 33, 38, 42. Now the human organism is more susceptible of the influence of medicinal substances than it is of disease, *i. e.*, the medicinal substance is a more powerful agent than the original morbific power; hence it follows, that if a suitable medicine can be directed to the very organ or tissue that is diseased, its power being greater than the disease, it will supplant it, and its own influence being transient, the medicinal malady will soon pass away, leaving the constitution whole: of this we have many proofs. "Every hour a crowd of circumstances act upon us, calculated to excite disease, without the power of disturbing our equilibrium. The activity of the conservative vital energy within us commonly resists the greater number of these circumstances. It is only when they are arrived at a high degree of intensity, and we too freely expose ourselves to them that we become ill... But it is quite different with artificial dynamic powers which we call medicines. In fact, every medicine acts at all times, in all circumstances, upon all living bodies, and excites in them peculiar symptoms, so that every living human organism must be apprehended by and in some sort affected with the medicinal malady," etc. (Spirit of Homœopathic Doctrine.) In this view, the human organism is regarded as one and indivisible, and every disease is considered as a modification of the one and indivisible principle or vital power, though the results of such modification may appear in various parts of the body. Now if this be so, it is plain, that what is one and indivisible cannot be in two different states at the same time: if, therefore, a given morbid state can be supplanted by another, the original one will cease. But is it sufficient to be supplanted by another of any nature indifferently? No; for if so, the first medicine that came to hand would cure the disease; there must be some

Hosted by Google

definite relation between the disease and the effects of the medicine, that relation we conceive to be similitude. The medicinal action taking its position in the living organism, it must be of such a character as to send out its influence precisely over those department: of the body which are affected by the disease. Now if the various tissues and organs of the body affected by the medicine be the same as those affected by the disease, it seems that of necessity the symptoms should be similar, for any appreciable symptom is the result of a recondite and inappreciable influence over that organ, or tissue, or system which presents the symptom, and which, traced back to its origin, the vital power or living organism, will require that this be not only affected, but similarly affected. Indeed it is not easy to say what is meant by a symptom being contrary to another. What eruption is contrary to a pustule? What condition is contrary to headache? Surely none but the absence of headache. But the direct and immediate effect of no medicine on the healthy body can strictly be called the absence of disease, for the substance which leaves the healthy body in health is inert, and therefore no medicine. Such may be regarded as a very brief and imperfect view of the physiological and pathological theory of Homœopathy. I am content that it should be brief and imperfect, because I am anxious that all who are in any way interested in the subject should seek their satisfaction in the works of Dr. Hahnemann, particularly in the Organon, and "The Spirit of the Homœopathic Doctrine," and should feel a certain amount of dissatisfaction in writings of less authority.

Of the instances of the application of the law we may give the following very limited selection. We anticipate and guard against small-pox by vaccination, the effects of which so closely resemble it in its leading features, as by some to be considered the same disease. The effects of *Mercury* are well known to resemble very closely the symptoms of the disease to which it is regarded as specific. "Electricity is especially called for in asphyxy produced by lightning." (Good's Study of Medicine.) "*Mercury* appears to have a specific influence on the varioleus matter .... Peculiar to confluent small-pox is salivation." (Idem.) "In small doses, bitter almonds sometimes act as irritants, and occasion nausea, vomiting and purging; occasionally, also, an eruption somewhat like urticaria. In large doses, the effects are precisely similar to those of hydrocyanic acid." (Pereira.) "No remedy is so well adapted as hydrocyanic acid as an adjunct to tonics for removing those dyspeptic affections which are attended with acidity of the stomach, etc. As a local remedy, it is the only application which can be depended on for allaying the itching and tingling so distressing in impetiginous affections." (Thomson's London Dispensatory.) "We see the biliary secretions corrected by a few grains of the *Pil. hydr.* .... In large doses, it never fails to disorder the digestive organs. Persons who are salivated have the functions of the liver constantly disturbed by the process .... I cannot but think it wrong to use *Mercury* in hepatic affections to that extent which would disorder the functions of the liver, if they were previously healthy." (Abernethy.) "Headaches are common at Rome, and among strangers I found them of very frequent occurrence. On the other hand, I met with several instances of habitual headache in young persons disappearing during a residence there." (Clark on Climate.) "The English sweating sickness was first subdued by sudorifics."

"A strong infusion of tea produces anxiety and palpitation of the heart in persons not in the habit of drinking it; if taken in small doses, it is an excellent remedy against such symptoms." "Lethargic fevers have been cured with *Opium*, likewise constipation." A limb recently frozen should be rubbed with snow, and burns are most effectually cured by hot or stimulating applications." (Hahnemann's Organon.)

To these very many more might be added, but I prefer referring to the introduction to the Organon and to various subsequent publications for instances; I may mention, in particular, a few recent numbers of the *Homœopathic Times*, containing some interesting papers by my friend Dr. Beilby, which show the successful though often unconscious application of the homœopathic law beyond the avowed precincts of the homœopathic school.

But we shall fall very far short of the truth, if we restrict the application of this law to the employment of medicinal substances, or if we look for corroboration of it only in this quarter. Being, as I believe, a law of Nature, whose laws ever tend to unity, I think it will be found to regulate every remedial operation, *i. e.*, whatever evil we would correct, physical, intellectual, moral, or political, it must still be by the application of this principle *similia similibus curantur*, or, according to another mode of expression, by addressing our remedies to the principle of *re-action*, not that of *passive impressibility*. "As vinegar upon *Nitre (Natrum)*, so is he that

Hosted by Google

singeth songs to a heavy heart." The man that would assuagegrief by mirth or levity, would show not his want of sympathy, but his ignorance of the human heart. The common practice of recounting to the distressed instances of still greater distress, is not founded on the supposition that we take a malicious pleasure in the calamity of others, and thus become reconciled to our own, its real curative power lies in its presenting objects calculated to distress a mind not previously in sorrow; and I believe it will be found that those are most diverted from the sense and contemplation of their own grief by this method who are naturally most disposed to sympathise with others. It is true that vulgar and unfeeling minds may apply this law in the spirit of selfishness, but this is an ignorant perversion of the law in the mind of the *consoler;* yet it will not fail to have its effect on the mind of the *patient,* just as the ignorant or casual application of a truly homœopathic remedy will not be impeded by the want of science in its selection. Neither should the religious teacher meet the ambition and worldliness of men by a taunting reiteration of the certainty of death, and the insufficiency of earthly enjoyments: he should meet the natural instincts and appetites of men not by any effort at extinction, but by the exhibition of higher and worthier objects, to a certain degree of an analogous character. The various forms in which vice presents itself, are the morbid actions of natural moral functions. These natural functions must not be destroyed, their demands must be met: and history points out but too plainly how the struggle to "mortify" or put to death the natural passions has led to the worst exhibitions of their fatal malignity. The safeguard against the *unlawful* is the allowance of the *lawful,* though possibly a higher and purer condition would relinquish even the lawful. Often, I doubt not, have the sincere but feeble aspirations after intellectual and moral renovation been stifled in the breast of the conscious delinquent, by the stern, unbending, unsympathising demands, and the harsh and violent remedies of the zealous but inexpert physician of the mind. And he should prove himself a sorry statesman, who could invent no better method of allaying a rebellious and democratic spirit than the brute force of absolute despotism; a wiser he who should open up appropriate channels for the legitimate exercise of those faculties whose perverted exercise or exaggerated demands have called for his interference. And we of Britain surely know well, and ought highly to appreciate, the power of re-action, who owe our Magna Charta to the strong recoil of Britain's aristocracy against the baseness and servility of a tyrant; and our Bill of Rights to the strong recoil of Britain's Commons against the untimely and exaggerated claims of one who had not well marked the hour of the day; and our well-built Protestant constitution, (while we had it) to the strong recoil of Britain's millions against the efforts of a misguided though conscientious prince to restore a yoke which their fathers had shaken off. And if we extend our thoughts beyond man and his varied sorrows, still in its appropriate phases shall we find the same law in operation, call we it the law of similitudes, of specifics, of re-action, or of polarity, or assign we to it any other formula of expression. In electricity we find the same power developing opposite phenomena; in gravitation, we find the law of attraction overcome by approximation; the law of repulsion overcome by distance. The mind, awake to considerations of this kind, will find instances in every quarter, and it is to awaken the mind to such considerations that I thus hastily mention these various particulars. These are not fanciful analogies, they are not *analogies* at all; they are real *instances* of the universal law—instances requisite to substantiate the claim of its being a law of Nature. We shall no more attain an adequate impression of this law by regarding it merely in relation to the sick body, than we shall attain an adequate impression of the law of gravitation, by considering it merely as exhibited in the material objects on the earth's surface. These may be the cases in which we are ourselves principally concerned, but if we confine our attention to them, we shall never rise to those elevated conceptions which are inseparably connected with the discovery of every UNIVERSAL LAW.

## HOMŒOPATHY AND THE SUNDERLAND GUARDIANS.

(*From the Medical Times*, Feb. 15.)

MR. POTTS, of Sunderland, is a comprehensive genius. Colossus-like, he stands with one foot on allopathy and the other on Homœopathy. With one hand he holds a bolus, in the other a little globule. He receives with each hand the trifling recompense which his great exertions demand. To the pauper he says, "Choose; bolus or globule, all is the same to me as long as the returns are satisfactory." To his rich patients he dexterously extends one hand or the other, as he perceives occasion. The guardians of Sunderland, in choosing him for their

Hosted by Google

Union doctor, must have wished that he "should be all things to all men," and have concluded, that to satisfy the caprices of their paupers was as useful a thing as curing them of their diseases.

We have hitherto been accustomed to find quackery a bold, unblushing jade, who flaunted, and ogled, and bullied for customers; but the homœopathic quack has become a more Janus-like personage, who can assume the appearance of propriety or brazen it out, as the demand may require.

Like a familiar prototype, between the two bundles it is hard to choose; and, as Mahomet cannot go to the mountain, the mountain is requested to come to Mahomet. The Sunderland guardians were called upon to allow the doctor to permit the patients to choose a mode of cure for themselves. But, having some misgivings as to the capability of their pauper charge to discuss the relative merits of Mr. Potts's scientific flirtations; and, moreover, remembering that their medical officers held their appointments by virtue of allopathic diplomas, they very prudently declined the accommodating proposal. Whereupon Mr. Potts and a sympathising brother raise a clamour, and, with brazen tongues, denounce the allopathic profession and its "contemptible ignorance," which they (the Pottses) will expose to the world.

Now, if we admit Homœopathy to be a correct, logical, probable, understandable system, and entirely incompatible with allopathy, either must this very silly gentleman be humbugging the public, humbugging himself, or both.

Such men as Mr. Potts should reflect; and, if selfishness has not altogether bemystified their reasoning powers, they will see that the world has respected manliness and consistency, even when in error; while he who sought to serve, for his own purposes, two masters or two systems, has been discarded by both.

As regards the belligerent brother Potts, we hand him over to homœopathic treatment. That which has been so successful in horses, cannot but be of service to another branch of the equine family.

[In lending a portion of our editorial space for the reprint of the above coarse, yet, what we have heard from several of our body, as being well-merited chastisement, Mr. Potts must not consider us unkind in thus dragging him further before the public, by whom he, like many others who have acted a similarly inconsistent course, will be judged, and from whom he will receive his award. Had Mr. Potts been a regular reader of our Journal, he would have known our sentiments concerning a course of duty which no honest man who has rightly comprehended the spirit of the homœopathic law, can, under even the most lenient and liberal toleration, allow himself to sanction in the most remote degree.

Practitioners should either avow themselves full converts to the law of "similia similibus curantur," or hold their counsel until they be convinced; and if they feel themselves unequal from any circumstance, most generally arising from a partial acquaintance with the homœopathic Materia Medica, to carry out the practice to its most legitimate extent, and to which few (if any) of us are equal, let a candid avowal of such incompetency be made known in an open, manly spirit. Then it is high time to seek the assistance of our more experienced and well-read brethren, and if such cannot be found, then it becomes our duty to make those suffering and depending on our skill acquainted with our position.

If, under such circumstances, allopathic experience must be appealed to, it ought to be a case which, under similar phenomena, has received undoubted benefit from treatment based on experience, and, if so, we venture to affirm, that out of nine cases in ten the homœopathic law will have been unconsciously acted on. Palliation we reject, except under the benign and curative influence of the homœopathic law.

We are not bigoted, but no grand reform in medical practice will be carried, or gain public confidence, which admits of any compromise. It has been our painful duty to comment rather severely upon some of our brethren who have been unwisely disposed to carry into practice views and accommodations similar to Mr. Potts and another poor-law surgeon, who, by the way, still retains his pauper appointment, we believe, under the compromise we now stigmatize, but of whom we expect more satisfactory intelligence shortly. Homœopathy demands of those who become her votaries and exponents an "unconditional surrender" of all preconceived theories and systems of me ical practice when proved to be fallacious, detrimental to health, and the duration of life.—Ed.]

THE

# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22ND, 1851.

We are always among the first to welcome the appearance of any publication which has at heart the dissemination of the great truths promulgated by Homœopathy. It is

Hosted by Google

therefore with the liveliest satisfaction that we congratulate our Transatlantic brethren on the birth of the "North American Homœopathic Journal," a quarterly magazine of medicine and the auxiliary sciences, the first number of which, issued at the beginning of the present month, has just reached our hands.

This work is conducted by Constantine Hering, M.D., Philadelphia, E. E. Marcy, M.D., New York, and J. W. Metcalf, M.D., New York; and its varied contents show at a glance the hands of the right and true disciples in the Cause. *Opus opificem probat.* As clearly illustrative of the progress of the Hahnemannian philosophy in the United States we shall take an extract from the preface, which, powerfully indited, will speak for itself.

"The life of man is reckoned by years—that of truth by ages. Scarce half a century has elapsed since the doctrine we advocate began to have a being in the minds of men—a quarter only since it was presented on the western continent, and but ten years since it can be said fairly to have taken root among us. With a vigour of vitality peculiar to truth, it has survived the neglect of the scientific, resisted the combined attacks of the prejudiced, the ignorant, and the unprincipled, and has attained a growth beyond the prophecies of its most enthusiastic adherents.

"With a list of physicians in the United States numbering, at a moderate estimate, fifteen hundred, and an army of patients, of at least a million and a half, Homœopathy need no longer blush on account of her youth in asserting her claims to a prominent position among the scientific principles of the world. The atrocious crime of being young will be compensated by the number and intelligence of her advocates, the solid rapidity of her progress, and, above all, by the abounding testimonies of suffering humanity to the promptness and efficacy of her healing power."

How eloquently this appeals to the public. Well may the advocates of Homœopathy be proud of the career of the new science in the western world, and well may the name of Dr. H. B. Gram, who first espoused and supported the system, in 1825, be remembered by those who have availed themselves of the comforts and blessings derived from its adoption. From 1825 until 1833, the principle made a slow but steady movement, after which period, through the united exertions of Dr. Hering, who arrived in the latter year at Philadelphia, from Surinam, and Dr. Gram and his pupils, prospects speedily brightened, and the result as at present attested tells the great triumph achieved. Dr. Gram, to whom is awarded the merit of the introduction of the new medicinal art, died on the 11th of February, 1840.

This intelligence to allopaths will, no doubt, prove startling. Parties who alone move within the prescribed limits of their own circles will scarcely believe that Homœopathy abroad, as well as at home, is making such strides in advance of the old school; but the accumulation of facts on this head is perhaps unnecessary. Homœopaths know it, and for them the knowledge is sufficient. Allopaths will discover in due time that their nostrums no longer have weight, and that their fallacies will be scattered to the winds. It was only a few days ago that, perusing a Brazilian paper, we found the science of Homœopathy was in active practice in that empire, and that its adherents were daily increasing. In the cold temperature of the north, the arid deserts of the south, the luxurious climes of the east, and the ever-busy and active marts of the west, the principle once recognised must and will prove universal.

---

We are much obliged to Dr. Dudgeon for his letter, to which we refer our readers, as it gives us the opportunity of assuring him that we had no particular practitioners in our mind when we warned our colleagues against the use of pilules, on account of the misconstruction to which they would expose themselves. We did not know that Dr. Dudgeon occasionally employed pilules, and we are sorry to hear from him that many others also do so. We gave a

Hosted by Google

friendly warning; but made no accusation. We intended no wanton and causeless insinuations against any; but we have some powerful arguments in support of our opinion that pilules should not be employed, and some of these arguments were lately published by Dr. Dudgeon himself, as translator of Hahnemann's Organon.

The very terms we have used should have satisfied Dr. Dudgeon that we could not possibly have meant to insinuate that he or any other decided and avowed homœopathist used these pilules from dishonest motives. We can have no hesitation in saying we meant no such thing; but intended to show the danger of misconstruction that any, who might employ them, would fall into. It cannot have escaped Dr. Dudgeon's knowledge that there are some practitioners who practise homœopathy, so far as they can, secretly, in cases where their patients like *active treatment*, and make use of all shifts to conceal the fact that they are giving to such patients homœopathic remedies. These are the persons who come under our censure, because, on account of their want of moral courage, they practise in secret what they ought to practise openly, and without disguise. It is obvious that pills and pilules greatly facilitate their way of doing business.

We are quite aware that homœopathy is in progress of development, but when we have the deliberate opinion of Hahnemann, formed after the experience of many years, on a practical point of the utmost importance, we must have unquestionable data for any reversal of what he has laid down for our guidance—unquestionable facts, to show that his experience was wrong, and his deductions from that experience unsound,—before we can accept other teaching in preference to his. The plea of convenience, for the use of pilules, cannot be allowed, if the use of them is contrary to what Hahnemann teaches on the subject of the doses of medicines, except it be first clearly shown, in justification of that plea, that he was wrong.

Hahnemann has stated that 200 globules, of the size of poppy-seeds, are equal to one grain: we are informed by Mr. Headland (of our British chemists the first in time and standing, whose preparations are held in the greatest value in foreign countries as well as in this), that 75 globules, such as are used in England, are equal to one grain, and absorb one drop of the tincture. One large pilule equals one grain, and, when medicated, contains about the fourth part of a drop of a tincture. When this circumstance is taken into account, with the remarks from Hahnemann we are about to quote, as our arguments against pilules, one of which, from its size, must absorb much more of the medicinal tincture than Hahnemann's, 200 of which weigh *one grain*, it will be seen that we have at least authority on our side for rejecting such an increased dose.

Before we proceed to these quotations, we again repeat that we hope pilules will not come into use.

Dr. Dudgeon has taken us to task for saying that these pilules (globules or vehicle which are saturated with the medicine) are made of *Sugar of Milk*. He says we "ought to know that globules of all kinds, large and small, are not made of *Sugar of Milk*, but of *Sugar*." Dr. Dudgeon ought to be aware, that it matters little what the *vehicle* may be, so long as it is *pure* and *non-medicinal*. Dr. Dudgeon will find, upon inquiry, that globules, "large and small," are not made of "*Sugar*," but of *Sugar*, *Sugar of Milk*, and *Starch*, according to the taste of the chemist and the preparation to be made.

Dr. Dudgeon will further discover, upon reading Hahnemann attentively, that we have his authority for using *Sugar of Milk*, and we positively find that Mr. Headland, in his early career as a Homœopathic Chemist, desirous of being faithful to the very letter of the Hahnemannic dictum, incurred considerable outlay to procure silver sieves, &c., in order to manufacture *globules* of pure *Sugar of Milk*, which he did for some time, until he found it was no longer deemed essential to be thus particular; he discovered, besides,

Hosted by Google

that pure *Sugar of Milk* globules were not of so good a colour as globules manufactured differently, but still not objectionable. The objection to *Sugar of Milk*, on the score of colour, is less than that to common sugar, which in the process of its manufacture is adulterated with divers medicinal substances.

We invite the attention of all our readers to our arguments, derived by the clearest inference from the authority of Hahnemann against the use of pilules.

I. "There are three mistakes which the physician cannot too carefully avoid. The first is, to suppose that the doses which I have indicated as the proper doses in the treatment of chronic diseases, and which long experience and close observation have induced me to adopt, are too small. The second great mistake is, the improper use of a remedy; and the third is, not letting the remedy act a sufficient length of time. Nothing is lost by giving even smaller doses than those which I have indicated. *The doses can scarcely be too much reduced*, provided the effects of the remedy are not disturbed by improper food. The remedial agent will act even in its smallest quantity, provided it corresponds perfectly to all the symptoms of the disease, and its action is not interfered with by dietetic transgressions. The advantage of giving the smallest doses is this, *that it is an easy matter to neutralize their effects in case the medicine should not have been chosen with the necessary exactitude.* This being done, a more suitable antipsoric may then be administered."—*Hahnemann's Chronic Diseases, Hempel's Translation*, vol. i. p. 152.

II. "In a letter from Dr. Croserio, of Paris, to Dr. v. Bönninghausen, of Münster, (*N. Archiv*, i. 2, p. 31,) there are a few particulars respecting the practice of Hahnemann up to the period of his decease, of which the writer assures us he was often a witness. 'Hahnemann,' he writes, 'always made use of the well-known small globules, which were generally impregnated with the thirtieth dilution, both for acute and chronic diseases. Of these globules he directed *one*, or at most two, to be dissolved in a caraffe containing from eight to fifteen tablespoonfuls of water, and a half or a whole tablespoonful of French brandy. *One* tablespoonful only of this solution was put in a tumbler of water, and this last the patient took by teaspoonfuls, on the first day one teaspoonful, on the second two, on the third three, and so on, a spoonful more daily until he felt some effect. He then diminished the dose, or discontinued the medicine entirely. In other cases he caused a spoonful of the first tumbler to be poured into a second tumbler of water, in others, from this last into a third, and so on to a sixth tumbler, and directed a teaspoonful to be taken from the last tumbler only, when he had to do with very irritable subjects. The cases were rare in which he allowed a table or teaspoonful to be taken daily from the first solution made with from eight to fifteen tablespoonfuls of water. If he gave a powder to be taken at once in a spoonful of water, that was always only milk-sugar. He never prescribed two different remedies to be taken alternately, or one after the other; he would always first learn the effects of one remedy before he gave another, even in patients who were treated by him at two hundred leagues distance. Neither did he change the medicines. Even in acute diseases it was rare for him to give more than one spoonful once in the twenty-four hours. But on the other hand, in order to quiet the patient or his friends, he gave frequent doses of plain milk-sugar. Hahnemann appeared in the latter years of his practice to employ his whole dexterity in diminishing the dose more and more. Hence he latterly employed olfaction very frequently. For this end he put *one* or *two* globules in a small medicine phial containing two drachms of alcohol mixed with an equal quantity of water, which he caused to be inhaled once or twice with each nostril, never oftener. My own wife was cured by him in this manner of a violent pleurisy in the course of five hours. In chronic diseases, happen what might, he never allowed this olfaction to be repeated oftener than once a week, and he gave besides for internal use nothing but plain milk-sugar, and in this manner he effected the most marvellous cures, even in cases in which the rest of us had been able to do nothing.'"—*Organon, Dr. Dudgeon's Translation*, pp. 302, 303.

III. "The globules of sugar of milk should be prepared of the same magnitude all over the world. I use them of the size of a grain of flax seed. By establishing uniformity both in the preparation and exhibition of medicines, the homœopathic physicians will be enabled to compare with great certainty the results which they may obtain in their practice. The globules are

Hosted by Google

moistened with the liquid in this way. A vessel, of the size of a thimble, made either of earthenware, china, or glass, is filled with globules weighing in all a few grains; upon these you drop several drops of the medicine, taking a few drops more rather than less, in order to make sure that the liquid has reached the bottom of the vessel, and all the globules have been moistened. This process may last about a minute. The vessel is then turned over upon a double sheet of blotting paper; if any of the liquid should remain in the vessel, it is poured upon the globules, that will be found adhering to each other like a cone. After a while the globules are spread upon the paper, and dried. When dry, the globules are filled in a glass phial, which should then be well corked and marked. The globules having been moistened with the liquid they obtain a faint appearance. The non-moistened globules look whiter and more shining. In order to take the globules, you first prepare a capsule of white paper, filled with two or three grains of sugar of milk. The globules having been deposited in this sugar, the upper surface of the capsule is pressed upon with a spatula or the nail of the thumb, until the globules are crushed; the powder may then be easily dissolved in water. When I speak of globules, I mean those mentioned above, two hundred of which, or thereabout, weigh a grain."—*Hahnemann's Chronic Diseases*, vol. i. p. 194.

IV. "The diminution of the dose essential for homœopathic use, will also be promoted by diminishing its volume, so that, if, instead of a drop of a medicinal dilution, we take but quite a small part* of such a drop, for a dose, the object of diminishing the effect still further will be very effectually attained; and that this will be the case may be readily conceived for this reason, because with the smaller volume of the dose, but few nerves of the living organism can be touched, whereby the power of the medicine is certainly also communicated to the whole organism, but it is a weaker power."—*Organon, Dr. Dudgeon's Translation*, § 285, p. 328.

V. "It is especially in the form of vapour, by smelling and inhaling the medicinal aura that is always emanating from a globule, impregnated with a medicinal fluid in a high development of power, and placed, dry, in a small phial, that the homœopathic remedies act most surely and most powerfully. A globule, of which ten, twenty or one hundred weigh a grain, impregnated with the thirtieth potentized dilution, and then dried, retains for this purpose all its power *undiminished* for at least eighteen or twenty years (my experience extends this length of time), even though the phial be opened a thousand times during that period, if it be but protected from heat and the sun's light.—*Organon, Dr. Dudgeon's Translation*. pp. 331, 332.

VI. "I know from experience, and my followers know likewise, that the best and most efficient mode of exhibiting remedial agents in important cases, *acute* as well as chronic, especially the latter, is to dissolve the globule or the globules in from seven to twenty tablespoonfuls of water, and to give in acute diseases a tablespoonful of this solution every six, four, two hours, or even every hour and half-hour, according as the danger is more or less imminent; or to administer only a teaspoonful, if the patients should be very weak or young."—*Hahnemann's Chronic Diseases*, vol. iii. p. ii.

* For this purpose it is most convenient to employ fine sugar globules of the size of poppy-seeds, one of which imbibed with the medicine and put into the dispensing vehicle, coustitutes a medicinal dose, which contains about the three-hundredth part of a drop, for three hundred such small globules will be adequately moistened by one drop of alcohol. The dose is vastly diminished by laying one such globule alone upon the tongue and giving nothing to drink. If it be necessary, in the case of a very sensitive patient, to employ the smallest possible dose and to bring about the most rapid result, one single olfaction merely will suffice (see note to § cclxxxviii).

---

THE readers of the *Homœopathic Times* will perceive by our advertising columns that another donation has been given by a Lady, per Dr. Prince, towards an endowment fund for the Hahnemann Hospital. This intelligence will be received with pleasure by all zealous advocates of the system, and it ought to stimulate our friends to be "up and doing" the best they can to promote the growth of this fund.

The warmest acknowledgments of the whole body of homœopaths, medical and non-medical, are due to the individuals setting so graceful an example; for while, on the one hand, the professional portion of our brethren are encouraged by the steady augmentation of subscriptions to develope the principles of the new philosophy, on the other, the lay community receive the full advantage of such development, in the means afforded them of extending assistance to their impoverished and afflicted fellow-creatures.

We would urge upon the attention of our subscribers and supporters the necessity of themselves, individually and collectively, pushing to the utmost of their power a knowledge of the Cause and of the associated benefits to be derived from the extension of hospital practice. Let every one, who has experienced the ameliorating and invigorating effects of Homœopathy, feel it to be a personal duty to obtain donations towards the permanent and satisfactory establishment of the endowment fund of this Hahnemann Institution, and if this be the case, by the termination of this great year of progress and improvement, we shall not have to complain that, in the midst of surrounding excitement, Hahnemann and his disciples have been neglected.

Hosted by Google

## Correspondence.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

DEAR SIR,—Having been so directed by the Board of Management of the Hahnemann Hospital, I have the pleasure to send for publication a report of the number of patients who have been under treatment from the opening of the Hospital to the 8th inst.

I have the honour to be, dear Sir,
Yours truly,
GEORGE ROGERS.

### HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL.

Feb. 14, 1851.

Returns of the number of patients treated at the Hospital:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Admitted as in-patients from opening of Hospital, 16th October, 1850, to 8th February, 1851. . . . . | | *51 |
| Discharged during same period:— | | |
| Cured . . . . . | 16 | |
| Much improved . . . . . | 15 | |
| Improved . . . . . | 2 | |
| No change . . . . . | 1 | |
| Died . . . . . | 1 | 35 |
| Remaining in house . . . . . | | 16 |
| Received as out-patients from opening of Hospital, to 8th February, 1851 . . . . . | | 1079 |

GEORGE ROGERS, M.D.,
House Surgeon.

* It is right to add, that the Hospital (though operative for out-patients on Oct. 16th) was not ready for in-patients till the second week in November; nor was it deemed expedient to fit up more than twenty beds until the House Surgeon had been appointed and resident, which was not till Feb. 1. This accounts for the comparatively few in-patients. The Board have since provided ten additional beds and ordered ten more, which doubtless will immediately be occupied with suffering and worthy objects.

---

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—In your Journal for February the 15th, I find, in an editorial article, the following passage *apropos* of an advertisement of pretended "Hahnemann's Antibilious Globules:"

"We need not say that this is a practical lie of the basest sort: but those of our body who use pilules, as they call them (that is, large pills of *Sugar of Milk*, saturated with tincture of our remedies), for the purpose of ministering to popular prejudice, may take a warning from this advertisement.

"If they do not understand the reality of the dynamic therapeutics, they should not pander to popular prejudice. No honest man has recourse to any kind of trickery: no high-minded man yields himself captive to popular opinion," and so forth.

Now, Sir, without dwelling on the utter irrelevancy of holding up a quack advertisement of "Antibilious *globules*" as a warning to those who employ *pilules*, which you describe as "*large pills* of *Sugar of Milk*" (you ought to know that globules of all kinds, large and small, are not made of *Sugar of Milk*, but of *sugar*), I take leave to observe, that an accusation or imputation of the above character, affecting as it does the integrity and honesty of many of the practitioners of Homœopathy, should not be rashly or inconsiderately made, in fact, not without the strongest possible reasons.

As I, along with many others, have for a considerable time past occasionally employed pilules in my practice, finding them very convenient and efficacious in certain cases, I naturally feel myself much aggrieved and incensed by the insinuations above referred to, which are every whit as bad as the accusations of the most unscrupulous of our opponents against homœopathists in general, which you so inconsistently animadvert on in the beginning of the same editorial article.

I therefore beg, in justice to myself and others, that you will take the earliest opportunity of either retracting your ridiculous and "audacious" (to borrow your own phraseology) insinuations, or of proving them to have some foundation in truth.

The Cause of homœopathy, which you profess your anxiety to promote, will not be advanced by imputing base, sordid, or unworthy motives to its practitioners, and by making insinuations against them, which are not only insulting and injurious, but I am confident absolutely without any foundation whatsoever. As well might you accuse of pandering to popular prejudice him who writes a prescription headed, *more majorum*, by the old sign of ℞, or of trickery, him who dispenses his medicaments in the time-honoured green glass bottle, or of practising a dishonesty, him who prefers administering his doses in the form of tincture or trituration; all of which methods are much less Hahnemannic, than increasing, for convenience sake, the size of the globule.

I would be the last person to complain of your employing any legitimate line of argument to prove the impropriety of using pilules, tinctures, triturations, or green bottles, or any other non-Hahnemannic mode of administering our

Hosted by Google

remedies; but when you, without employing any argument whatever, proceed to make wanton and causeless insinuations respecting the motives and conduct of practitioners whose whole lives and labours are the best refutation of your insinuations, I can no longer keep silence, but must enter my protest against such aspersions, whereby I imagine you greatly overstep the limits of legitimate criticism, and contribute not a little to retard the progress of that science which you express your desire to promote.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

R. E. DUDGEON, M.D.

82, Gloucester Place, Portman Square,
Feb. 17th, 1851.

---

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—I observe in Mr. Hayle's letter, published three weeks back in your Journal, that a physician of the allopathic school, in a public lecture on Homœopathy, delivered in Newcastle, made a statement to the effect—"That he had been informed by a wholesale druggist of London, that their house was in the habit of sending out sixty pounds weight per month of homœopathic preparations to the various homœopathic chemists, but that, being aware of the fallacy of the system, they put no medicines in them."

As far as the foregoing statement concerns myself, I beg to give it a most unqualified contradiction. No wholesale house does or ever did supply me with any kind of homœopathic preparations; and I may venture to say the same of every other chemist with whom I am acquainted. Perhaps it would not be going beyond the bounds of legitimate reasoning if I were to say, that the assertion is altogether untrue, and is merely one of those "ingenious devices" which prejudiced unreflecting minds get up to answer their own ends. My reasons for saying this much are simply these: I never yet met with a wholesale druggist who knew how to make the homœopathic preparations; and there is no one of the trade who has one-half of the medicines we use in his stock. Most candid minds will, I think, judge from these facts that the conclusion is fairly warranted. One thing, however, strikes me very forcibly in this matter. If the assertion be true, the druggist was guilty of felony, and the learned doctor, in his passion against Homœopathy, put himself into the position of applauding knavery and theft. Let him remember that the same trick may be played upon himself. The person who could cheat a homœopathist, would do the same to an allopathist, and I doubt not that that same druggist will be found sending out his powdered jalap combined with linseed-meal, and his opium with any useless trash of the same colour that comes in his way. It is at all times dangerous to uphold dishonesty, even when practised against those we call our enemies. Bad habits learned out of doors come home with the person, and soon become more dangerous there than abroad.

Mr. Editor, homœopathic practitioners and chemists may learn a lesson from this Newcastle story. The physician and surgeon must henceforth avoid the allopathic shop on all occasions. He will find his own chemists ready to supply him with what he wants on reasonable terms, and with a guarantee for the authenticity of the preparations. The chemist must of necessity buy *some* of his *crude* medicines from the wholesale dealer; but as he purchases everything *entire*, and not in powder or solution, he cannot be imposed on by adulterated articles, if he knows his business. He must, however, be even more careful than ever to obtain genuine the primitive medicines, and he will find an ample reward in the spread of the doctrines of Hahnemann. At present, under the system of physicians and surgeons in London supplying their patients with medicines, I do not think the chemists meet with the support they are entitled to. The one class is as necessary to the spread and success of Homœopathy as the other; and should receive an adequate recompense for their labour. In Liverpool, Manchester, and the other large towns, prescriptions are invariably given to the patients, and the chemist occupies his proper position. I hope it will soon be so in London, and that we shall have a full and practical recognition of the royal law of "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN WALKER.

61, Conduit Street, London,
Feb. 17th, 1851.

---

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—In your number for January 4 last, you, in a few words, state that it is intended there should be a Bazaar in aid of the Hahnemann Hospital. I rejoice to hear it; for I think that, besides some immediate addition of much-needed funds, it will bring before the public a most excellent institution, the very existence of which is but little known, and you will confer an obligation on its well-wishers, if you will communicate to your readers whatever you hear from proper authority respecting the execution of this good intention.

The same number of the *Homœopathic Times* contains one of the Essays on Hahnemann's doctrine, which are written with so much good feeling and candour. In it this sound disciple of the great Master speaks of the psoric theory. Where is that treated of *in extenso?* I have not met with anything intelligible on the subject since, about fifteen years ago, I received in Paris, from the author, Dr. Croseiro's work *De la Médecine Homœopathique*. Now if psora be truly such a *fons et origo mali*, if its *virus* be really or even probably the cause of a host of chronic maladies, which embitter and shorten the days of a very large portion of our species, methink, surely that important point ought to receive more than a passing allusion, such as perhaps to say at the end of long directions to combat some disease, that obstinate cases require a careful antipsoric treatment. But gentlemen, writers

Hosted by Google

of medical works, who are willing to give the uninitiated the benefit of your experience, why do you not say what that careful treatment should be? do you not think it worth the while? where have you learnt it? If you are conscious you could do it fully and efficiently, why not publish a monograph on a subject which, though one, embraces such a number of the ills we inherit or contract? surely even as a pecuniary speculation it would reap due advantages. It is in vain to put an air of mystery over the matter, and refer the non-professional reader or junior practitioner to some living exponent of the psoric doctrine: in the first place, many of us live far away from every homœopathic practitioner, and, in the second place, knowing men as we do, it is not uncharitable to take it for granted that comparatively few have entered on the practice of their profession with that child-like simplicity and, at the same time, with that well-trained philosophical spirit which a large idea requires for its investigation.

I am, Sir, your obedient servaat,

A Lay Homœopath.

---

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

Sir,—The report of the meeting held on the 9th of December, 1850, at the London Homœopathic Hospital, in Golden Square, has this day reached me. I trust you will allow me to point out an important error in that document. On the above occasion I am reported to have stated, that "the terms of membership (of the British Homœopathic Society) afforded no guarantee that the gentlemen enrolled were actually practising Homœopathy." It certainly cannot be maintained that all the past and present members of the British Homœopathic Society are *pure* homœopaths; but this is not the question. What I really said was, that "*membership of the British Homœopathic Society afforded no guarantee that the gentlemen enrolled were* GOOD *homœopathic practitioners.*" That the present members of the Society are in every respect highly qualified, has never been disputed. But the fact of their belonging to the Society is no proof of their skill as homœopathic practioners. Nor, on the other hand, are the members of the British Homœopathic Society the *only* able physicians of the reformed school in this country.

Your obedient servant,

Neville Wood, M.D.

Onslow Square, Feb. 15, 1851.

---

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

Sir,—The following statement may throw some light upon the allegation of Dr. Glover, and prove that his charges are not altogether without foundation.

Passing through Liverpool Road, Islington, last night, in a chemist's shop, who announces himself to be the chief agent, I saw announced, in large letters, "Hahnemann's Homœopathic Antibilious Globules. Price two shillings and ninepence per box." It was further intimated, that these globules were prepared by a wholesale chemist in Farringdon Street, London; but whether he be the veritable wholesale chemist who gave the information, deponent sayeth not.

J. E.

[We feel much obliged to our correspondent for his note. Probably if he is a constant reader of the *Homœopathic Times*, he will have observed the observations made upon this invention of quackery in our last number. The parties, whoever they may be, vending this spurious compound will find we shall leave no loophole for their escape from exposure.—Ed.]

---

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

January 29, 1851.

Sir,—I consider the remarks of Dr. Glover relative to the homœopathic chemists to be most undignified. As I believe it to be the business of all homœopathists to advance the cause of Homœopathy, and as you have given the public the benefit of many suggestions, and as some one proposed some time since to publish the names of all the homœopathic practitioners in England, which I think has not succeeded to the wishes of the promoter, I would suggest,—to promote the sale of your Journal, to facilitate the means by which the public may know where to find the nearest practitioners, to advance the interest of the chemists, and, by these combined, the Cause,—that you should publish, periodically, an alphabetical list of the chemists where your Journal may be had, and that you make arrangements to send them what copies they may require.

I remain, yours, &c.

Charles Lane.

---

## Miscellaneous.

Adulterated Coffee.—The Analytical Sanitary Commission, in their report, state that the result of their examination proved, that out of thirty-four samples of coffee, purchased at different shops, only two parcels contained genuine coffee. Of the remaining samples, chicory was present in thirty-one instances, roasted corn in twelve, beans and potato-flour each in one case; that in sixteen instances the adulteration consisted of chicory only; that in many instances the presence of genuine coffee was very small, and in others one-fifth, one-fourth, one-half, &c.; facts presenting strong evidence of the strange compounds introduced by grocers and others for the purposes of adulteration.

---

LONDON: Printed by Thomas Harrild, of Albany Cottage, Sydenham, in the County of Kent, at his Printing Office, 1, and 1½, Dudley Court, in the Parish of St. Olave, Silver Street, in the City of London; and Published by Henry Renshaw, at the Office, 356, Strand, in the County of Middlesex.—*Saturday, February 22nd, 1851.*

Hosted by Google

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.
Rebiew of British and Foreign Medical Science and Literature.

"RESPICE, ASPICE, PROSPICE."—St. Bernard.

No. 83. Vol. II. | SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1851. | Unstamped 3d. Stamped 4d.

## Communications.

### HAHNEMANNIAN ESSAYS.

No. X.

There is every reason to hope that homœopathy is about to have the advantage of a full and fair examination. There are some practitioners of this method neither undistinguished nor lightly esteemed even by their medical opponents; and the homœopathic public is neither ignoble nor inconsiderable.

Hahnemann remarked, and it is a matter of notoriety, that medical men who neither profess to know, nor have any thought of adopting, this method of treatment, do yet sometimes cure their patients on the homœopathic principle. An officer, who served with great distinction in the last sanguinary campaign in India, was invalided on account of the sufferings consequent on many wounds received in one of those battles. He returned to England broken in health, and soon after had an attack of inflammation of the right eye (*iritis*, with severe *conjunctivitis*), for this he was salivated, and kept under the influence of *Mercury* for six weeks; he was six or seven weeks in recovering from the effects of the treatment. *Belladonna* was applied externally.

A few weeks ago he had a recurrence of the inflammation of the same eye, for which he was attended by a homœopathist. *Belladonna* and *Mercury* were given to him alternately, and on the eighth day after treatment, he left the house quite well.

The same remedies were employed by the allopathic and the homœopathic practitioner, but in different doses; the disease yielded in either case, but without any distressing effects from the *Mercury* as given by the homœopathist.

*Quinine* is used as a specific by both schools, for marsh fevers of the intermittent type: Hahnemann expressly recommends it; but adds, that to effect a cure, antipsorics also are often required.

The ancients were well acquainted with the use of *Sulphur* for the cure of itch. Celsus used *Sulphur* and *Tar* externally: the homœopathists were the first to give it internally for this affection.

These instances might be multiplied, but they suffice to show that, in the practical point of view, the two schools sometimes select the same remedies, both on the homœopathic principle, though the allopathist is unconscious of it, and would probably reject the imputation with disdain. But if the homœopathist cures with his small dose, the large dose of his rival is unnecessary: it is sometimes health-harming, sometimes life-harming, sometimes life-destroying. The great proportion of diseases that are called dyspeptic or nervous, in their infinite varieties, is due to drug-givers. We hear of medical science as though the allopathists exclusively possessed it; and yet those who practise medicine scientifically should above all things take care not to damage their patients by the means they use.

Hahnemann has laid it down as a rule of practice, that if a medicine be the right homœopathic remedy for any particular case, it can hardly be given in too small a dose. This precept of the Master cannot be too often repeated. It is to be regretted that some of the German homœopathists, chiefly those of the Vienna school, dispute the efficacy of high dilutions, and confine themselves to stronger doses. Hahnemann loudly protested against this



Hosted by Google

retrogression of those who called themselves his disciples, in chronic as well as in acute cases. If we had his revised works, which should have been published long ago, we should have his last *ipsissima verba* on this subject. His Organon was enriched with much additional matter, and with notes conveying his latest experience. It is too bad that these last words of our teacher should be withheld. But we have in his writings, even now, no insufficient guidance; let us hope there are none of his followers, who think themselves wiser and more experienced and expert than Hahnemann, and would venture to set up a school of their own, in opposition to his. Let such persons, if such there be, listen reverentially to his words.

"My doctrines in regard to the magnitude and repetition of the doses will be doubted for years, even by the greater number of homœopathic practitioners. Their excuse will be, 'that it is quite difficult enough to believe that the minute homœopathic doses have at all the power to act upon the disease, but that it is incredible that such small doses should be able to influence an inveterate chronic disease even for two or three, much less for forty or for fifty days; yea, that after so long a time important results should be obtained from these imperceptible doses.' My proposition, however, is not one of those which ought to be comprehended, nor one which ought to be blindly believed. No one is bound either to comprehend or believe that proposition; I do not comprehend it, but the facts speak for themselves. The truth of my proposition is demonstrated by experience, in which I have more faith than in my intelligence. Who will undertake to weigh the powers which Nature conceals in her depths? Who will doubt of their existence? Who ever thought that the medicinal virtues of drugs could be developed in an infinite series of degrees by means of triturating and shaking the raw material? Does the physician risk anything by imitating a method which I have adopted from long experience and observation? Unless the physician imitates my method, he cannot expect to solve the highest problem of medical science, that of curing those important chronic diseases which have indeed remained uncured up to the time when I discovered their true character and proper treatment. This is all that I have to say on this subject. I have fulfilled a duty by communicating to the world the great truths which I have discovered. The world was sadly in need of them. If physicians do not carefully practise what I teach, let them not boast of being my followers, and, above all, do not let them expect to be successful in their treatment.

"Is it proper we should reject a method of cure until the play of those natural forces, upon which the method rests, shall have been revealed to the sight, and shall have been made accessible to the minds of children? Would it not be foolish to reject the practice of eliciting sparks from flint by striking against it with steel, for no other reason than this—that we do not understand how so much caloric could be latent in the flint, or how this caloric, after being elicited from the flint, could melt the little particles of steel which separate from the steel when we strike it against the flint, and in the shape of incandescent globules set the tinder on fire? We understand nothing of all this, and we have nevertheless followed for thousands of years the practice of eliciting sparks from flint by means of steel. It would be foolish to decline learning to write because we do not understand how thought can be embodied in written words. Just as foolish it would be to reject the method which I have discovered for the cure of chronic diseases, on the ground that we do not comprehend the mysterious agency which that method involves."

There are already three bodies in England which are distinguished by the name of Hahnemann—clarum et venerabile nomen!—the Hahnemann Hospital, the Hahnemann Medical Society, and the Hahnemann Publishing Society. It is hoped and believed that each of

Hosted by Google

these three bodies will be very jealous for the doctrine and practice of our Founder; that they will do their utmost, in season and out of season, to advance the knowledge of his doctrine and practice; that they will do all that in them lies to prevent the dangerous intermixture of any *neologian* views. Hering and Bœnninghausen should, each of them, put forth their testimony, in a condensed form, to what they know to have been the doctrine and practice of Hahnemann. We have his writings; they had his teaching without stint and grudging; they received freely, let them freely give. They are the *ultimi Hahnemannorum**—the last of the medical men who had the unreserved confidence of our Master. But all the followers of Hahnemann throughout the world should demand, as a matter of justice and of right, the publication of his revised works — which he left for publication.

## THE CHANGES IN THE HABITS OF THE BODY AND IN THE CHARACTERISTICS OF DISEASES.

By Dr. Strong.

Growth implies incessant mutation in other estates besides animal physiology. In the vast sources of national wealth, in the body politic, in law, as well as in matters military, civil, or commercial, change is an element of existence. To stand still is no less fatal than to retrograde. Accordingly, each art and article in its turn undergoes a revolution. Yesterday it was a dynasty; to-day it is the ancient science of medicine, that must be recast in another and improved mould.

* Most of Hahnemann's early and distinguished disciples have departed this life; but some have left behind them the records of their invaluable experience. It would be interesting to know whether Constantine Hering and Bœnninghausen be the two living disciples of whom Hahnemann writes:—"Not till the year 1827, did I communicate the most important part of my discoveries relative to the treatment of chronic diseases to two of my most deserving disciples, both for their own benefit and that of their patients. I did so in order to avoid the danger of my discoveries being lost for mankind. Having reached my 73rd year, it was not improbable that I should have been called into eternity before having completed my work."

It cannot be doubted but a powerful impulse has lately been given to the spread of Hahnemann's doctrine in this country, and the highest meed is due to those who are exerting their talents and influence in founding hospitals and dispensaries throughout the realm, in forming societies for homœopathic debate, and particularly in conducting a high-toned weekly periodical. Such has been their success, that assuredly when the next Homœopathic Medical Directory shall be drawn up, it will exhibit a startling augmentation; and the swelling minority now grown too powerful to be snubbed, are daily breathing more freely through the starched atmosphere of orthodoxy. Still, even while revelling in this welling springtide of progress, we may with advantage pause an instant, and from some *coin de vantage* take an undisturbed and extended view of the state of our affairs. In this enlightened land, which at a grievous cost and hazard hesitated not to abolish slavery, and yet more recently to adopt a penny postage and free trade in corn, for the avowed benefit of the poorest classes, the day is already dawning when the new medicine shall be given to the million. Something more, however, than a Wilberforce or a Rowland Hill is required to bring about its national adoption. Fashion cannot accomplish it; even an act of parliament would prove inoperative for some years to come. We possess at present but a skeleton regiment, and a long period of drill, of training, and organization must elapse, before we have troops sufficient and sufficiently well appointed to take the field. In a word, I believe it is pretty well felt and understood that the demand for homœopathic physicians very greatly exceeds the present supply.

But passing over the political aspect of Homœopathy, all flattering though it seem, let us glance for a moment at its social appearance and bud of promise. Its superiority in the three cardinal qualities of *Tuto, cito, et jucunde*, we will suppose to be granted, as also the material adjuvants of cheapness, portability, etc. etc.; it still

Hosted by Google

appears probable that in this system, as in other great discoveries, advantages will be developed by use, which were not originally contemplated by the great inventor. Such are *specifics*—which, in the hands of the most routine and most ill-conditioned homœopathic practitioner, will ere long spare suffering humanity countless agonies, inquietudes, and injuries. It has been asked, if the practice taught by Hahnemann were become general—adopted even by every Union surgeon, or practitioner of the counter,—what changes or modifications would be effectuated in our standing diseases? or what diseases might be expected to disappear altogether? It is indeed true, as Horace says, *Debemur mori*, yet I venture to suggest the subjoined little catalogue.

DISEASES WHICH WOULD DISAPPEAR ALTOGETHER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Constipation | Mercurialism |
| Urethral Stricture | Iodism. |

DURATION SHORTENED ONE-THIRD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fevers | Pleurisy |
| Scarlatina | Rheumatism |
| Whooping-cough | Erysipelas |
| Dyspepsia | Ophthalmia |
| Gout | Cutaneous Eruptions |
| Pneumonia | Contusions. |

LESS FREQUENT BY ONE-HALF.

| | |
|---|---|
| Abortion | Cutaneous Diseases |
| White Swelling | Dyspepsia |
| Tabes Mesenterica | Cancer |
| Consumption | Mental Affections. |
| Rickets | |

Is it too much to expect the above amelioration? Where, then, is the scurvy, that awful scourge of the earlier navigators; the small-pox, once dreaded as much as the cholera; or syphilis, so disgustingly depicted by the great Hogarth's pencil? May not Homœopathy, by its mysterious antipsoric influences, purify the blood, renovate or cleanse the tainted constitution of degraded man, and in our cities and their purlieus, in factory towns, in villages of all degrees of remoteness, infuse into each, either individually or by parentage, the same health, comfort, liberty of limb and beauty, that the press has of late so widely dispensed to the intellect and morals of our millions?

Another question of great interest, but which is still *in nubibus*, refers to the minuter modification, or change of type, which common and recognised morbid affections are likely to undergo. For aught we know to the contrary, the description, no less than the prognosis and treatment, of diseases, as laid down by Copeland, Craigie, Andral, Alison, and other nosologists, may in another generation come to be inaccurate and utterly valueless, save as an historical record. Such, in truth, may already be said of the famous works upon cutaneous maladies, by Rayer, Willan, Alibert, Bateman, etc. Like the severe penal statutes of the last century, they but encumber the bookshelves of the practitioner. Circumstances are not wanting to authorize a belief that the unwonted mode, form, or course impressed upon some maladies, familiarly termed "the prevailing type," is greatly dependent upon the antecedents, not only of climate, clothing, nourishment, and moral causes, but of the treatment lately in vogue. Thus gout, once considered an aristocratic malady, may now be frequently met with in the lowest classes of society in this country: the effect, perhaps, of a more varied and luxurious dietary. While the want of plumpness which is said to be observable in American ladies, and the rapid blanching of young and rosy European faces, within a few months after their arrival in Australia, are illustrative of the play of climate against the system. The absence in the present day of fevers, encephalitis, pleurisies, etc., of that high inflammatory character, that required the copious bloodlettings of which we read fifty years ago—the absence of this inflammatory diathesis, I say, may be partly accounted for by the sanguinary check then given to that generation of men. This change is so remarkable, that an eminent physician of our acquaintance used to observe, with a sigh, "That we should have no more minds of the highest

Hosted by Google

order, no more commanding genius to startle the world, until some downright inflammatory fevers again made their appearance." When to causes so obviously in constant operation, are added one or two "unconsidered trifles," such as the introduction of tea into general use (a *potency* or *dilution* that acts partly by superseding intoxicating drinks, partly by its own enervating virtue), the temperance movement, the wholesale propagation of psora among mankind by means of vaccination carelessly conducted from arm to arm, and, again, the increased susceptibility to the action of infinitesimal remedies, in those who have long employed them, I apprehend enough has been stated and suggested to prepare the minds of the medical world for considerable nosologic changes.

A series of ably-conducted experiments and of historic researches are much wanted to clear up the obscurities of the psora question, as enunciated by the immortal founder of our art; for the origin, habits, contagiousness, and alliances of this dreaded myth have yet to be investigated. In his noble esssay upon "Chronic Diseases," Hahnemann directs attention to the frightful prevalence of cutaneous complaints about the period of the Conquest, and mentions that, in the early part of the reign of our Henry III. (1226), there existed about 2000 lazar-houses in France alone, for the succour of lepers. I have been hitherto unsuccessful in my endeavours to ascertain what provision England possessed at this time to abate this fell and loathsome affliction, but the following statement regarding the personal cleanliness and habits of the *highest classes*, copied from Henry's History of Great Britain (vol. vi.), is corroborative of Hahnemann's account: "Several estates in England were held by the tenure of finding clean straw for the king's bed, and litter for his chamber, as often as he lodged in a certain place."

Fitzstephen, too, in his life of Thomas à-Becket, mentions, as a proof of his *elegant* manner of living, "that he commanded his servants to cover the floor of his dining-room with clean straw or hay every morning in winter, and with fresh bulrushes and green branches of trees every day in summer, that such of the knights who came to dine with him, as could not find room on the benches, might sit down and dine comfortably on the floor, without spoiling their fine clothes." The diminution of leprosies towards the close of the thirteenth century is at least coincident with the introduction of body-linen and shirts, which induced more frequent ablution and greater cleanliness; "for though linen, as well as woollen cloths, had been long manufactured in Britain, yet it seems the finer linens were imported from foreign parts, as the first notice we meet with of *fine* linen made in England, is in the 37th of Henry III."* The revulsion which then took place, according to Hahnemann, from the eruptions upon the surface to the internal organs, totally altered the aspect, character, and even nature of former diseases. Neither in this, the nineteenth century, is it easy or safe to affirm that we have been gainers by this great and important revolution. Sneer as you will at this doctrine of psora, or at its indefensible title, the rule of practice founded upon it is felt to be of incalculable value in the consulting-room. Nor could Homœopathy have fought its way and have *maintained its footing*, without this second grand discovery of its highly-gifted author.

## CASE OF PARALYSIS.

By Dr. Bell.

Mrs. M——, in her seventy-fourth year, whilst preparing to go to church, was seized with apoplexy on the 11th of August last; having lain for a considerable time under her dressing-table, she was found by her servants on their return from church perfectly powerless; every sense apparently paralysed, except vision; the local medical men were called in, (and I was sent for, living at a distance of twenty-four miles,) they were about to deplete generally and lo-

* Madox, Hist. Exchеq.

Hosted by Google

cally, when prevented by a lady who was on a visit at the time, saying, I had been sent for, and that she thought I was averse to such violent measures, and she requested that nothing of the kind should be done till I arrived. I found her right side perfectly paralysed; the mouth drawn across to the opposite side; she was speechless; slow and very irregular pulse; the extremities cold. As she had been for a considerable time previously labouring under a serious pulmonary affection, my prognosis was unfavourable, for from twelve to fourteen days there was no reaction, during which period every possible bad symptom arose; inability to swallow; restless nights, with occasionally stertorous breathing; dry brown tongue; involuntary passing of stool and urine, and at times, great sinking of the vital powers. She could not bear the least quantity of any stimulant, as wine, etc. From this state my patient began to rally unexpectedly, and was, last Christmas, so far recovered as to be able to walk several miles; write legibly; her speech returned very intelligibly; and she is, in fact, now nearly as well as previous to this serious attack, making the best and most perfect recovery, under all the circumstances, I ever saw, and contrary to the expectation of every person who saw her, both medical and otherwise. I need scarce say, to foster the remnant of the vital force existing was my first and paramount object during the first stage of treatment. To this end, the delicate yet sufficiently powerful effect of the homœopathic medicines were excellently adapted, each in their turn meeting and subduing formidable symptoms in the most beautiful way. My treatment of course varied; much difficulty was experienced for some days in getting sufficient nutriment into the system, from loss of power in the organs of deglutition, every attempt causing violent spasms, threatening suffocation, etc.; the lower extremities were kept night and day closely enveloped in bandages wrung out of a warm mustard infusion, and over the entire abdomen a large wet compressed oiled silk and flannel properly secured over *all*, keeping them on till perfect reaction and the power to take nourishment freely returned.

The principal medicines I used were *Arnica, Belladonna, Nux, Lachesis, Rhus, Sulphur, Baryt. carb.*, and *China*. They were given pretty nearly in this order, and from the three first and two last principally the most remarkable effects ensued.

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.

SATURDAY, MARCH 1ST, 1851.

WE are in the midst of change. Revolutions social and political have become almost universal; governments and men rise and fall, and pass away "as things that were." Our own Ministers have not escaped the general infection, and though they surmounted the difficulties of the trying period 1848, they have been compelled to succumb to the rapid strides improvement is making for the *dénouement* of 1851. The window-tax and the Crystal Palace, it is jocosely rumoured, have settled temporarily the fate of the Russell administration.

But we must eschew politics—they are neither our province nor our *forte*. Instead of dealing with governments and men, we must deal with systems and progress. Yet even from the consideration of the former, an analogy applicable to the latter may sometimes not inaptly be drawn, and rendered serviceable to Homœopathy, and the general consequences of high-healing art.

Mr. Paxton and his adherents are awarded immense credit for the revolution which it is supposed the construction of the building in Hyde Park will cause in architecture, and it is presumed that the combination of glass and iron will presently supersede much of the weighty and cumbrous materials usually employed in ordinary erections. There can be but little doubt that it will effect changes—changes which will have for their recommendation, cheapness and elegance, associated with healthfulness and cleanliness.

That which is popular and readily appeals to the public taste, confessedly derives much success from the manner in which its principles and results are brought under consideration. This is the age of self-knowledge and self-improvement. The old dark days have gone, and will never, we are

Hosted by Google

sure, be resuscitated from their death-bed of obscurity. If then, while we are moving onwards, the great *desiderata* of healthfulness and cleanliness are to be associated with elegance and economy, where are those principles more fully combined or brought into harmonious action than in Homœopathy? All our sanitary devices—all our attempts at moral perfection—all our yearnings after the true goal of happiness, cannot be reached, except through the portals of the Hahnemannian philosophy.

It is curious enough that this struggling system, which has, however, manfully asserted its power and influence without the extraneous aid of semi-government patronage or press-puffing, has, ever since its first introduction, enhanced by its curative method, in one plain and simple form, the various complex modifications which are held up to the admiring gaze of the multitude by interested class debaters as the unerring guides to social improvement and the complete regeneration of mankind. Now this, and all this, we stoutly claim for Homœopathy. Nothing can be more certain than that the precepts laid down by the venerable German thinker embody, if only properly and carefully evolved, the purest and most inestimable system of mental culture and physical development as was ever submitted to the human understanding.

While allopathy lasts, sanitary improvements and social regeneration are sure to be enfettered and clogged by old theories and old devices. With Homœopathy they will be sure to progress steadily, because all their principles act in concert, and tend, without the least restriction, to the one great end. Hence Homœopathy, if sanitary improvement and social regeneration are to go forward, must proportionately progress; and since the general outcry is favourable, the stream will assuredly set in the right direction. *Ex necessitate rei*: the alteration must shortly take place, and Homœopathy will then reign triumphant.

---

It will be agreeable to our readers to know that the managers of the Linen-drapers' Institution have passed a resolution to elect a homœopath as a medical practitioner for that establishment. This intelligence will be found announced in another part of our publication, Mr. Millard having kindly intimated it in due official form.

Steady progress of this description is reaching our ears daily, and the new curative method once tried speedily supplants the dogmas and fallacies of the old school. Allopathy, with its nauseating drugs, its repulsive treatment, and its excessive charges, is undergoing a rapid decadence, and its supporters must be prepared before long either to admit their error and join the ranks of their more successful competitors, or submit to dwindle into insignificance and comparative obscurity.

The appointment of homœopathic medical officers to institutions of this kind will co-operate well with the development of hospital practice. Energetic exertions must be made through all sources to spread the news of the benefits of the system, and nothing is better calculated to give them free circulation, than the experience to be derived from the results which shall attend this fresh step in the wide-spreading career of Homœopathy.

---

## Correspondence.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

Sir,—If among your readers there are those who suppose that Homœopathy is successful, chiefly in what are called nervous disorders, the following case may be useful in dispelling their prejudices. It is on many accounts interesting, but far less so on paper than to witness; for no language that I could use would avail to convey anything like a correct idea of the shocking, and to all appearance hopeless, condition of the poor child to whom it refers. Disease in its intensity was rapidly devouring a poor infant, in whom vitality was, as it is always I believe, in all cases of highly-developed scrofula, very low indeed. I am persuaded that we know as yet but little of the powers of Harmonic

Hosted by Google

Medicine. I am persuaded, that the present generation is but picking up a few shells on the shore of the boundless ocean of Truth. Much of that ocean it is, no doubt, reserved for future generations to explain and navigate. The Almighty has, I am convinced, placed at the disposal of the human race far, far more mercies than they at present suppose to be within their reach. But before they can be had, we must unlearn all that knowledge respecting disease and cure, which, derived as it has been from facts ill-understood and based on axioms which are not true, tends to nothing but confusion, and when applied to Harmonic Medicine leads us only into error.

I beg to offer to you, Sir, and to your readers many apologies, for taking the liberty of sending you this case. It has appeared to me possible that a case which seemed so hopeless may not be uninteresting. Should you, however, be of a contrary opinion, you will be good enough to burn this letter.

L. B. was born in the end of the summer of 1847. Her father and mother possessed at the time the most diseased constitutions. Indeed, her father died in March, 1848, of rapid consumption, as did her mother of the same complaint in October of the same year; and they were followed to the grave not long after, by the child that immediately preceded the one of whom I am now speaking. This poor little girl inherited from her parents nothing but a constitution devoured by scrofula. Within two months after her birth her eyes closed up completely, and there seemed to be no chance of her ever opening them again. When I took charge of her in April, 1849, she was, perhaps, the most pitiable object on the earth's surface. She was weak, puny, ricketty, unable to stand for an instant. Her whole forehead was one mass of matter, for a shocking eruption covered it all. Her eyes were closed, and full of matter. She used to pass her life in the darkest corner of a little dark room, in a little chair, resting her head on her left arm, in order to prevent the smallest ray of light, for the photophobia caused by such a state was excessive. Large quantities of matter came continually from her nose; and her left arm was constantly kept bandaged, for wherever the pus from her nose or forehead touched the skin, similar ulcers appeared. She was quiet, but seemed to be too ill to complain; and I am persuaded that her sufferings must have been intense. I do not dwell upon her condition, for most people know what a shocking thing scrofula in such a degree is, and what a shocking mass of sores it presents at times. It was impossible to get to see the state of the eyes themselves, for the horror of light was so great, that she never allowed them to be uncovered by her arm, and if it was removed by force, all that could be seen was a mass of matter. I showed her to a very experienced medical friend (an homœopath of many years' standing), and he gave me no hopes of succeeding in doing any good in the case.

It is not my intention to enter on any account of the treatment pursued, without any intermission, since April, 1849, for that would be occupying your time and space to very little purpose, unless a case exactly similar in symptoms and constitution were to present itself. It will be sufficient to say, that at this moment the little girl is in very good health, looks cheerful and happy, and tolerably healthy; walks alongside of her sister pretty strongly, and often singing as she goes; there is no eruption on the arm; there is no matter from the nose; the eyelids are nearly natural; the forehead is quite clean and white, nor does there remain at present any trace of the shocking state it used to exhibit, other than the presence of a few scars, caused by the pustules, and similar to those left by small-pox. She has but little photophobia remaining. We got to look at the eyes themselves a few months ago; one is completely destroyed, the tissues having no doubt been disorganized by the intensity of the inflammation. The other was then covered with a thick grey film, which did not, I believe, admit a ray of light, and rendered the pupil quite invisible. This film, on one eye, is I hope yielding gradually to continued treatment, for she now keeps it open usually, though she avoids strong light still, and we can see the pupil gradually appearing through the film. She can with that eye now distinguish a few objects, though with difficulty. And if it should please God to spare us both two years longer, I hope to procure the reabsorption of the film by which the eye is covered. In every other respect the child enjoys good health.

I beg to add that, with very little exception, this case has been entirely treated with very low dynamizations and very small doses; but I have some reason to believe that, in a case like this, where vitality is very low, somewhat larger doses than those employed might have been at times used with advantage. But at the same time, it must be added, that if sufficient doses of medicine had been given to pro-

Hosted by Google

duce any aggravation of the inflammation, or if high dynamizations had over-excited the system, the sight of both eyes would have been irrecoverably lost. This is one of those cases which should speak volumes as to the truth of Hahnemann's warning, and the value of little doses. The doses employed here have been ordinarily from 1 to 3 globules, in about twelve spoonfuls of water, to take a teaspoonful once, sometimes twice a-day. Larger doses would probably have only destroyed the sight entirely, the child would have remained uncured; and few but such as enjoyed the benefits of Hahnemann's friendship would have guessed the reason why.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS R. EVEREST.

Wickwar Rectory, Feb. 20, 1851.

P.S.—Since writing the above, I have seen with great regret Dr. Dudgeon's letter in your last number. May I be permitted to say a few words on the subject.

For the last six or seven years of the life of Hahnemann, his constant effort, as Dr. Croserio truly says, was to diminish his doses to the least possible quantity capable of producing the desired effect. His reason, as he explained it to me, was this: if the physician knows the one, true, pure remedy that is exactly homœopathic to the case (for which, for reasons which I hope one day to be enabled to state, I venture to propose the term HARMONIC remedy), he cannot give too little of it, it is almost impossible; the most minute quantity acts surely, truly, perfectly. If he gives a larger dose of the HARMONIC remedy, and there is but one medicine harmonic at a time, than the case requires, either there is no reaction, and the symptoms do not change, or else the superfluity of the dose excites new symptoms, which puzzle and confuse the physician. If, however, the physician do not give the one true homœopathic (HARMONIC) remedy, but only one more or less nearly allied to it, he dares no longer trust to a very minute dose, but must increase it, so as to include the diseased organs in its action. But in this case he invariably, if there be any susceptibility, excites new disturbauce, complicates the case, involves himself in difficulties, always retards the cure, and often renders it impossible. Large doses, therefore, are never necessary, except when a non-homœopathic (DISCORDANT) remedy is given. It is in fact a species of allopathy—an effort to compensate for want of knowledge by an increase of medicinal action. A fatal error! Dr. Dudgeon, Sir, has indeed done much for Hahnemann by his beautiful edition of the Organon, and other valuable services. Will he permit one of Hahnemann's most attached friends to beseech him to believe that that glorious old man had well and truly, and anxiously studied the action of small and large doses, and compared them often and carefully before he decided on the exclusive use of small ones. I could tell you, Sir, and Dr. Dudgeon, a good deal about the preparation of Hahnemann's medicines; and as I myself, with my own hands, made, under Hahnemann's own inspection, all the globules which he used for the last few years of his life, and prepared the various sieves of muslin and tulle (not metal), so that the globules might always be of exactly the same diameter, and know how anxious he was on the subject, I do earnestly beseech so true and valued a homœopath as Dr. Dudgeon, to give to the carefully-formed opinion of such a man as Hahnemann the weight it ought to have.

For my own part, Sir, if I had a son studying Homœopathy, I would give him this advice: diminish your doses and increase your knowledge of their properties.

I enclose a few of the globules I made for Hahnemann, so that the size may be seen. They have not been quite finished, and therefore were not sorted so exactly to a *size* as they would have been.

[We have weighed these unassorted globules, some of which would make two, and find that 115 weigh one grain. Mr. Everest does not state of what they are manufactured.—ED.]

---

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—May I beg to be allowed to express my thanks for your valuable remarks on "pilules" in the number of your Journal for February 15. I feel sure, in reading your correct and true Hahnemannic remarks on the use of those non-Hahnemannic fabrications, that many followers of our Master will warmly thank you for the same. It is impossible for us to deviate from the right path opened by him, without wandering in the uncertain practices and falling again into the dark errors of the old school, and we cannot be too jealous of the purity of his doctrine, nor too zealous in keeping it from any apparent return to allopathy. Homœopathy has already suffered much from such wanderings, and has gone back, in the hand of many practitioners, from the fact of their deviating from it as given to us by Hahnemann. Whatever has been the motive or cause of such conduct, it has never answered, nor led to any good whatever. In Germany it has done harm to the Cause, and here, if the harm is not done already, it will do it, without any doubt. Not only "pilules," but massive doses, mother tinctures, etc., etc., etc., do the greatest harm to our Cause, and if not protested against, they will gradually lead us down as they have done elsewhere. We cannot keep too strictly to all the rules laid down by Hahnemann. When

Hosted by Google

we shall succeed to do as well as he did, it will be then time enough to see how we could do better.

I can but sincerely hope that your acute pen will take up the subject seriously, and spare neither "pilules" nor the like, for the sake and prosperity of our good and great Cause.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
H. V. MALAN, M.A., M.D.,
One of the Physicians to the Hahnemann Hospital, etc.

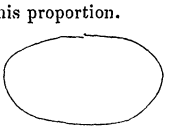
6, Great Cumberland Street, Feb. 21st, 1851.

## PILULES.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—I am sorry to observe the following passage in your leader of last week:—"Those of our body who use pilules, as they call them, for the purpose of ministering to popular prejudice, may take a warning from this advertisement." As one who prefers the use of the pilules, on account of their more convenient size, I must protest against the inference you have drawn. Such was very far from my intention when I first introduced them, and such I hope will ever be far removed from my practice.

I have heard it objected to the pilules, that they are an innovation, and not Hahnemannic in practice. It may be replied, that Homœopathy is itself an innovation, and that it is surely not accordant with the spirit of Homœopathy to condemn anything because it is new, and that even the practice of Hahnemann is susceptive of improvement. It is also said that the pilules contain more medicine than the globules, to which it may be replied, that if this is an objection, a weaker dilution can be used; but as the globules are usually administered dissolved in water, it can easily be demonstrated, that a globule equally diffused throughout a teaspoonful of water presents a larger surface of medicine than a pilule undissolved, in about this proportion.



Pilule.

Globule diffused in a teaspoonful of water.

The advantages of pilules over globules are, amongst others, that *one* is always a sufficient dose, whereas every intermediate number, from one to a dozen, of the globules is recommended by different practioners, and to the great confusion of the reader, in the various domestic books. The pilules are, at all times and in all places, portable, whereas globules or powders dissolved in teacups or tumblerfuls of water are exposed to many mischances, and amongst the humbler classes of society, to the solution being made with water in every degree of impurity.

If, Sir, you really wish to reprove the mean spirit within the body homœopathic that panders to popular prejudice, write against the practice of giving to patients *unmedicated* powders, when an interval must elapse before the next dose, instead of appealing to their understandings, and explaining that it is necessary that the medicine be allowed to act for a certain time before another dose can be taken.

In conclusion, allow me to apologize for having taken up so much of your space, and to hope that these remarks will be received in the kindly spirit in which they are written. I may take this opportunity to say, that the pilules are becoming every day more and more extensively used and more decidedly approved of, and that I know of some instances, at least, where they are certainly not used to minister to popular prejudice.

Yours truly,
J. EDWARD NORTON.

The Friars, Chester,
Feb. 17, 1851.

[We have already, in fact, replied to Dr. Norton's note; the controversy of the pilulists is not with the *Homœopathic Times*, but with Hahnemann. One of the most honourable and estimable men in our body, now abroad, a man of vast learning and great science, used these large doses, and still larger; but he and his patients were not of the same mind. We again state that we were in ignorance that these pilules were used by many homœopathists, and that we meant no reproach to those who openly use them, and state their reasons for doing so, We think them in great error in departing so far from Hahnemann's practice. If pilules are portable, *a fortiori*, globules are.—ED.]

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—I am glad to perceive by your observations in the last number of your periodical, that your censures were not intended to apply to "decided and avowed homœopathists," though

Hosted by Google

your unqualified expression, "those of our body who use pilules," led me to believe they were.

I do not now intend to point out the peculiar advantages and convenience of the so-called pilules,* that has already been done elsewhere by their introducer, Dr. Norton. I would only beg to be allowed to correct your statement, to the effect that Hahnemann recommended globules of *Sugar of Milk.*

The passage you quote from Dr. Hempel's translation of the "Chronic Diseases" would seem to bear out your assertion; but that is a *false* translation, as you will find on reference to the original. How extremely incorrect the translation is, your readers will perceive by comparing it with the literal rendering of the passage.

*Dr. Hempel's translation.*

"The globules of *Sugar of Milk* should be prepared of the same magnitude all over the world. I use them of the size of a grain of flax-seed. By establishing uniformity both in the preparation and exhibition of medicines, the homœopathic physicians will be enabled to compare with great certainty the results which they may obtain in their practice."

*Literally*, the passage runs as follows:—

"The globules that are to be moistened with the medicine, should also be of the same smallness, prepared by the confectioner, scarcely so large as poppy-seeds, in order, on the the one hand, that we may be able to make the dose sufficiently small, and on the other, that homœopathic physicians may have a uniform mode of procedure in the administration of the dose, as well as in the preparation of the medicine, and thus may be enabled to compare in the most certain manner the results of their treatment with that of other homœopathists."

Confectioners, I may observe, never prepare globules ("thousands" they are termed in this country) of *Sugar of Milk*, but of sugar, sometimes with the addition of a little starch, and the chemist you allude to, must have been labouring under a misconception, if he thought that by attempting to make globules of *pure Sugar of Milk* he was "faithful to the very letter of the Hahnemannic dictum;" for as you will observe in your own quotation from the Organon, Hahnemann himself speaks of "*sugar-globules.*" In Germany, and in this country too, I believe, the preparation of the globules is intrusted to the confectioner.

Dr. Hempel's mistake is the more unaccountable, seeing that in his Pharmacopœia he correctly describes the composition of the globules. "These," he says, "are made by confectioners, and are composed of sugar and starch."

As the poppy-seed-sized globule and the 30th dilution were fixed on by Hahnemann avowedly for uniformity's sake, and as that uniformity has long been departed from by the so-called "high-dilutionists," on the one hand, and those who sometimes give tinctures and triturations, on the other, I do not see the justice of singling out the least of all these departures, viz., the giving of pilules, as an object of your especial editorial censure.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

R. E. DUDGEON.

Feb. 22, 1851.

[As will be seen by reference to our Hahnemannian essayist and Mr. Everest's communication, both in our present number, as well as by Dr. Croserio, quoted in our *last* number, from Dr. Dudgeon's translation of the Organon, Hahnemann had for his object, besides uniformity, the diminution of *medicinal material;* therefore the departure of the "high-dilutionists" would appear to have been so far in the right direction, and according to the spirit of Hahnemann, as regards diminishing the quantity of medicinal material; not so with the departure to tinctures and triturations, as we can prove by arguments and experience of other homœopaths, in addition to those of Hahnemann.—ED.]

---

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—Many of your readers will doubtless remember the insertion of some correspondence in your paper of the 28th September last, under the head of Veterinary Homœopathic Treatment. Since then, I have been anxious to obtain from my friend further particulars as to his treatment of his cattle, and the general results, this I now give you in the enclosed letter to me, to which I have only to add a few lines, which I received in a letter from his brother. "My brother and I often thank you for your invaluable suggestions, to try Homœopathy, etc., etc. Had it not been for such a system as that of Homœopathy, in my opinion, he must have given up grazing cattle entirely, as not above one case in six can be cured by the ordinary cow-doctors; the saving to him has been already great, for he has had only one death since he began to use it."

* I may remark, with regard to the pilules I have always used, that six of them weigh somewhat less than a grain, and that one drop of tincture, as I have repeatedly proved, suffices to moisten upwards of fifty of them.

Hosted by Google

may add, my friend is consequently a subscriber to the Hahnemann Hospital.

I remain, Sir,

Your well-wisher and subscriber,

A HOMŒOPATH.

London, Feb. 24, 1851.

---

MY DEAR SIR,—It is with great pleasure that I send you a report of my experience in the practice of Homœopathy on cattle, and though I have as yet only tried it against one disease, it has succeeded so well, that I shall be tempted to try its efficacy in other cases.

The disease I allude to is the pleuro-pneumonia; having tried all the ordinary means without success, I determined, on your recommendation, to try Homœopathy, although I had not the slightest hope that it would prove successful, but I was doomed to be agreeably disappointed, as will be seen from the following facts. I have tried it successfully in many cases and have only failed in one, but from what cause that failure proceeded I know not. The treatment in all the cases was exactly similar, it is therefore only necessary to give the details of one or two, and you have those of them all.

The first case I tried was a beast about three years old, the symptoms very unfavourable, and I did not see the slightest chance of recovery. I began by giving six drops of *Tinct. Bryonia*, in six table-spoonfuls of water, one teaspoonful every four hours, for three days, when I saw a decided improvement in the cow. I then changed the treatment, to the same quantity of *Phosphorus*, for a similar period, when the improvement was still more decided. I then gave the same quantity of *Sulphur Tincture*, at the same hours, and in a day or two the cow was perfectly well.

In all the subsequent cases I doubled the quantity of the tinctures, after which the effect was sooner perceptible. I had six or seven cases under treatment at the same time, and all recovered; but a failure occurred shortly, which I could not account for, the treatment was exactly the same, but it may not have been taken in time. All these cases occurred in August and September, 1850, after which I had no more cases until the beginning of this month, when a valuable new-calved cow began to show some symptoms of the disease, and we commenced the treatment directly. It was soon evident that the case was unusually severe, and at one time I so far despaired of recovery, as to have ordered her to be sold for what any one would give, perhaps £3 or £4; but we gave her another day, and saw at night a slight improvement, after which the improvement was rapid, and now she is again healthy. I only allow them just sufficient food to keep life from becoming extinct; but one of the strongest recommendations is, that the cattle lose very little of their condition, in a few weeks it is impossible to see that they have been ill. It is requisite that they should be kept dry, and in a warm airy shed. The cost is literally nothing; but if all who try it are as successful as I have been, the benefit to the agricultural world will be immense.

I have now given you the result of my experience, and I shall be very glad to hear of others being as successful as myself. The disease is a terrible scourge, and if a cure has been found in the homœopathic system, the promoters will deserve the lasting gratitude of mankind.

I am, Sir,

Yours truly,

A DERBYSHIRE FARMER.

Feb. 22, 1850.

---

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—The communications and original articles in your publication of last week, continue to enforce the fact, that the truth and science of Homœopathy is rapidly making its way and taking hold of the public mind, professional and non-professional.

In further proof of this, a lay homœopathist and a member of "the Linen-drapers' Institution, London," put the following into my hands this week. It is a resolution agreed to by that very numerous body, and is both important and interesting.

That body has at present four medical officers, who wait upon its members.

"LINEN-DRAPERS' INSTITUTION.

"That for the benefit of those members who approve of Homœopathy, a physician and surgeon of these principles be appointed to the Institution."

The struggle of Homœopathy against allopathy is but the repetition of the similar struggle, —vaccine against small-pox,—and because facts and truth (and not vain theories of the human mind) are *its only strength*, it must prevail.

This is not a struggle for human opinion, but for the truth and existence of a natural law instituted by God himself, in mercy for the healing of His suffering creatures.

Hosted by Google

The great Jenner's crime by vaccine was that having discovered, so he maintained a fact, viz., that by infecting the human body by means of the lymph of the vaccine eruption, which is a similar disease to that of small-pox, a preventive was discovered to small-pox, and thus a remedy afforded to that horrible disease. For the maintenance of this fact, and this law of nature as by God appointed for sanative results to man, Jenner was at first despised and ridiculed, to say no more, by the world, and specially by the medical profession. But what was this fact but, as we well know now, the discovery of a remedial course homœopathic to this disease in question.

And so, because thousands of well-educated professional men, after patient examination, are convinced of the fact, that there is a law in nature appointed by God to guide us in the healing of disease, and which teaches us what is the right remedy, a law which has been proved by facts, and is exhibited by a code of the symptoms of medicines, and by the exposition of their suitability to given diseases, in thousands of pages (see Jahr's Symptomen-Codex, and Hahnemann's Works), such medical men are said to be fools or knaves.

But, Sir, we have not set up another theory, but stated facts which exhibit a law.

Some of our wiser professional opponents demand the re-proving of our medicines to make manifest these results, these facts, and to exhibit the existence of this law, and then they will receive it. What is this but saying, "take ship and sail round the world, before we will believe it to be round," or to maintain that "seeing is believing" no longer.

In one word, Homœopathy is the greatest discovery in medicine ever made. It alone has given us the invariable law of nature to guide us to the right remedies for the cure of each disease. The allowed specifics, *Mercury*, *Bark*, *Sulphur*, etc., owe their success to their consistency with this law, and those medical gentlemen, who, alike educated with their brethren, practise it, and once equally opposed to it, owe their confidence in it to a simple examination of its pretensions, freedom from prejudice, and to submission to the approved directions and indications for its successful adoption.

If truth prospers, this boon from God will fill the earth with its benefits.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN MILLARD, M.R.C.S.L., &c.

4, Lloyd Square,
Feb. 22, 1851.

---

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—Were it not that the allopathic journalists are readers of the *Homœopathic Times*, I should be little inclined to notice the puerile article which appeared in the number of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* for January, 1851.

It is really pitiable, Mr. Editor, to look on the writhings of a creature in the agonies of death, and while those agonizing expressions excite our sympathy, however deservedly the creature dies, one cannot refrain from calling its attention to its own weakness.

The *Pharmaceutical Journal* is professedly a scientific periodical, and yet treats a scientific subject (Homœopathy) as though it were a "trick."

It is not worth while to occupy your pages with a reprint of the article, a few extracts will suffice, the following is one:—

"If it be the case that the potency of a medicine when triturated, *secundem artem*, increases in proportion to its dilution, then it would follow that the maximum intensity is attained at 'zero,' that is to say, when the '*quantity is reduced to nothing.*'"

Is the writer really a scientific man, when he talks about the annihilation of matter? Is he able to reduce matter to "*nothing?*" If so, he had better turn alchemist at once, for it is even more reasonable to attempt to convert the baser metals into gold, than to annihilate a single particle of matter; let the author remember, that when he ridicules the minuteness of divisions to which medicinal substances are reduced, he is virtually ridiculing an axiom in chemistry, viz., that matter is infinitely divisible, and that the ultimate atom is so minute as to be invisible and incapable of detection.

The writer calls Hahnemann, the Founder of Homœopathy, an "*arch quack*," "who relied on the imagination of his dupes, and suited the size of the dose to the amount of their understanding." Has the author of this libel never heard of the thousands of children who have been cured by infinitesimal doses, independently of the exercise of their imagination? Is it possible that the numerous veterinary homœopathic practitioners, who, by means of infinitesimal doses, cure the most acute forms of disease in cattle and horses; or does he venture to say, that they perform such cures by acting on the imagination of their instinctive patients? How absurd the objection.

The writer says:—"Thus the infinitesimal sugarplum is the talisman which rivets the imagination, and enchains the reason of the patients—it is the charm which reduces them to insane credulity, and consequent implicit obedience." So that the patient who submits to homœopathic treatment, is charmed into insane credulity. Is it not possible that the writer himself, may have been under the influence of some charm, and become the victim of insane *incredulity?*

But here is a more serious matter. The writer states that "Dr. Taylor has found as much as one-third of a grain of *Morphia* in a powder professedly homœopathic." Now I think, Mr. Editor, this is a matter which requires investigation; either the statement is a fabrication, or the powder mentioned was prescribed or prepared by one who *cannot be* a *homœopathic* practitioner, and I do think that the Editor of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* should be called upon to state his authority for making such an assertion, or to give the name of the practitioner who prescribed such a dose. A similar statement was made some time ago by the *Medical Gazette*, and the Committee of the

Hosted by Google

English Homœopathic Association forwarded, through one of its members, a letter, desiring to be informed of the practitioner's name, but this information is still withheld, and I do think that every right-judging individual will refuse to admit the statement unless it is properly authenticated.

To conclude, the author complains of the *Materia Medica* of Homœopathy containing substances from the Animal Kingdom, of a "disgusting nature." Did the author never hear of the allopathic *Materia Medica* containing things equally disgusting—the excrement of dogs to wit; he need only refer to Redwood's *Materia Medica*, and he will find numerous instances of medicines derived from the Animal Kingdom, equally disgusting in his estimation. I would ask him one question, viz., whether he would detect one-millionth of a grain (a considerable dose to the homœopathist) of his "disgusting" substances? Would he not rather be inclined to say there is "nothing" in such a dose? how, then, can *nothing* be disgusting in the sense in which he applies the term? Ask even a "puling infant" on its mother's lap, whether a globule of *Lachesis* or a dose of *Rhubarb* is the more "disgusting." Really, Mr. Editor, these men are at their wits' end for some new objection to the system, which is so rapidly advancing as to threaten the craft to which the *Pharmaceutical Journalist* caters—a craft which is really in danger; for once let Homœopathy be adopted in the London hospitals, and how great will be the revolution among druggists, when the present cost to Saint Bartholomew's Hospital, for *physic*, is £2,600 annually. Included in this cost, the following articles appear:—

"Nearly 2,000 pounds weight of Castor Oil; 12 tons of Linseed Meal; 1000 pounds weight of Senna, and 27 hundred weights of Salts. In one year, 29,700 leeches were bought for the use of the establishment, and a ton and a half of Treacle is used annually, for some kinds of syrup."*

Well may the druggist cry, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians."

Apologizing for trespassing on your pages,

I am, Sir, yours truly,

Pimlico,
February, 1851. C. T. PEARCE.

* From Dickens's Household Words.

---

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

Manchester Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary,
Feb. 18, 1851.

SIR,—Enclosed I beg to hand you a report of this Institution. You will perceive that the Hospital and Dispensary are in a very flourishing condition, and every week adds to the number applying for relief, after having tried all the allopathic resources without benefit.

Most of the hospital cases reported were chronic cases of some years' standing, which will account for the small relative number of cured cases. In all cases, however, those discharged not cured were *very much relieved.*

I remain, yours very respectfully,

J. MATTHEWS, M.D.
House Surgeon.

MANCHESTER HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Admitted, January, 1851 | 26 |
| Discharged " | 13 |
| Of which discharged cured | 8 |
| " relieved | 5 |
| Dead | 0 |
| In hospital now (Feb. 18th) | 22 |

DISPENSARY.

| | |
|---|---|
| New patients during week ending February 15th, 1851 | 81 |
| Old patients | 218 |
| Home patients | 35 |
| | 334 |

## HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Admitted as in-patients from opening of Hospital, 16th October, 1850, to 19th February, 1851 | | *59 |
| Discharged during same period:— | | |
| Cured | 18 | |
| Much improved | 16 | |
| Improved | 2 | |
| No change | 1 | |
| Died | 1 | 38 |
| Remaining in house | | 21 |
| Attended as out-patients during week ending Feb. 19 | | 401 |
| New cases received during ditto | | 67 |
| Total received from commencement | | 1187 |

Feb. 26, 1851. W. WARNE, Hon. Sec.

* It is right to add, that the Hospital (though operative for out-patients on Oct. 16th) was not ready for in-patients till the second week in November; nor was it deemed expedient to fit up more than twenty beds until the House Surgeon had been appointed and resident, which was not till Feb. 1. This accounts for the comparatively few in-patients. The Board have since provided ten additional beds and ordered ten more, which doubtless will immediately be occupied with suffering and worthy objects.

## Miscellaneous.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—The funds of this Institution have been increased by a legacy of £500 under the will of the late Mr. Thomas Ansaldo Hewson.

LONDON: Printed by THOMAS HARRILD, of Albany Cottage, Sydenham, in the County of Kent, at his Printing Office, 1, and 1½, Dudley Court, in the Parish of St. Olave, Silver Street, in the City of London; and Published by HENRY RENSHAW, at the Office, 356, Strand, in the County of Middlesex.—*Saturday, March 1st*, 1851.

Hosted by Google

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.
Review of British and Foreign Medical Science and Literature.

"RESPICE, ASPICE, PROSPICE."—St. Bernard.

No. 84. Vol. II. | SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1851. | Unstamped 3d. Stamped 4d.

## DR. SCOTT'S LECTURES ON HOMŒOPATHY.

### LECTURE III.

We now come to the great stumbling-block of the homœopathic method, the infinitesimal doses. It has been jestingly illustrated thus—"Throw an ounce of *Salts* over London Bridge, and for a dose take a teaspoonful of water from the Thames at Gravesend; or throw an ounce of *Salts* into the Lake of Geneva, and take a teaspoonful after it has had time to be diffused throughout its waters."

The jest is lame, not merely because it is misplaced, as every jest must be in serious matters, but because, while its whole merit, as a jest, lies in the supposed exaggeration, it actually falls very far short indeed of the truth. The jester, I believe, would be nearer his mark if he selected the Eddystone Lighthouse as the place for mixing his medicine, and the Gulf of Mexico or a few degrees off Cape Horn for the place of drawing it off, after six months' agitation. But I fear his jest would still limp, nor am I sure that all the particles, solid and fluid, which compose "the great globe itself," would suffice to raise one grain of medicine to the thirtieth dilution, according to the method of our humourist. The method of Hahnemann was somewhat different and more practicable, requiring but a few ounces of *Alcohol*. Neither am I sure that "the great globe itself" would yield one grain in weight of the electric fluid, nor that the solar system would lose one grain in weight by the annihilation of every ray or particle of light.

When it is considered that the natural effect of the medicine is similar to the disease—that its specific action is exerted on a part of the animal economy already diseased, and, therefore, that the primitive tendency of the medicine is to aggravate the disorder, while at the same time the actual state of the body renders it peculiarly susceptible of the action of the appropriate medicine,—it will readily be allowed that the specific action of the medicine should be as feeble as possible, consistently with its producing its curative effect. To what extent the attenuation of the medicine should be carried, in order to produce this effect without an aggravation, or with the least possible, can be settled by no theory; it must be the result of experiment. Now, in acting on the principle *similia similibus curantur*, Dr. Hahnemann found that he produced aggravations much more severe than appeared to be necessary; he therefore gradually diminished the dose, and came by many steps at length to adopt quantities, which even the imagination fails to apprehend. Thus we see that, while the necessity of administering the appropriate medicine in *small* doses naturally arises from the law which renders it appropriate, the *infinitesimal* character of the dose is so far from being essential to the method, that it was only arrived at gradually by Hahnemann himself, who also quotes, as illustrations and proofs of the theory, cases taken from the ordinary practice, in which, of course, the doses were of the ordinary magnitude.

Now herein lies the great difficulty and source of offence. And in what does it consist? Simply in this, that a much smaller quantity of medicine is asserted to operate on the human body than had previously been supposed possible; and that the operation of this small quantity differs in kind and proportion from that of a large quantity of the same substance; or, in

Hosted by Google

another point of view, that a certain process of manipulation developes the powers of medicinal substances in a manner and to a degree which we could not have anticipated. I mention this second point of view, because I believe it to be more correct than the former, and because it appears to me that one great impediment to the reception of well-authenticated facts has been found in the language by which the different degrees of attenuation have been designated always supporting the idea of mere division: thus the quadrillionth or sextillionth part of a grain seems to fritter away the original substance into actual nonentity. It seems to me more correct to consider that the substance imparts its properties to the vehicle through which the attenuation is effected, than that any given portion of it is, as it were, broken off from the common mass. Thus a loadstone will magnetise any number of needles without losing or imparting any weight or bulk; yet it has distinctly communicated a property, which may again be communicated by the needles. "Possible it is," says Sir Thomas Brown, "that bodies may emit virtue and operation without abatement of weight, as is evident in the loadstone, and the like is observed in bodies electrical..... *Stibium* or *Glass of Antimony* will manifestly communicate unto water or wine a medicinal operation, and yet the body itself, though after iterated infusion, cannot be found to abate either virtue or weight." The same observation seems to apply to *Sulphur*. And though it may seem very startling, when calculations are made of the amount of fluid requisite to exhaust a grain of any substance at the thirtieth dilution, it is surely much less so to say that a drop of a medicated tincture can impart its properties to 99 drops of unmedicated spirit, and a drop of this second to other 99 drops, and so on, which is the process adopted by Hahnemann; and this view also tends to explain the apparent indifference, so to speak, in many cases, of the attenuation used. We have successful cases treated by every dilution, and often without any intimation of aggravation from the lower dilutions. But, however we may choose to contemplate the matter, it can never be settled by speculation; being simply a question of fact, to argue would be to deviate from the right road to conviction. But have we not reason to believe that the preparation which the medicines undergo may more perfectly adapt them to the human organism, so that a small quantity (if we must suppose quantity) shall be more efficacious than a larger in the unprepared state? May not the very minuteness of the particles (if particles there be) render them more easily absorbed, and thus introduce them more intimately, and therefore more efficaciously, into the system? and thus, though less violent in their immediate action on any particular organ, they may be more powerful in their constitutional effects.

Whether these views may appear satisfactory or the reverse, let us beware of limiting our acquiescence within the same bounds as our comprehension: no habit (except scornfulness and levity) more fatally closes the mind to all advancement; for every law of Nature is inexplicable, or explicable only by being resolved into some more general law, itself inexplicable. In proportion to our acquaintance with the laws and operations of Nature, is our knowledge of truth augmented, but it does not from this follow that we are, in the same proportion, freed from a sense of the mysterious; on the contrary, every fresh law discovered is a fresh mystery propounded but not explained; and he who has the deepest and most extensive insight into Nature, is he whose mind is brought into contact with the greatest number of mysteries, and who is most sensible of their inexplicable character. The child and the untaught are conscious of no mystery in the falling of a stone, nor have they any general law by which to explain the phenomenon; the philosopher who resolves this isolated fact into the general law of gravitation, is by this very step of advancement introduced to a mystery unknown to others. To very little purpose, indeed, shall we

Hosted by Google

have studied the great book of Nature, if we have not learned to contemplate her operations without a check from the narrowness of our own understandings. Nature is not so poor, that as soon as we shall have mastered her alphabet we shall be competent to sit in judgment on her laws, and to receive or reject them according as we find them coincide with or outmeasure our own powers of comprehension. What article of most ordinary belief does not lead to the confines of the infinite and unfathomable? for every truth is a spark which, once elicited, will by its own nature propagate itself interminably. We understand *little*; we comprehend the whole bearings of *nothing*.

Granting that the minutest chemical analysis can discover no trace of the original substance in the higher dilutions, it by no means follows that they must be without action on the human system. The vital organism may be, and I think it is, a much more delicate test than any chemical reagent, which is evinced by many instances, as, for example, the various contagious miasms. The only proper test is the human body, and this, I conceive, has, in many instances, indicated the power of these minute doses, and no one who has not carefully, patiently, repeatedly, and with intelligence, made the experiment, has any right to call in question the testimony of those who have. But it may be said, how can it be evinced by action on the sick; for, on the principles of Homœopathy, the result of a medicine will be either that the disease remains unaltered, that it becomes worse, or that it is ameliorated. Now if it remain unaltered, there is no evidence of any action; if it become worse, it may be the natural progress of the disease; if it be ameliorated, it may be by the unaided effort of Nature. I conceive there are two ways in which the direct power of the medicine may be evinced; first, when soon after taking it there occurs an aggravation of the symptoms, followed speedily by amelioration; and secondly, when entirely new symptoms occur, which do not belong to the disease, but which, by previous experiments, have been associated with the medicine; each of which cases, I believe to occur repeatedly, much more frequently than they are observed. Another indication is found in the operation of antidotes, which seems to afford a proof of the power of two medicines,—the antidote, and that whose exaggerated effect it corrects. But though I am anxious to claim no doubtful argument, I think the successful issue of cases treated by small doses ought to be received in evidence, at least as readily as those treated otherwise are taken as proof of the benefit of the violent remedies employed. If I find a disease repeatedly give way under the use of a medicine, prescribed in conformity to a principle, even without any distinct and perceptible medicinal action except the curative, I am surely as well entitled to ascribe the cure to that medicine, as when I find a disease subside after a violent action of some medicine, which violent action I know to be in itself an evil, I am entitled to ascribe the beneficial result to that which wrought by such violent and, in themselves, injurious means.

For specific instances I must refer each person to careful personal experience, and to an honest perusal of trustworthy reports. But the mind may be rendered less averse from receiving what is new and surprising, by recalling the many instances in which we are compelled to admit what we cannot possibly explain, and what we can scarcely contemplate with steadiness. None can explain the powers of magnetism, electricity, chemistry, infection; nor avoid deductions from many established facts in physics, which, nevertheless, are quite as surprising as it is that the human organism, which we know depends for well-being, and even for continuance, on conditions which we are utterly unable to define, may, when diseased, be affected by inappreciable quantities of medicine. In the drop that glitters in the rainbow, charming the eye with its beauty, and cheering the mind with its emblematic associations, slumbers a power, which, if emancipated,

Hosted by Google

would suffice to spread terror, dismay, and destruction in the thunderstorm. The strongest antagonist to fire waits but the command of science to yield the most brilliant illumination and resistless heat; and these Protean changes seeming to realize the wild dreams of mythology, have kept themselves concealed till the latest years of the world's age. The strong man boasting in his strength, and the maiden exulting in her beauty, struck by a power which no human penetration can detect, are in a few hours stretched helpless on their couch, and in a few more, present a hideous spectacle, which the tenderest and the fondest hasten to bury out of their sight. Is it incredible that there should exist, equally remote from human detection, a friendly power capable of restoring the strong and the beautiful from threatened destruction, and that such a power may lie dormant in substances of the most ordinary occurrence, awaiting for its development the investigations of science and the manipulations of art? The softest breathing of an infant's slumber must, in virtue of the law of universal gravitation, affect the whole material universe, aud pulsate to the remotest region of peopled space. "The waves of air raised by our words perambulate the earth and ocean's surface, and in less than twenty hours every atmosphere takes up the altered movement due to that infinitesimal portion of the primitive motion, which has been conveyed to it through countless channels and must continue to influence its path throughout its future existence. But these aerial pulses, unseen by the keenest eye, unheard by the acutest ear, unperceived by human sense, are yet demonstrated to exist by human reason; and in some few and limited instances, by calling to our aid the most refined and comprehensive instrument of human thought, their courses are traced and their intensities are measured. If man enjoyed a larger command over mathematical analysis, his knowledge of these motions would be more extensive: but a being possessed of the unbounded knowledge of that science would trace every, the minutest, consequence of that primary impulse. Such a being, however far exalted above our race, would yet be immeasurably below even *our* conception of Infinite Intelligence, yet by him, supposing the original condition of each atom in the atmosphere as well as all the extraneous causes acting upon it to be given, its future and inevitable path would be clearly traced; and supposing the interference also of no new causes, the circumstances of the entire history of the whole earth's atmosphere would be distinctly seen and might be absolutely predicted for any, even the remotest point of time. Let us imagine a being invested with such knowledge to arrive at the predicted moment. If any, the slightest deviation exists, he will immediately read in its existence the action of a new cause, and, through the aid of the same analysis, tracing this discordance back to its source, he would become aware of the time of its commencement and the point of space at which it originated. Thus considered, what a strange chaos is the wide atmosphere we breathe! Every atom impressed with good and with ill retains at once the motions which philosophers and sages have imparted to it, mixed and combined in ten thousand ways with all that is worthless and base. The air itself is one vast library, on whose pages are for ever written all that man has ever said or even whispered. There, in their mutable but unerring characters, mixed with the earliest as well as latest sighs of mortality, stand for ever recorded vows unredeemed, promises unfulfilled, perpetuating in the united movements of each particle the testimony of man's changeful will. But if the air we breathe is the never-failing historian of the sentiments we have uttered, earth, air, and ocean are, in like manner, the eternal witnesses of the acts we have done. The same principle of the equality of action and re-action applies to them; whatever motion is communicated to any of their particles is transmitted to all around it, the share of each being dimi-

Hosted by Google

nished, by their number and depending jointly on the number and position of those acted on by the original source of disturbance. No motion impressed by natural causes or by human agency is ever obliterated. The momentary waves reared by the passing gale, apparently born but to die on the spot which saw their birth, leave behind them an endless progeny, which reviving with diminished energy in other seas and visiting a thousand shores, reflected from each and perhaps again partially concentrated, pursue their ceaseless course till ocean be itself annihilated. If the Almighty stamped on the brow of the earliest murderer the indelible and visible mark of his guilt, he has also established laws by which every succeeding criminal is not less irrevocably chained to the testimony of his crime; for every atom of his mortal frame, through whatever changes its severed particles may migrate, will still retain, adhering to it through every combination, some movement derived from that very muscular effort by which the crime itself was perpetrated." (Babbage's Ninth Bridgewater Treatise.) There is nothing more startling in Homœopathy than these deductions from the acknowledged principles in physics; and I doubt not that the beauty of the passage will sufficiently excuse my having quoted it at such length.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

## Communications.

### FADING LEAVES FROM LIFE'S BOOK,

By an Octogenarian.

No. I.

It is something to be able to grasp a pen, and that vigorously, at such an advanced period of life, with the intention of narrating past scenes, fleeting opinions, and other evanescent matters as daily constitute a gossiping dish for unphilosophic minds, or those who, speculating upon surface topics, are through a medium of this kind occasionally brought to look into the depths below.

My experience is all I have to bequeath to my friends, and that in the shape I am about to submit it they are right heartily welcome to. I am not rich, otherwise I would in a more substantial manner please the taste of the rising generation by profuse offerings of wealth, which assuredly would assist, if my vanity should desire, to secure my name a niche in the Temple of Fame.

But as I possess no money, and have only to offer in its stead the studied musing of riper years, I trust the absence of the one ingredient will, in some measure, be compensated by an abundant supply of the other.

"There!" I fancy I hear some of my great grandchildren remark; "that is our *grand-père* all over. His usual strain—no money, but plenty of advice; as if we could not get advice ourselves, were the cash to be forthcoming."

"Tut-tut, my rosy-cheeked ones, you of the flaxen hair and the bright blue eyes—you also of the jet-black locks and the dimpled chin; the worldly wisdom that you have acquired from some seventeen or eighteen years of age, is not to be compared with the stores of knowledge I have garnered during my life's travels at home and abroad. Therefore compose yourselves, and whilst you are engaged in Berlin-work or other light fanciful associations of the female character, give ear, if you possibly can, and full credence to that which shall fall from the lips of your venerable grandsire."

"You may laugh—you may say, 'perhaps, it will comprise some of those fantastical notions we have always heard so much about, your vagaries, denominated Homœopathy, Mesmerism, and Phrenology.' Very well; I smilingly approve all your invective; I can laugh at your jokes and your adolescent ignorance, and afterwards I can gravely retort, and say to you, 'had ye but faith as a grain of mustard-seed,' you might know and feel that such things are, and must and will be. Useless will it be for you to say, in the days to come, that the opportunity was not afforded you, and that, as a seeker of truth, you were not

Hosted by Google

placed in the proper direction. Attention then, for the voice that speaketh now may not be empowered to speak long."

A dreary vista of life is eighty years to look through. The brightening tints of autumn pass away into sombre hues when they approach old hoary winter, unless they be mellowed by happy reflections, such as few out of the many thousands of our fellow-creatures can call to remembrance. Fourscore—a decade above the ordinary duration allotted to man; and yet healthy, strong, and vigorous. My gratitude to an all-wise Providence for his mercies ought to be unbounded, and it is rendered by myself in the best manner my faculties can dictate. None but those who in reality experience the gradual progress of age — the shifting from one scene to another in life's vast panorama — can properly appreciate the calmness with which the transition takes place, when it is distinctly accompanied by the inspiriting knowledge that each phase has encouraged the hope that a steady advance is making towards perfection—the highest goal in this our mortal career.

"Eighty years, and still alive," whispers my old friend Specklenose—"'Throw physic to the dogs,' is his motto. No blisters, no draughts, no lancet; I suppose that's the mystery of his longevity. Why, in truth, he's fairly getting a rival to old Doctor Parr."

Yes, and who shall say that Specklenose of sixty-six is not, in the main, right? Whence the fear of contradiction that I have abandoned for nearly thirty years the use of medicaments as prepared by the school possessing the sanction of the royal colleges? Specklenose has already become a convert to globules, infinitesimal doses, self-regulation in appetite and passions, and has furthermore found it advantageous in curtailing his wine-merchant's bill, and other luxurious items in his general expenditure, which, although supposed to be ordinarily required, can with full benefit to health and credit be dispensed with. "Is that not true, Specklenose?"

"Well," replies Specklenose, "I believe you have not exaggerated the case." With all becoming meekness, Specklenose has sat himself down as a little child to investigate the truths of Homœopathy, and to apply them to his own improvement. He is fast recovering from an attack of nervousness, which threatened serious consequences, before he submitted to the ordeal as prescribed by his physician, and in the benevolence of his heart is as warm and as enthusiastic in his praises of Hahnemann and his science as the oldest of his disciples.

But to my own conversion; that is a point which will probably possess some interest. Up to nearly fifty I had led what may be generally termed an easy, quiet existence. Suffering from ordinary attacks of illness, I invariably resorted to the practice as was then, and is now even, adopted by the majority of persons, and found relief in the partial manner which that system only can secure.

My habits had been those of a man of leisure. I had travelled, and had read and had seen much of the world's wonders, but had never found any great difference in the mode of dealing with cases of disease, except those followed by native tribes of Indians or the uncivilized inhabitants of the more northern hemisphere. Everywhere the formulæ of operation seemed to be carried out much on the same basis, though in exceptional cases different treatments were followed.

I must confess, and the confession is not made without pain, because some of my relatives have been devoted allopaths, that in later years I always felt that the science was not one of a very elevating character. It invariably, in my eyes (I may have been mistaken), merely addressed itself to the temporary eradication of disease, unassisting subsequently to lay the foundation of improved health, or of stimulating, by an ameliorated mode of life, that enjoyment which a resuscitation of the kind, according to the variety of constitution and temperament, can afford. On this consideration, there-

Hosted by Google

fore, I was always on the watch for some thorough radical medical reformation, which, while assisting to relieve mankind from the "ills that flesh is heir to," should also at the same time promote their moral as well as physical condition. Indulging the hope that this would some day be brought about, I commenced investigating theories and practice with more minuteness than I had before been accustomed to. I was already enamoured in a degree with the principles which were supposed to guide Phrenology; I had also dabbled a little in Mesmerism; but I had not, in all my seeking, stumbled over—for it was a stumble over, much, be it understood, to my ultimate satisfaction—the grand, the universal, high medicinal art of Homœopathy. Of the circumstances which introduced that to me more hereafter.

*(To be continued.)*

## ELEGANT EXTRACTS.

THERE is a country place without trees, and a sea-side place where no ships are seen to "walk the waters;" it is a place that was raised from the rank of a village to that of a fashionable and populous town by our English Sardanapalus, and that lost royal favour by the curiosity of its denizens, who would look under a bonnet to see if a queen had a face like other mortals. This place, deserted by Royalty, is not, therefore, deserted by Royalty's equivalent—a tide of visitors.

It boasts of a delightful and transparent air, which breathing, the jaded feel elastic, and men of timber toes move jauntily. It has had its Mahmoud, it has its rubbing cobler. This cobler is an exception to the rule, for he has gained mightily by not sticking to his *last*, and even Sir B. Brodie has said that Harrap is a wonderful fellow. There is the ever-changing and ever-interesting sea, dimpled when at peace with the innumerable wrinkles of an infinite laughter, and frowning savagely and roaring dreadfully, when in rage; there one may easily reach the most beautiful downs in broad England; there the Hahnemannian reform hath found refuge, and flourisheth. What more? Time was, when perhaps our English Sardanapalus, in the first flush of his youth, wrote school-boy verses to Mrs. Robinson, whom he afterwards, to his shame, left unaided and unpitied to her rheumatism, her crutches, her poverty, and the haunting recollection of her past: but at this delight, this favoured haunt of the Prince, a School-boy has parodied Walter Scott, and his parody is in favour of homœopathy. "More power to his elbow," as the Irish say: if the Muses nightly visit his pillow, may they give him pure thoughts, and sinless aspirations! We cannot yet dub him our poet—he has not yet reached even the promise of a Garth's "Dispensary," or an Armstrong's poem on "Health;" but he shows judgment in liking homœopathy, taste in parodying the Scott, and a just sense of the nauseous and abominable in rejecting pills and potions, and draughts and mixtures, from the apothecary's. Whether he go hereafter to the ford of oxen—Oxenford or Oxford, or to the banks of the sedgy Cam: whether he see visions from Mount Caucasus, or from the peak of the Andes; whatever be his pursuit in whatever clime, we wish him success and honour—a good beginning, a good middle, and a good end. This rule of the Epic is no less a good rule of mortal life. Let him continne to abhor drugs, and to venerate Hahnemann.

---

BREATHES there a man with heart so dead,
That never to himself hath said
"Upon my word, I think I'll try
A little Homœopathy!"
Who never to his wife explained,
(When dread disease his body pained),
"My dearest wife, I've understood,
That globules do a world of good!"
If such there be, go, mark him now,
Mark his dull eye and wrinkled brow,
But more than ever, mark him close,
When he gulps down the reeking dose;
And mark him when he begs in haste
Something to take away the taste.
Mark him, fair reader, closer still,
When down he thrusts the nauseous pill;

Hosted by Google

Mark him, when full of sad dismay,
He finds himself much worse next day.
Oh! Caledonia, wild and free,
Sweet nurse of Homœopathy!
All hail! Edina's double town,
Of fashion, and the cap and gown;—
Whence Homœopathy expands
Unto this earth's remotest lands.
And hail ye Medicines, small but good,
Most valued when most understood.
Rhus, Bryony, and Chamomilla,
Nux, Phosphorus, and Pulsatilla;
And all ye other polychrests,
Useful alike for men and beasts;—
And O! thou foe to inflammation,
Thou joy and pride of every nation!
All hail! most glorious Aconite!
Our thought's desire, our heart's delight.
Sweet globules all, to you I cry,
Flit round me even when I die,
And whisper "Homœopathy."

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.

SATURDAY, MARCH 8TH, 1851.

THERE is much in progress which deserves the attention of the zealous disciples of Homœopathy. Full scope will be afforded to the active energies of all who desire to promote the Cause in its integrity by the events which will take place in the next few months. Pleasure, instruction, and scientific research will vary the changing scenes in the natural order of the occurrences about to be brought under notice.

In the first place, the Bazaar in aid of the funds of the Hahnemann Hospital is arranged to take place in June.

In the second place, the Anniversary Dinner of the Hahnemann Hospital, in commemoration of the birthday of the illustrious founder of Homœopathy, is arranged for the 10th of April.

And in the third place, a Congress of homœopathic practitioners is to be held in London, in July.

Addressing ourselves to the ladies, by right of precedence, we can assure them we anticipate no light benefit to the progress and development of Homœopathy by their exertions in its behalf. On the present occasion, the service proposed to be rendered to the Hospital by the proceeds derived from a Bazaar, is one which happily distinguishes their particular province for doing good, and assisting in a material degree a charitable object. Under the patronage which our advertising columns have more than once displayed, our readers will rest quite satisfied that no pains will be spared to give *éclat* to a proceeding fully worthy of those with whom the suggestion originated.

Those of our subscribers, of the gentle sex, who have not yet promised that they will take part in the active benevolence which such an assembly cannot fail to create, must put away all cold-heartedness, and embracing Homœopathy for its universality, gladly avail themselves of the opportunity offered them of manifesting their devotedness to the Cause which calls forth this movement.

With regard to the Anniversary Dinner of the Hahnemann Hospital, we think we need not lengthily advert to a commemoration which carries home to the breast of every true homœopath the complete conviction of the propriety of the entertainment. The whole body, medical and non-medical, must feel that, if their principles, assailed as they have been on every side, are to gather strength and to take a permanent position in this country, it is absolutely necessary that they shall at least make their voice heard annually, and by challenging contradiction, establish for themselves and the science they advocate that proper recognition which its importance so thoroughly demands.

It is to be trusted that no petty jealousies, no heartburnings, will be permitted to intrude upon attention at a time when the most profound reverence and singleness of purpose should actuate those to whom is intrusted this special mission of spreading to the world, through this means, the brightening influences to be

Hosted by Google

derived by the just appreciation of the Hahnemannian philosophy. Let us all, as with one accord, assert our disapproval of any innovation in this respect, and the result will prove that our aspirations of success are not unfounded.

The Congress of Homœopaths will occur at a fitting period. The attractions of the world's fair are sure to gather from the extreme ends of the earth the learned in science and art. Numbers among those who shall thus visit England we dare call disciples of Hahnemann. What more appropriate opportunity could be presented for convening together a confraternity of this description, the several members of which would be enabled by communication to lay before their fellow-practitioners the discoveries they had made in the course of their studies.

To the high-minded and intellectual student, an assembly such as this would open wide fields of research, and we are sanguine enough to imagine, that if not interfered with by party prejudice or narrow-sighted objections, the benefit to be derived therefrom would be considerable. *Non nobis solus nati sumus*—hence the circulation of acquired knowledge even in Homœopathy ought to prompt us to see that a Congress should efficiently discharge the duties delegated to its managers.

---

## ALLOPATHY AND HOMŒOPATHY.

### THE POINTS AT ISSUE BETWEEN THEM.

By E. E. Marcy, M.D., New York.

(*From the North American Homœopathic Journal.*)

In discussing the comparative merits of different systems of medicine, and in entering a field of investigation where we are to analyse the opinions which have been promulgated by some of the greatest intellects of ancient and modern times, we take this occasion to pay a passing tribute of respect to the memories of all those great men of the profession who have gone before us. When the Father of Medicine founded his system, let it be remembered that he had not the lights of science to guide him; and if the dogmas which he advanced were erroneous, let it be attributed to his utter ignorance of anatomy, physiology, chemistry, and pathology, rather than to any lack of penetration or intellectual greatness. And throughout the many ages subsequent to his period, let it ever be borne in mind by the modern physician that those foundations upon which all real knowledge in medicine rests were not as yet laid. Hence, then, the many absurd hypotheses and the erroneous views which have come down to us. Could Hippocrates, and Galen, and Themison, and Celsus, and Paracelsus, and Stahl, be again brought back to the world in all the vigour and acumen of their once gigantic intellects, but illuminated by the scientific facts of the present time, we entertain no doubt that they would repudiate their former hypotheses, and, from more accurate and precise data, deduce more logical and philosophical conclusions.

In regard to the medical gentlemen of the present century, who have enjoyed so many advantages with reference to the structures and functions of the human body, and the pathological appearances induced by diseases and by drugs, much also may be advanced in excuse for their having made so little progress in the method of curing diseases. One of the prominent causes of this slow advancement consists in the fact, that for more than 2000 years the minds of the medical world have been directed in one particular channel. Certain fundamental points have been arbitrarily assumed, and particular expressions have been adopted, which are entirely fallacious, and which have led to the most mischievous practical results. Instead of precision and accuracy in the use of language, and of confessing ignorance when satisfactory explanations could not be offered, mysterious terms have been invented, which might mean everything or nothing at all, as occasion required. We grant that it is a facile method of disposing of intricate and obscure points connected with our art, to attribute all morbid and curative phenomena to some disturbance of a vital principle, but we question its utility or its propriety. It may save the physician from a suspicion of ignorance, and thus serve to convince patients of his profound knowledge of the healing art, but it can never promote the cause of truth.

We can well pardon those heathen philosophers. who lived when no true ideas obtained respecting the immortality of the soul, for inventing words which should express their views of a spiritual part connected with the organism; but in modern times, when the laws of life are so

Hosted by Google

well understood, and the facilities for acquiring facts are so abundantly afforded, there is no excuse for retaining these spiritual opinions of the ancients,—the *phusis*, the *vis insita*, the *vis animæ*, the *vis vitæ*, the *Archeus*, and other imaginary existences, under the comprehensive term of vital principle. But, it will be asked by the vitalist, if we reject the existence of this principle, what presides over the wonderful phenomena of life, and how can we explain the mysterious operation of morbid and medicinal agents upon the economy in causing and in curing diseases?

We reply, when God created man, he first formed a material body subject to the ordinary laws of matter, and capable of being impressed by material agents, both in their crudest and in their most attenuated and subtle forms; but he also infused into this physical structure a Spiritual Principle, or an Intelligence, which should preside over the whole machine, and which should be capable of exercising effects inexplicable by any physical laws, and which may properly be called spiritual, but not dynamic or vital. We object therefore to the use of these last terms for the reason that they explain nothing, but, by inducing the physician to confound really spiritual with material effects, lead to mysticism and error. We are aware that many of the profoundest writers of both schools are advocates of the vital theory, and entertain the belief that all diseases proceed from a disturbance of this principle, and that our curative efforts must be directed with reference to a restoration of this subtile spirit. But does not the admission of this doctrine close the door to all inquiry? By assuming the existence of a mysterious and inexplicable power, as a satisfactory explanation of the phenomena of disease and the processes of cure, do we not repress the investigation of facts, and thus deprive ourselves of original deductions? It will be our aim in future, to demonstrate by accurate chemical and pathological facts, the potent influence of material atoms in impressing the various tissues of the organism so as to cause or to cure diseases. At the same time, we shall endeavour to discriminate distinctly between those powerful morbid and curative results which proceed from the operation of the spiritual part of man, including mental emotions, moral influences, etc.

So far then as regards the existence of a vital principle and the influence it exerts in health and in disease, a majority of both schools entertain very similar opinions. We shall take another occasion to allude to this subject at more length, both for the purpose of pointing out the evils which have accrued to science from the arbitrary retention of a spiritual power independent of the soul, and to insist upon the importance of precision and definitiveness in the use of medical expressions.

*( To be continued.)*

## Correspondence.

### THE GREAT GLOBULE QUESTION.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—The strictures of yourself and correspondents on the so-called pilules are, in my humble opinion, quite beside the mark. You and they make the whole question one of dose, which it is not; for there is nothing to prevent a pilule of the largest size containing exactly the same quantity of medicine as (or even much less than) the true Hahnemannic globule of the orthodox poppy-seed size.

Thus, according to Hahnemann, one of his globules contains $\frac{1}{300}$ of a drop, say of the 30th dilution, one of the pilules I use (fifty of which absorb a drop), imbibed with the 31st dilution, will contain much less medicine than the Hahnemannic globule of the 30th dilution; but if we suppose gigantic pilules, three of which will absorb a drop, impregnated with the 31st dilution, one of them will contain exactly the same quantity of medicine as the Hahnemannic globule, 30; and supposing this Brobdignag pilule to weigh a whole grain, the *apparent* medicinal material would not equal in size or weight Hahnemann's powder, containing, by his directions, two or three grains of *Milk Sugar*.

The objection might be made, by him who thinks he has imbibed the spirit of Hahnemann's doctrines, when he is only slavishly following the letter, that the smaller quantity of a dilution is a very different thing from the larger quantity of the next dilution above it, owing to the further dynamization given to the latter by the two additional succussions; but this is a hair-splitting refinement, which no practical man believes in, for none would hesitate for a moment to give the 31st or 29th dilution, if the 30th were not at hand.

Having thus, as I conceive, shown that the pilule question is not at all necessarily a dose

Hosted by Google

question, but simply one of convenience in dispensing the dose, I need scarcely, I think, point out how much more convenient it is to give a patient half a dozen of these pilules, which we may carry about with us in our pockets ready for use, than painfully and tediously to introduce one poppy-seed-sized globule into each of as many powders, containing from two to three grains of *Milk Sugar*, and having anxiously ascertained that our microscopic pellet is duly crushed, hand them to the patient, with strict injunctions to him to hold his breath while he deposits the powder on his tongue, in case an inauspicious blast from his lungs should scatter a portion of the powder (perchance the very portion that contains the squashed globule) to the four winds of heaven.

If, however, Mr. Editor, you still insist on obedience "to the very letter of the Hahnemannic doctrine," as regards the size of the globule, may I ask you how it is that the heretical English globule, seventy-five of which you say absorb a drop, have escaped your censure, each of which must contain, *horresco referens!* exactly four times as much as the Hahnemannic globule, supposing both to be in the same dilution? And if you will make this a dose question, and insist on our adhesion to the 30th dilution standard, how comes it that you publish, without reprimand, cases from correspondents, and selections from homœopathic works, whose doses, far greater than decillionths, had the audacity to cure the patients?

By the way, I may inform the Hahnemannian essayist, that it was Drs. Stapf and Gross, and not Hering and Bönninghausen, whom Hahnemann summoned to Cöthen in 1827, to communicate to them his theory of chronic diseases, as you will find on reference to the third volume of the *Neues Archiv*, and also to the brief notice of the death of Gross, in No. XXV. of the *British Journal of Homœopathy*.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

March 1st. R. E. DUDGEON.

[We have already stated our views with regard to the size of the dose, from which we see no reason to depart. The different dilutions as well as the magnitude of the dose are matters of experience, and concerning which we have had the benefit of Hahnemann's sagacity, which we do not view as "hair-splitting refinement." In support of our "slavishly following the letter" we have our own, by no means insignificant, experience, as well as that of some of Hahnemann's most distinguished disciples, and were we again to open the discussion which not so long since brought to light the experience and judgment of Hahnemann's most trustworthy followers, we should only reprint materials which, we doubt not, are in the hand of every true homœopathist. We were not aware that scientific practitioners would not "hesitate for a moment" to substitute one dilution for another, as a matter of personal convenience merely. We never did insist on a dogged adhesion to the 30th dilution under all circumstances, nor did Hahnemann. We suspect it will require but little arithmetical lore to discover the difference between the amount of medicine contained in a *globule*, 75 of which absorb one drop, and which is generally given by solution in divided doses, and a *pilule* which, for convenience sake, is generally administered at once.—ED.]

## HOMŒOPATHIC EXPERIENCE.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—Domestic engagements have prevented my sending you more of my homœopathic experience before this, as time is required to examine my books and pick out the cures performed under one simple medicine; as my notes were never intended for other purpose than to assist memory, they are unclassed and meagre.

Your obedient servant,

St. Sampson's Rectory, H. C.
Feb., 1851.

---

Mrs. O— brought her little girl, aged about three years, with a thorn in her eye. The doctor would not take it out, and I in vain entreated the mother to call in another doctor. She was afraid of giving umbrage to her relation, as the already called-in doctor stood in that degree. I could easily, with forceps, have drawn out the thorn, as the large end projected so much that the eyelid could not close over it; but I feared, as the doctor would not do it, that violent bleeding might follow its extraction. The child had blue eyes, and in the blue ring of the left eye was a large thorn, which had lodged in it, in consequence of the little girl having fallen against a hawthorn-bush. The eye was much inflamed; the thorn prevented it quite closing, and the pain rendered it difficult to keep open; scalding tears ran down the cheek, which in consequence was

Hosted by Google

quite excoriated; the eye could not bear the light. I would not have undertaken the case had not the child's sufferings been so great, that I feared for her brain if they were not relieved. I gave one globule of *Arnica*, the next day one more; these relieved the child so much, that she left off crying, and could sleep. A third globule, the following day, removed all inflammation. The thorn remained in the eye for three months, without causing pain or inconvenience; at the end of that time it fell out of the eye, and with it all trace of the accident. This was in 1836. The child is now a young woman, who is healthy and strong, and feels no ill-effects from the accident.

Charlotte M—, an elderly woman, who for years had lost the use of her limbs from rheumatism; she could not hold her body in an upright posture; her limbs were contracted so as to be unable to help herself with them; she could only drag herself along the floor, by the help of the seats of the chairs in the room, on which she rested her arms in her progress; her sufferings were dreadful. I found all of them in Hahnemann's *Pulsatilla*. This was in 1816 or 1817. I gave her, on the Monday, two globules of *Pulsatilla*, 18th dilution; on the Tuesday following, one globule more; the Wednesday week, one globule more: all the Wednesday night she was in violent pain. All her old pains, which had gradually lessened, returned with extreme violence; towards morning she fell asleep, and on awaking, found that she could use her limbs, and stand upright, all pain was gone; the two following weeks she took one globule more, from which time she was quite restored to health, and walked about the town, to the astonishment of the many who had witnessed her many years of suffering. I heard of her some years after her cure; she remained in perfect health to that time. As she removed her lodgings, I have lost sight of her since then.

Elizabeth L—, a child six years old, suffered extremely in her head; her face was constantly flushed; she could neither eat, sleep, nor rest. *Belladonna*, one globule, repeated in three doses, quite restored her to healthy,

Henry Lowe, infant, aged six weeks, severely afflicted with umbilical hernia. The whole of the abdomen was of a deep red; the hernia protruded the size of a pigeon's egg, and was very much festered, so much so as to prevent any bandage being used. I gave the infant one globule of *Nux Vomica;* at the end of the week I gave one more, as a *very slight* improvement had taken place; at the end of the second week the fester and inflammation were healed. I then gave one globule more, and one more the following week. The hernia was so much reduced, that I thought no more medicine necessary. Two months afterwards every trace of hernia had disappeared, no bandage was worn, and the child had grown to a very fine boy.

## CASE OF CROUP.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

Sir,—The following case of croup will, I doubt not, prove interesting, not merely on account of a cure being effected in so advanced a stage, but principally because the remedy employed is one which is not generally made use of in this frightful disease, and the value of which cannot be too extensively known.

On the evening of the 4th inst., I was called out to see a little boy three and a half years old, who was stated to be very ill. I found him in an advanced stage of croup, the horrible symptoms of which are too well known to need description here; suffice it to say, that the poor little fellow was first attacked on the afternoon of the preceding day. His mother had given him, dry on the tongue, a globule of *Hepar* and of *Spongia* every half-hour, alternately; these medicines were taken from a domestic case, in which the directions were not indicated. Finding him getting rapidly worse, they sent for me, and I gave him the same medicines of the 5th dilution, dissolved in water, a dose alternately every quarter of an hour. In two hours I was hastily sent for. I found my little patient in a most alarming state, the respiration quick, harsh, and grating, frequently with the peculiar crowing inspiration; he was lying quite exhausted in his mother's lap, but every few minutes would start up, apparently almost strangled, with a spasmodic, ringing, crowing cough, during which his face became crimson, his eyes seemed starting out of their sockets, and he would convulsively grasp at his throat with his little hands, as if trying to tear away something that was suffocating him; he would then fall back exhausted, only to be aroused again in the same manner in three or four minutes. I lost no time in giving him *Tart. Emet.*, two grains of the 1st trituration, in four tablespoonfuls of water, one teaspoonful every ten minutes. To my surprise, four doses brought on vomiting,

Hosted by Google

after which he was for a time somewhat relieved; after twenty minutes, I gave him another dose, which was speedily followed again by sickness, but the relief was very transient, for the difficulty of respiration and the inflammatory symptoms increased. I therefore determined to try the effects of *Iodine*, and gave him twelve drops of the 1st decimal dilution on a knob of sugar, dissolved in four ounces of water, a teaspoonful every ten minutes, alternately with two or three doses of *Aconite;* after taking a couple of doses, the fits of strangling cough became less frequent, and lost somewhat of their harsh ringing character, he slept in the intervals, and respired with less difficulty; I therefore administered the *Iodine* only when he was aroused by the cough. At midnight, as he had been sleeping for half an hour, I thought I could leave him with safety, giving directions that the medicine should be administered whenever the cough awaked him. On the following morning, no less to my delight than astonishment, I found the little fellow up and dressed, playing with his toys; all his symptoms, except some hoarseness, had quite disappeared. I was informed that he had only taken four doses of the *Iodine*, as he had not awaked oftener during the night, and that his cough had become loose and easy.

I can thus, from my first trial of *Iodine* in this most alarming disease, confirm to the very letter the statement of Dr Koch (vide *Homœopathic Times*, p. 297): "The action in all the cases observed was surprising, and I observed this phenomenon constantly, the cough lost its peculiar sound, it became catarrhal," etc. etc. In my case, the action was indeed *most* surprising, and I lose no time in urging upon my colleagues the employment of this valuable remedy, in a disease so formidable in its symptoms, so rapid in its course, and too frequently so fatal in its termination as croup.

BOUGHTON KINGDON.

Mount Vernon, Exeter,
Feb. 10, 1851.

---

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—If you think the subjoined case of sufficient interest for your pages, you will oblige me by inserting it. It will at least show that we are not idle in the recesses of the country, and that the people in this part sustain the character of their class for fickleness. My great difficulty with the patients under gratuitous treatment is, that they take upon themselves to know better than I do when they are cured; consequently I often fail to bring to a termination satisfactory to myself cases that ought to do credit to me and to the science, because the patients, when they are relieved of the more troublesome symptoms of their complaints, leave off treatment, and do not again apply till they have a return of illness in some other form perhaps. Few can be coaxed to stick patiently to a continued antipsoric treatment, but those who do so have reason to congratulate themselves on their constancy.

The patient in this case is one of those comparatively rare persons, it seems to me, who prove remarkably sensitive to the operation of homœopathic remedies; having at the same time sufficient reaction to make their cases easy of treatment, inasmuch as with such persons Nature mostly indicates the remedy required with great accuracy. Many of the cases reported in the *Homœopathic Times* appear to me to be of this character; and I have often wondered at the good fortune of the reporters of them to meet with such an abundance of them as they seem to have been favoured with,—they are not *common* here.

Thomas K——, labouring farmer, aged forty-five, married; tall and well built, dark hair, grey eyes, nervous and bilious temperament; has been given to drinking beer, and sometimes spirits, to excess.

In January, 1846, had erysipelas of the scalp, with sympathetic disturbance of bowels. Was bled, leeched, mercurialized; had *Soda*, *Liq. amm.*, *Acet.*, etc. Abscesses formed in the scalp, and were freely opened.

Two years afterwards he grew melancholy, after a fit of drunken excitement, in which he used his wife very ill, and made several attempts on his own life.

Dec. 18th, 1849. He came to consult me for a pain in the left knee, which was injured some years ago by a fall or sprain. I found the external hamstrings contracted and rigid, tender to the touch, and incommoding him very much in walking. Head dull and stupid; spirits *depressed*. Has been in this state three months; is never thirsty.

I determined to begin by assaulting the chronic disease in its stronghold at once by giving *Sulph.* 1, three globules, in three oz. water; one teaspoonful every morning for six days.

Dec. 25th. Head free and comfortable; knee rather painful in front, but the rigidity of the

Hosted by Google

hamstrings is much diminished. A crowd of little boils have come out on both hands; never had such a thing occur to him before. Most wonderfully improved in looks and sensations. *Sulphur* 2, two globules, in six oz. water; one teaspoonful daily for six times.

Jan. 2nd 1850, Head much better; giddiness less; but he looks heavy about the eyes, from broken sleep, looks dull; says he has not been drinking. Distressing weight and dragging in the stomach, which makes him low; was sick once yesterday, and felt relieved by vomiting. Knee sore on its inner aspect, but more flexible; memory bad. *Natrum mur.* 4, three globules, taken as above.

After this the patient got so much better that he thought himself cured; and came no more, until Nov. 6th, when he presented the following state:—Face pale, is thin and worn; eyes weak; head giddy, letters in a printed book seem to run into each other; appetite indifferent; *not thirsty.*

Has had an abscess on the inner side of right tibia, which broke and discharged a great quantity of pus; it is still running.

*Pain in the loins;* when he stoops can hardly rise again; dreams active and bustling, *Lycopod.* 3, six globules, in three powders; one every second day, taken dry.

Nov. 13th. The *Lyc.* stirred up pains in the gums, with swelling of the face up to the temples; pain in the back and giddiness very bad yesterday; feels much better to-day; urine clear. To have *Merc sol.* 2, three globules, in six oz. water.

Nov. 23rd. Mouth and face well. Head rather more giddy; has shooting pains from legs to hips, obliging him to walk about; appetite improved; no thirst; urine clear.

*Caustic.* 3, in water, as before, three globules.

Nov. 30th. Head well all the week, but giddy for three hours yesterday; pain in extremities easier. Back well; feels better in the air and in motion; sleeps more quietly; appetite never better. Ulcer of leg not yet healed, but is nearly well.

*Sepia* 3, three globules, as before.

I saw him once more, a fortnight after this, and he reported himself "very well;" promised to attend regularly to a course of treatment, but as I knew he never intended to do so, I gave him a dose of *Sulphur* to take during a week, and he left me. Since that I have not seen him.

This case is incomplete; *the man is not cured.* On the two occasions of his applying to me, I had the pleasure of inducing a crisis on the skin at the commencement of the treatment, and of assisting him through a crisis effected by Nature's efforts in last autumn. How far the treatment in 1849-50 helped to develope the second crisis, I am not prepared to say, but as *Sulphur* and *Natrum mur.* are medicines of long action, I am inclined to think they were not without some share in it. The first eruption appeared on the hands, the abscess formed in the leg, a still more favourable position, inasmuch as it was further removed from the nobler organs. When, by his neglect of treatment, he shall have allowed the vicious odyle to accumulate within him, another crisis will take place, and then he will come to be cured of what he will consider another complaint. I hope this communication will not be too long, and remain,

Sir, your obedient servant,

Wickwar, Jan. 31, 1851. ADRIAN STOKES.

---

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

DEAR SIR.—Permit me, through the medium of your valuable and widely-circulated Journal, to present my best thanks to the Editors of the *Medical Times* for the valuable services they have done to the cause of Homœopathy—in the minds of all thinking men—in their article on the case of Mr. Potts and the guardians of Sunderland, copied into your number for February 22. I do assure you, Sir, it was a great gratification to me to read it, and I think it must have been to any one who has been watching the progress of Homœopathy in London for the last ten years. It has long been impressed on my mind, that if Homœopathy progressed at the same rate for ten years more, the allopaths would not (to use a vulgar expression) have a leg to stand upon, and this tends to strengthen my belief; and it will likewise serve as a check to those poor creatures who profess to be men of science, who, from the want of a properly-constituted mind, permit a diseased being to be the best judge of what mode of treatment is most likely to restore him to health.* But as to this being a strong proof that Homœopathy is progressing at a most rapid rate, indeed I may say a fearful rate, for it is evident there is not time for men to qualify themselves to practise (I do not mean diploma qualification) — but for the proof: the board of guardians, I believe, is composed of twenty-four good and true men, and I have no doubt on this occasion they were well *whipped* in, and the majority was *one.*

Now, if the board had been composed of three persons, and the majority for Allopathy had been one, that would have been thirty-three per cent. for Homœopathy, and sixty-six per cent. for Allopathy; if it had been composed of five, and the majority had been one, that would have been forty per cent. for Homœopathy, and sixty per cent. for Allopathy, and so on; but in this case, with a board of twenty-four and a majority of one, it is evident they were nearly equally divided, so that it is fair to conclude that Homœopathy, young as it is, is as strong as poor old Allopathy at 2000 years.

Yours, etc.,

February, 1851. CHARLES LANE.

* It has been said of old, that the physician is king in the sick man's chamber, but we live in an age when old things are passing away.

---

LONDON: Printed by THOMAS HARRILD, of Albany Cottage, Sydenham, in the County of Kent, at his Printing Office, 1, and 1½, Dudley Court, in the Parish of St. Olave, Silver Street, in the City of London; and Published by HENRY RENSHAW, at the Office, 356, Strand, in the County of Middlesex.—*Saturday, March 8th,* 1851.

Hosted by Google

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.
Review of British and Foreign Medical Science and Literature.

"RESPICE, ASPICE, PROSPICE."—St. Bernard.

No. 85. Vol. II. | SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1851. | Unstamped 3d. Stamped 4d.

## DR. SCOTT'S LECTURES ON HOMŒOPATHY.

### LECTURE III.

*(Concluded from our last.)*

From the great law of Homœopathy we have seen that it naturally follows that the amount of medicine employed should be small. From the same principle it follows, that the study of medicines should be by experiments on the healthy, not upon the sick. And, again, that medicines should be administered singly; for the admixture of one with the other modifies the action of each, and prevents the application in treatment of two medicines combined, which have been proved each by itself. In theory, however, it would be quite possible to introduce compound medicines, by instituting compound experiments: for instance, if a definite mixture, as that known by the name of Gregory's mixture, were proved on the healthy subject, always in the same definite proportions, it might be used by the same rule, as a remedial agent. We are not aware, however, of any such experiments having been instituted; it is, therefore, correct to say that homœopathic practice admits of the employment of only one medicine at a time. An approach to this simplicity of prescription is one of the characteristic features of the modern practice of medicine as compared with the more ancient. No physician would expose himself to the criticism, not to say ridicule, which he should incur, by writing a prescription as complicated as one of Sydenham's, though that distinguished physician and excellent man professedly renounced the pomp and display of learning. Wherever the treatment of a disease is considered plain and definite, it will be found that few articles compose the prescription: the more complicated are for cases when the physician aims in the dark.

Again, from the hope of beneficial results being made to depend on the principle of *re-action*, and not on that of *passive impressibility*, it follows that a considerable interval should be allowed before the repetition of the appropriate medicine, for time must be given to exhaust its primitive action. What length of time cannot be definitely stated, the period being modified by the nature of the medicine, of the disease, and of the patient: suffice it to say, that to judge correctly on this subject, forms one of the most difficult and important duties of the physician, and, I believe, constitutes a great part of the secret of comparative success. The *repetition* of the dose I regard as a question of greater importance than its *magnitude*, but one which admits of no general solution any more than the other.

I have already stated the doctrine of Hahnemann, that all disease is, strictly speaking, constitutional, being the morbid conditions of the one and indivisible human organism; hence all treatment is constitutional, even when local applications are used. I conceive the idea to be that the medicine thus applied is taken into the system, and thus works its effect; it is not intended that its effect should be restricted to the local malady.

In this connection may be mentioned his theory of chronic disease, which he considered, in a large majority of cases, to be due to what he denominated psora, a malady which ought to be developed on the skin, and there cured from within outwards, but which being allowed to lie dormant, or being repelled by incorrect



Hosted by Google

treatment or neglect, takes up its place in some more important internal organ. He established his theory by a most elaborate and erudite induction of instances in all ages and countries, and he conceived that by treating chronic diseases on this principle, he was able to effect cures where he had previously been baffled. The introduction to his work on Chronic Diseases well deserves careful study; but I consider it sufficient in this place to have given this brief view of the general theory. It is not essential to Homœopathy; a man may adopt the characteristic law and reject this doctrine, or he may adopt this doctrine and reject the law.

I think I have thus given a brief outline of the general principles of Homœopathy as taught by Hahnemann, intended merely to act as an inducement to those who feel interested in the subject to study it in his works; viewed in any other light, all such expositions are worse than useless, leading to vague, superficial, and contradictory ideas, as well as unsatisfactory practice. I feel therefore less disposed to apologize for the incompleteness of the sketch, than I should be for presenting any treatise professing to be complete. I shall be perfectly satisfied that those who are most impressed with its incompleteness should correct the errors, and fill up the deficiencies from the only authentic source.

It remains to make a few observations on the prescribed regimen and diet. This is so generally acknowledged to be good, that many have ascribed all benefit, the existence of which could not be denied, to the influence of the diet. Were I opposed to Homœopathy, I should be unwilling to take this ground in regard to any whom I had unsuccessfully treated, and who had subsequently improved under Homœopathy, for in this case I must either acknowledge that I had neglected proper regulation of the diet, which is surely as incumbent on the physician as it is to prescribe drugs, or else that the use of my drugs was so exceedingly pernicious, that the omission of them was all that was requisite to effect a cure. But there is nothing recondite or mysterious in the diet enjoined by Hahnemann, the rule being simply to avoid medicinal substances, which, besides exerting their own peculiar action, which may be unfavourable, will probably militate against the beneficial action of the appropriate medicine. It is altogether a mistake to suppose that a diet severely abstemious is enjoined; on the contrary, ample latitude is allowed, within the limits of those articles which are, strictly speaking, *nutritious*, as distinguished from *medicinal*. I am freely willing to allow, that in many cases a large portion, and in some cases, all the benefit arises from an improved diet and regimen, as I believe there are many whose lives are embittered by suffering, who would be relieved, and perhaps cured, by the omission of medicine and the adoption simply of the prescribed rules. There are headaches, and gastric affections, and palpitations, and low spirits, and excitement, and sleepless nights, and trembling hands, and craving and sinking at the stomach, and idle gossiping propensities, and foolish castle-building, and languid sentimentalism, due almost exclusively to tea and coffee, aided by well-stuffed sofas and reclining chairs, and other means of indolent self-indulgence. Relinquish these articles, and the morbid symptoms in time will cease; but if the same symptoms have a different origin, they will not be removed by any such self-denial alone. But if errors in diet *can* produce such serious evils, surely it is a great duty of the physician to regulate it; and that physician who should have done nothing more than introduce a definite law for this purpose, would be entitled to the honour and gratitude of mankind.

Before concluding, I would caution those who receive the truth of the homœopathic law, and are inclined to subject themselves to its practice, against the very common error of expecting too much. I believe that the eliciting of this great principle opens up a boundless field of improvement, nor is it easy to see where the curative powers of medicine shall ter-

Hosted by Google

minate, for there is scarcely any form of physical or mental suffering which may not be occasioned by some medicinal substance, and, therefore, the analogous one to which that substance ought not to cure. Nevertheless, there is a wide chasm between theory and practice. We are but striplings in the handling of our weapons, and we have to engage a foe renascent as the hydra and many-handed as Briareus. Nor is the best theorist always the best practitioner; and, therefore, a man firmly believing and endeavouring to regulate his practice by a true theory, may actually accomplish less than another who adopts an erroneous theory, or is not conscious of being guided by any theory at all, the disadvantages in theoretical accuracy being counterbalanced by superior natural qualifications or more enlarged experience. It is seldom, perhaps never, that a man is able to use all the powers of his art. The most finished painter has not produced the finest possible picture; the most accomplished sculptor has not brought into being the ultimate achievement of the chisel; the wide compass of harmony has not been embraced by the best-tuned ear; nor has the most accurate physician, of whatever school, exhausted the powers of medicine, even of those medicines with which he is most familiar. Let none, therefore, look for a medical millennium: the best practitioner affords too often but feeble help when the more serious forms of disease have received their commission. On the other hand, to call for the coroner, and to bring a charge of manslaughter for every death that occurs during the attendance of a homœopathic physician, is to speak as if Hahnemann were the inventor of death, and Homœopathy the only instrument of the King of terrors; and is surely unjust in those who, in numerous instances, must have experienced the impotence of those various means, the omission of which calls forth their reprobation.

Neither let the errors, real or imputed, of those who regulate their practice by this rule be allowed to prejudice the mind against inquiry. If there be any who have entered the profession imperfectly qualified by previous education—or who have adopted this method, under what I firmly believe to be a *mistaken* opinion, of its being a good speculation—or who have used unworthy arts to secure their own advancement, undermining the credit of others by open assertions, or, still more reprehensibly, by covert insinuations—or who have had recourse to undignified and unprofessional means of self-laudation and self-display—or who have wittingly excited unwarrantable expectations by exaggerated statements of the actual results of homœopathic treatment—or who have degraded what ought to be a disinterested and generous profession into a grinding and grasping trade—if there be any such—their ignominy rest upon their own brow! Certainly no effort of mine shall be put forth to efface it. But I cannot perceive that their misconduct, however great, affects materially the question of the *modus operandi* of medicine, which is the one primarily under review, and which ought to be settled before allusion be made to any other.

An apology may be deemed requisite for having in any way introduced into popular discussion a subject strictly appropriate to the halls of medical science. To me, this appears the only way of imparting anything like truth and reason to those conversational discussions which are carried on in unprofessional circles. The time has passed, fortunately or unfortunately, when the professional man could stand upon enclosed ground, on which, the foot of the uninitiated dare not tread; the professor's cloak is no longer a cloud of holy mystery, which the vulgar eye cannot penetrate—every science is thrown open to the world,—the high walks of theology are trodden with as firm a step by layman as by priest—botany and chemistry, anatomy and physiology, are all open to men of every class—nay, the arduous science of politics and legislation, which was formerly thought more than sufficient to occupy minds of the widest grasp, is now found to

Hosted by Google

involve no question beyond the reach of any casual journalist, whose nightly efforts can render it a fit recreation to amuse the leisure hours of the hardest wrought mechanic; so rapid (in advance or in retreat) has been our "*march of intellect.*" I do not say that all this is *well;* but that such is undoubtedly the fact. The overwhelming tide of eager inquiry and fearless research has broken down the various distinctions of society, professional and otherwise, and no floodgate now can check its course—it must be *directed*—not *resisted,* but *regulated.* Nor, indeed, to speak truly, do I understand why, of all branches of science connected with medicine, the practical department—that which most nearly concerns all men—should be the only one to which all men are not admitted.

And, finally, in reviewing this outline, I see not that I have expressed a thought or sentiment that can give reasonable offence to any whom my arguments may have failed to convince, or my subject to interest. Certainly, my aim has been to avoid any language even seemingly discourteous to what I esteem the highest secular profession—a profession at all times rich in the brightest ornaments of human nature, which has ever been foremost in its efforts to supply the wants, to alleviate the sorrows, to enlarge the knowledge, to improve the morals, to elevate the religious feelings of mankind—a profession, my respect for which "no gall or bitterness" of party spirit, I trust, "shall ever drown."

## Communication.

### CROUP, ANGINA MEMBRANACEA.

By J. G. Rosenstein, M.D.

(*Continued from page* 396.)

There remains but one medicament to cite, which seems to possess, if we may believe its apologist, a particular beneficial action in angina pseudo-membranacea. In a memoir on Croup, which has been lately published,* Dr. Goelis makes a pompous eulogy of *Acetate of Lead,* the efficacy of which he praises exceedingly; he cannot refrain from proclaiming, *that to this remedy only is the palm due.* He considers it as the most powerful of all the antiphlogistics, and says that he has never seen croup reappear after a prompt administration, and without hesitation, of *Acetate of Lead;* it encourages expectoration and transpiration, and provokes powerfully the intestinal crisis.

The author makes the following conclusions:—

"*Lead* produces on the whole of the organism a depressing and destructive action.

"*Lead* limits and prevents the progressive metamorphosis, and fortifies and accelerates the retrograding metamorphosis; it augments the elimination of non-organized parts."

Dr. Goelis then gives a few examples of clinical observations in favour of his assertion. He recommends it, besides, in all the diseases *which show a plus of vitality, and a too active vegetative power, such as inflammatory fevers, inflammations, hæmorrhages, nervous maladies through excitation.*

We have never employed *Lead* in croup. We cannot therefore verify the facts and the assertions above mentioned, that *Lead* may be useful, even salutary, in certain affections; this follows naturally from its pathogenetic symptoms, and those which refer to this remedy, in the malady which makes the subject of this memoir, are—

605. Continual excitation and incomplete sneezing.

607. Sensation of obstruction of the nose; she cannot blow it.

614. Rawness in the throat; the voice a little hoarse.

615. Voice hoarse, with coughing.

616. Voice rough, hoarse.

617. Dry mucus at the top of the trachea, which he cannot remove but with difficulty, and not without feeling a slight pain in the chest, besides hissing at the upper part of the chest in respiring.

618. In blowing the nose, frothy mucus is thrown out, transparent, in small quantities, yellow-green, and viscous, resembling saliva.

619. Slight cough caused by dry mucus, in the upper part of the chest, like saliva.

620. Hard cough.

623. Dry cough.

624. Convulsive cough.

627. Difficult respiration.

650. Constriction of the throat.

Experience will ultimately prove the truth of the preceding remarks.

#### OBSERVATIONS.

1st. Polydore L—s, four years old, temperament venous-lymphatic, enjoying

* Revue critique et rétrospective de la Matière Médicale, t. i. pp. 574—592, 611—686. Paris, 1840.

Hosted by Google

good health, having gone through most of the diseases peculiar to children, complained, the 17th January, 1844, of lassitude, of pain in the larynx, of cough, with almost continual desire to lie down; he lies down from time to time, and gets up, betaking himself again to play. On Saturday, 18th, he was taken, towards five o'clock in the evening, with violent shivering in the back, which was soon followed by a burning heat through the whole body; redness and swelling of the face; respiration accelerated, difficult, loud, hissing; cough hoarse, barking, hollow, resembling the noise of a saw in action, without expectoration, except spitting of a little clear, limpid mucus; during the cough the limbs stretch, and are spasmodically affected; after the cough, constriction of the throat, or an attack of suffocation, preceded by anxiety, jactitation, continual movement of the head, which he throws backward, and which facilitates a little the respiration; doleful cries and weeping; he carries the hands constantly to the larynx, as if to remove the obstacle which opposes itself to the free exercise of the respiration, introducing even the finger deeply in the throat; the least contact of the tongue produces nausea and vomiting; the cough recurs at short intervals; the voice is hoarse, sometimes entirely extinguished, almost unintelligible; the respiration becomes more and more embarrassed; the slightest pressure upon the larynx throws him almost in convulsions; percussion and auscultation reveal no signs of a diseased state of the lungs; the respiratory murmur is perceptible throughout the cavity of the lungs, the sub-maxillary ganglions are tumefied, and painful to the touch; the interior of the mouth is burning; the gums of the last molar teeth are swelled and painful; the back part of the throat is injected, and of a deep brown, without tumefaction of the tonsils; running of a clear saliva, translucid, in very great abundance; deglutition almost impossible, scarcely were a few drops of liquid put in the mouth, when it was immediately rejected; pulse strong, full. I saw the patient at six o'clock in the evening, and gave the diagnosis, the most violent croup. *Aconit. Napell.*, four drops of the 2nd dilution, in four doses, one dose every half hour. Nine o'clock in the evening, the symptoms were almost the same; the patient was only more tranquil, and a slight transpiration covered the whole body.

19th, half-past seven in the morning. All the symptoms have disappeared; the face is rather pale; no trace of reaction; the cough is still hoarse, but has lost its characteristic sound; the voice is heavy, thick, and the deglutition easy; he swallows without difficulty, and drank in our presence a quarter of a pint of sugar-water.

Seven o'clock in the evening. The whole day passed well; the little patient was cheerful, and occupied as usual with play; had an attack of coughing and suffocation towards half-past three in the afternoon, but within half an hour all was right again. At half-past six a new attack followed; all the symptoms observed yesterday reappeared, but with a frightful intensity. I ordered *Spongia Tost.*, two drops of the 2nd dilution, in two doses, one immediately, and the second half an hour after.

Nine o'clock in the evening. The patieut was a little better after the first dose, but this calm did not persist for a long time; the cough continued with inexpressible anguish, suffocation, spasmodic movement of the arms, the head violently thrown backwards, etc.; the second dose produced a new amelioration, and the patient fell asleep; at our visit he lay in the bed, sound asleep, respiration free, all noise in the larynx had ceased; the face was not more swelled; he had no more violent attacks of coughing; the whole body was in a profuse perspiration; abundant running of saliva from the mouth; in a word, we did not observe, at this moment, any of those frightful symptoms which existed but a few hours before.

20th. The patient rested almost the whole night; this morning he was sitting in the bed, complaining of nothing; the gums of the molar teeth were tumefied and painful. I made a few slight scarifications; the cough has become catarrhal, the expectoration of a white, thick mucus is effected with facility, and the hoarseness subsided gradually. After this day no accident occurred; the appetite was good, and all the functions physiologic; he went out on the 25th in unfavourable weather, without suffering the least inconvenience.

2nd. Leon Duc—, four years old, enjoying usually good health, born of healthy parents; he had never had any serious malady but those affections proper to his age, which terminated favourably. The 2nd of February, 1844, I was called, late in the evening, to give my aid to the child, who, as I understood, had suffered for twenty-four hours from a violent catarrh. When I saw him, I was not a little surprised to see him a prey to the most violent croup. All the symptoms were so decisive, and the picture of this affection so perfectly delineated, that it was impossible

Hosted by Google

to be mistaken in the diagnosis. The fever was very intense, the cough dry, the face bloated, the respiration very painful, the pulse frequent and hard. I prescribed *Aconite*, four drops of the 2nd dilution, to be divided into four doses, and to administer one every two hours, leaving *Hepar Sulph. Calc.*, four grains of the 1st dilution, in four packages, one every two hours,

The whole night passed in the midst of the most frightful torments; but in the morning, at my visit, calm was restored; at every attack of cough he expectorated a mass of thick mucus; the respiration was still difficult, which obliged him to sit up in the bed; the hissing in the larynx existed in the same degree. I repeated the same quantity of *Hepar*, to be divided into six doses, one to be taken every four hours. He continued to improve, and was in three days restored.

3rd. Gustave Hy—, one year old, born of healthy parents, of a delicate constitution, of a lymphatic temperament, with blue, pale eyes, blond hair, flabby flesh, still without teeth; had suffered for three months from a violent itching on the scalp, without any trace of an eruption or pimples, which deprived him of rest; the itching disappeared gradually, and gave place to a slight cough, returning at intervals; nevertheless, the child lost nothing of its natural gaiety, and appetite and sleep were good. During a fortnight, the cough became more frequent, and the chest painful; the nights were agitated, and the appetite destroyed. In the night of the 23rd of January, 1845, the child was taken with excessive oppression, which scarcely allowed him to breathe; respiration accelerated, frequent, with hissing in the respiratory organs, resembling the noise of a saw; cough frequent, hoarse, dry, with terrible anguish; the child is as if suffocated; the respiration interrupted; he carries the hands constantly to the larynx, as if to remove the obstacle which opposes itself to the free play of the organs; the region of the larynx is painful to the touch, more towards the left side, on compressing it; involuntary movements of deglutition; dry cough, hoarse, barking, often thick, heavy, and humid, but without expectoration. After these attacks of coughing and suffocation, the child falls into a complete state of exhaustion, with slow and superficial respiration; paleness of the face, and cold sweat on the forehead before the cough; extreme anxiety, cries, lamentations; he throws himself from side to side; he throws the head backwards; the face is flushed; spasmodic movements of the limbs; the deglutition is difficult; he rejects sometimes the beverage in the moment of swallowing; another time, while the drink is passing through the œsophagus, a noise of clucking is heard; alvine evacuations abundant, serous; violent heat of the skin; pulse frequent, accelerated, and small. *Acon. Napell.*, four drops of the 2nd dilution, with *Sugar of Milk*, in six doses, one every half hour. Seven o'clock in the evening. The cough seemed to have lost its intensity; the heat is a little diminished, and the skin covered with a slight moisture. All the other symptoms remained the same.

24th. The child did not sleep; vomited three times an aqueous matter, and had six watery evacuations; respiration free; the cough returns less frequent, but with the same violence, preceded and followed by the same symptoms as yesterday; the voice is raw, hoarse; he swallows easily and drinks much. *Hepar Sulph.*, four grains of the 1st dilution, in twelve doses, one every two hours.

25th. The amelioration makes rapid progress; the child assumes gradually its cheerfulness, drinks much, and eats bread and water and the yolk of an egg; the respiration and the cough remain the same as yesterday; hoarseness; the region of the larynx is still painful to the touch. The same medicament continued.

26th. All the symptoms reassumed their first intensity, without any apparent cause; the fever was intense. *Acon. Napell.*, four grains of the 2nd dilution, in two doses, one dose immediately, and the other in a quarter of an hour.

In the evening, at seven o'clock, the gravity of the symptoms had a little abated; the child fell into a tranquil sleep; the respiration is easier; the cough rare, less violent; he throws up from time to time thick mucus, viscous, and transparent; general transpiration. Sugar-water as a beverage; no medicament.

27th. The improvement continues; he vomited once thick transparent mucus; he had four evacuations; cough with expectoration of mucus under the form of shreds; in a violent attack of coughing he threw up a thick piece of hardened mucus, having the appearance of a false membrane, of two and a half inches in length, and half an inch in width; after which the child remained calm, and took willingly the yolk of an egg, mixed with warm water and sugar.

28th. Without any known cause, the symptoms have been again aggravated; the cough is heavier and more frequent; the respiration difficult, with oppression of the chest in a moment of coughing; the child

Hosted by Google

becomes stiff, almost of a tetanic movement. *Spong. Tost.*, two drops of the 2nd dilution, divided in eight doses, one dose every two hours.

29th. The child is to-day perfectly calm, and rested two hours in the night; the respiration is easy, the cough frequent; he expectorates, in coughing, thick yellow mucus, often resisting and difficult to remove; the larynx is not more painful; the fever has disappeared. I prescribed *Spong. Tost.*, four globules of the 12th dilution, in six ounces of water, one tablespoonful every two hours.

30th. The state of the patient is very satisfactory. The expectoration continues, and with it disappears the pain in the larynx; the child becomes gay and active. The respiration remains, notwithstanding, a little blustering; there exists in the trachea a sort of mucous râle. He eats and drinks as usual. After this day I ordered him, three times a day, a tablespoonful of the solution of *Spongia*, in order to facilitate the expectoration of the pseudo-mucous membrane. I saw the child on the 3rd of February, he was perfectly well; all medicine discontinued.

In the month of September, 1845, the same child was again attacked with croup. *Aconite*, *Hepar*, and *Spongia* relieved it very soon. But unfortunately he had a relapse, which resisted the medicaments indicated. I considered him in a dangerous state, and declared his case beyond the resources of the art, when he was suddenly taken, in my presence, with an attack of suffocation, in such a manner, that the assistants and myself thought he would succumb. Under these circumstances, a striking analogy of resemblance existed between my observation and that of Dr. Fielitz,* of which I copy the description. "The child is somnolent, snores and whizzes; the mouth open; suddenly he rises; strikes about him; his face is brown and blue; he seems on the point of being suffocated, until another attack of coughing followed, then he falls down exhausted, gasping for breath. The paralysis of the lungs," adds the author, "and the suffocation seemed inevitable. There existed, besides, with my patient a hissing noise, an icy coldness, with cold sweat, over the whole body; the limbs were convulsively contracted; the eyes strongly injected, blue, protruding from their orbits; the tongue was of a blue-black; in a word, the face had a frightful appearance. I decided for *Sambuc.* The Symptoms 6, 11, 46, 47, 48, 88, 89, 93, induced me to make the choice of this medicament, and the result was beyond my expectations; the child recovered perfectly."

We will not multiply the number of cases, of which we could cite a great many more.

"May this feeble work open a new way to the medical men of my country; may they convince themselves of the excellencies of the truths, of the correctness of the precepts of Homœopathy."—*Dr. Ch. J. de Moor.*

* Homœopath Zeitung, bd. ix. s. 4, 1836. Clinique Homœop., t. ii. p. 368, Obs. 822.

# THE HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.

SATURDAY, MARCH 15TH, 1851.

THE progress Homœopathy has made in the course of the last few years is surprising. When we look back and reflect that the grand truths enunciated by Hahnemann have been brought into active operation in this country by a few enlightened and persevering philosophers, who, though regarded with distrust and suspicion at first, have so quietly and peaceably made their converts, that before the public became aware of the fact, the system had laid so fast hold of their best sympathies, as to gain credence despite the attacks of their medical *confrères*, we may congratulate ourselves upon the steady prosperity which has attended their career. The tree has been planted and has taken root, and its branches are expanding with a thick and vigorous foliage.

To the homœopathic medical body the public at large owe much. Through the almost Herculean exertions of most of our first-class practitioners, the kind and beneficent philosophy which is now making rapid headway against the fallacies of the old school, has been disseminated with marvellous effect. Discouraging as results were in the outset, they did not suffer themselves to be discouraged, but boldly girding themselves for the confiict, they proceeded to proclaim aloud the

Hosted by Google

benefits of Homœopathy, and the certain eradication of disease by its all-powerful agency.

It was then, the system having made a stand, and a stand of no mean importance, considering the jealous predilections of the supporters of allopathy, that literature was brought into aid to serve the Cause and render it popular. The conjunctive assistance of science and literature was found to be a lever capable of moving public opinion, in a shape well calculated to excite fresh alarm and fresh animosity among those who denied the principles espoused by the advocates of Homœopathy. Virulent as was their abuse, undignified and ungentlemanly as were their modes of attack, they were, however, never enabled to turn from the path of duty and conscience the disciples of the new school. Closely attaching themselves to their order and their principles, like a rock they withstood the shock of the passing storm, with all the serenity and composure typical of their faith.

From private practice, openly rebuked and rabidly assaulted, Homœopathy progressed to public dispensaries and other small institutions, through means of which its curative powers were developed in a most striking and satisfactory manner. It has not stopped here—Hospitals have been organized and founded, and these promise in their future management to exhibit such results as shall astound even those who are already identified with the Cause, and pay it proper homage. It is remarkable with what unpretending, but at the same time certain, footsteps the system has gone forward, spreading alike comfort and cheerfulness in its onward movement, and how readily all who have appreciated its health-invigorating influence show their desire to render its knowledge universal.

This end in aim, we know the utility of a homœopathic press. Nothing can be more encouraging than the support which the *Homœopathic Times* has received ever since its commencement. We do not, however, yet consider that we have reached our proper altitude either in the number of subscribers or general circulation. With the progress of the system, we feel abundantly satisfied that we shall progress, because without egotism we claim to be the chief if not the sole exponent of its gratifying career. It has become necessary to the homœopathic Cause that it should be represented by a weekly publication. That office has for nearly two years devolved upon the *Homœopathic Times*. Its columns have during this period presented all the essential movements which have transpired in connection with Homœopathy, and that, we trust, in a spirit which has met the approval of the majority of our readers. Feeling assured that we shall receive all the support our friends can make available, we shall continue to pursue our vocation with undiminished zeal and enthusiasm.

---

A MEETING was held on Monday, at the London Tavern, for the purpose of discussing the question raised respecting the admixture of chicory with coffee, and which, from the tone it took on the general question of the adulteration of articles of consumption, deserves notice. The intent of the parties who convened the assembly was evidently to get a recognition of the fearful evil arising from the spurious compounds which are sold under the designation of coffee, pepper, cocoa, arrow-root, etc., and which not only in their cost rob the poor and unsuspecting, but are positively, when consumed, detrimental to health. It was a mode of convenience adapted, no doubt, to bring the topic in the shape it was advertised under consideration, and the effect of the discussion will, we are persuaded, prove most salutary.

The large room of the London Tavern was filled, and the meeting divided itself unmistakably into two sections. The first comprised the gentlemen who called the meeting, and who advocated the sound common-sense principle of the sale of coffee as coffee, and the sale of chicory as chicory, permitting the public to mix for themselves, if they chose, the double ingredient; the second, the retail traders

Hosted by Google

who, presuming their rights and privileges were being interfered with, in the most unblushing manner supported the sale of the compound manufacture, in the face of the most positive proof that the continuance of the system was a thorough disgrace to the business habits of the metropolis. We were, however, pleased to notice that two or three respectable individuals among the retailers spoke against the "tricks of their brethren," and that they gave unqualified adherence to the views propounded on the other side.

The movement is one which deserves to be taken up and strenuously supported. Health, that invaluable blessing of life, is sadly outraged by the despicable arts resorted to with the pretence of meeting the economy of the times. The admixture of chicory with coffee is not an illegal act, but the present sanction to its continuance should be at once withdrawn, so as to prove a check to the introduction of other and more deleterious substances. The ordinary kinds of cocoa sold are known to be most fearfully impregnated with other ingredients than those constituting the genuine article, and the public ought therefore to be greatly on their guard against their consumption. In all cases of this kind the strong arm of the law should be put in operation, and the offenders not be permitted to escape with nominal penalties. Although the retail trade at the late meeting were noisy and clamorous to their hearts' content, they were fairly beaten, and if the proper agitation be kept up, they must speedily abandon their adulterating practices.

## ALLOPATHY AND HOMŒOPATHY.

### THE POINTS AT ISSUE BETWEEN THEM.

By E. E. Marcy, M.D., New York.

(*From the North American Homœopathic Journal.*)

(*Continued from page* 442.)

Before proceeding to a consideration of the differences of opinion which exist in the two schools, we shall make a passing allusion to the methods of attack which have been adopted by modern allopaths. From the period of Hahnemann to the present time, our opponents have been divided into two classes: first, the small and insignificant men of the school, who having nothing to lose, seek notoriety by the frequent use of vulgar epithets, by cunningly-devised falsehoods, and by a constant practice of professional chicanery; and second, the more honourable gentlemen of the profession, who, unwilling to descend to vulgarities or personalities, adopt a most adroit system of medical politics to obtain their ends. With the first class we have nothing to do; as their motives are always apparent, and their acts, both of oral and printed calumny, always bear with them a clear refutation. But with the second class, the points which strike the observer, are the false issue which they make respecting our doctrine of cure, and the rigid avoidance of any allusion to their own opinions. Instead of alluding to the great principle *similia similibus curantur*, upon which our whole system is founded, and without which Homœopathy could not exist, they confine their attention to the minor and comparatively unimportant subject of small doses. Instead of contrasting their own theoretical doctrines with those of Hahnemann, and endeavouring by physiological, pathological, and therapeutical facts, to sustain their views, they have been satisfied with reiterating their groundless assertions respecting the inefficiency of imponderable atoms of matter. But they have not rested here: both in Europe and in our own country, the halls of legislation have been entered, and influences brought to bear for the purpose of curtailing our just rights and of impairing our general influence. Everywhere medical societies have been formed, with vindictive laws and with stringent regulations, for the avowed purpose of putting us down. The barking men of these societies—the expletives of the profession—may always be recognised by their egotistical assumptions, and their puerile attempts to sneer at our doctrines and their advocates. Nor have the sacred precincts of the social circle remained free from the contaminating influences of the stealthy inuendo and the cunning slander. With weapons like these has Homœopathy thus far been assailed; but the time has arrived when the public demands reasons and facts, instead of false issues and arbitrary denunciations, and, so far as our humble abilities are concerned, we shall endeavour to meet the demand.

In order that both systems may be clearly understood, we shall endeavour to point out very

Hosted by Google

briefly the more prominent characteristics of both schools. Although many theoretical and practical diversities obtain in the modern allopathic ranks, yet there is one fundamental dogma to which all subscribe in theory, viz.: *the necessity of impressing healthy structures with medicinal agents, and of producing in them abnormal actions for the purpose of removing diseases of single and perhaps distant tissues.* In other words, it is deemed essential to punish the whole body,—to inflame the stomach and intestines with emetics and purgatives, to irritate the kidneys and bladder with diuretics, the cutaneous exhalents with diaphoretics, the skin with blisters and escharotics, to depress the energies of the nervous system with narcotics and stimulants, and to exhaust directly the chief source of physical strength and vigour by blood-letting—in order to dispel a local and perhaps circumscribed inflammation. If the brain is the organ disordered, the cure is attempted by attacking other parts of the organism, and medicinal means are employed which would reduce the most healthy individual to the brink of the grave.

But many gentlemen assure us that they are eclectics, and that in their practice, they select whatever is good from all sources. They most cheerfully concede that *Opium* and brandy will cure delirium tremens; that *Bark* will cure intermittents; that *Mercury* is specific in syphilitic and bilious complaints; that small doses of *Ipecacuanha* will speedily remove obstinate nausea and vomiting; that diuretics are proper in urinary affections; that topical applications are indispensable in ophthalmias, and in certain disorders of the air-passages, and of the urino-genital apparatus; and finally, that many drugs prove promptly curative, which, when taken in health, produce a train of symptoms similar to those of the malady. Yet with all of these acknowledged practical results constantly before them, these very individuals are loudest in their denunciations of Homœopathy—yea, of the identical principle upon which their most successful cures are founded. Like the other factions of the old school, they make false issues respecting our doctrines, and endeavour to divert attention from the great principle of cure, to the minor question of doses, while at the same time they are in the daily habit of prescribing, although clumsily, in accordance with *Similia.*

So likewise in their therapeutical applications; they do not unfrequently administer drugs in a form as imponderable and as much attenuated as the subtilest medicines of the homœopath. As examples we may cite the use of the vapours of ether and chloroform in tetanus, delirium tremens, mania, and asthma; the employment of *Iodine*, *Tar*, *Mercury*, and *Stramonium* vapours by inhalation, for the cure of several diseases; the respiration of oxygen and other gases in the treatment of pulmonary affections and cholera asphyxia; the use of the 4th attenuation of *Iodine* in cod-liver oil, for the cure of phthisis; the employment of sea-air (which contains imponderable atoms of marine exhalations) for the cure of a variety of disorders.

Notwithstanding, however, this occasional divergence from the ordinary allopathic line—notwithstanding that some of the gentlemen eclectics devote themselves to specialities in practice, adopting Hahnemann's theory of cure, yet in the vast majority of cases our opponents address their remedies to the *primæ viæ* in the form of cathartics. If the pulmonary structures are affected with inflammation or congestion, the innocent intestines are made to suffer; if the joints are suffering under inflammatory rheumatism, still are the stomach and bowels punished; if fever pervade the system, their drugs are addressed to the intestinal canal, as if fever could be expelled by mechanical violence through the rectum; if nature is struggling to relieve the system when labouring under scarlatina, variola, rubeola, or other eruptive disorders, by developing their legitimate symptoms in the form of eruptions upon the skin, the allopath interferes with his purgatives, and diverts her beneficent operations from the surface of the body, where alone the malady can safely manifest itself, to the artificial disease he has created in the intestinal mucous membrane: if the patient is afflicted with cerebral inflammation, with ophthalmia, with amaurosis, with dropsy, with sthenic or asthenic complaints, with a paralytic or an erethetic condition, still is attention directed to the gastro-intestinal structure.

## HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Admitted as in-patients from opening of Hospital, 16th October, 1850, to 6th March, 1851 . . . . . | | 69* |
| Discharged during same period:— | | |
| Cured . . . . . | 20 | |
| Much improved . . . . . | 16 | |
| Improved . . . . . | 2 | |
| No change . . . . . | 1 | |
| Died . . . . . | 1 | 40 |
| Remaining in house . . . . . | | 29 |
| Attended as out-patients during week ending March 6 . . . . . | | 480 |
| New cases received during ditto . . | | 86 |
| Total received from commencement | | 1353 |

March 6, 1851. W. WARNE, Hon. Sec.

* It is right to add, that the Hospital (though operative for out-patients on Oct. 16th) was not ready for in-patients till the second week in November; nor was it deemed expedient to fit up more than twenty beds until the House Surgeon had been appointed and resident, which was not till Feb. 1. This accounts for the comparatively few in-patients. The Board have since provided ten additional beds and ordered ten more, which doubtless will immediately be occupied with suffering and worthy objects.

Hosted by Google

## Correspondence.

### CROUP.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

Dear Sir,—After what has been already published in the *British Journal of Homœopathy* (vol. v.), and recently in your paper on croup and its treatment, it may appear superfluous for any one to venture to say any more on this subject. However, as it is our ardent wish to arrive at a certainty in the treatment of croup, such at least at which we arrived in the treatment of pneumonia (see *British Journal of Homœopathy*, No. xxxv.), perhaps you will allow me to occupy your valuable space with some thoughts of mine upon it. Dr. Alph. Teste, of Paris, in his homœopathic treatise on the acute and chronic diseases of children, under the head *Croup*, has revised its whole therapeutics, as published by Drs. Hering, Hartmann, Attomyr, Elwest, etc., and stating that he never as yet tried *Bromium*, came to the conclusion that *Aconitum* is only useful in rare cases of violent fever on the outset, and that it has no specificity in the pseudo-membranous angina; that the good effects of *Spongia* are incontestable, but that they were exaggerated; that *Spongia* corresponds, above all, with the period of invasion, and that he himself does not use it; that *Hep. Sul. Cal.* corresponds also with the invasion through bronchia and trachea, but that it is impotent at the moment of access, and has no power to modify the plastic secretion, which constitutes the real danger of croup. Dr. Teste then asserts that *Ipecacuanha* and *Bryonia* are the only specific remedies in croup, in every form and degree; that he administers a few globules, from the sixth to the twelfth dilution, of each remedy alternately; and that although he invariably found those two remedies, when given conjointly, to be the great modificators of croup, yet each of these remedies, if administered alone, he says, would remain inert. This assertion may seem strange, but Dr. Teste came to that conviction by experience; insists that this combination is specific, and warmly advises every homœopathic practitioner to follow him in the treatment of that dangerous disorder. In my own practice, I employ *Aconitum*, *Bromium*, *Hepar Sul. Cal.*, and *Spongia Mar. Tosta*, in a great many cases with satisfactory results; in some particular cases, *Ipecacuanha*, *Bryonia*, *Bellad.*, and *Rhus Tox.* certainly have been of great assistance to me in overcoming the evil. But let us return to Dr. Teste's conclusion, and try, before we adopt his advice, to come to some understanding as to what might have led Dr. Teste to adopt and publish his combination of *Bryonia* and *Ipecacuahna* in the treatment of croup, in preference to every known and successful remedy. To do this, we must inquire, first, is there any analogy between croup and the other diseases to which *Ipec.* and *Bry.* are specific; and secondly, are there in the pathogenesy of those remedies any known symptoms homœopathic to croup.

What, then, is croup? Croup, or the dominant symptom of it, is the plastic exudation from the inflamed capillary vessels of the mucous membrane of the larynx, forming pseudo-membranes, and causing death, if not prevented by the proper treatment, by strangulation; analogous to this is similar "croupal" exudation through the walls of the inflamed blood-vessels into the air-cells in pneumonia (Rokitansky). By the similar new secretion are caused cynanche trachealis, bronchitis, etc. (Dr. Fletcher's Pathology). Similar secretion and organization of pseudo-membranes take place from the mucous membranes lining the alimentary apparatus, from the buccal cavity down to the rectum included, which is called muguet and aphthæ (Billard's Traité des Maladies des Enfants nouveaux-nés). In certain cases of enteritis, we have seen passing with stools fragments of those organized pseudo-membranes; so we may safely conclude, that all mucous membranes, without exception, are liable to this kind of plastic secretion and organization. We might proceed with the inquiry for the analogy much farther, but it seems to me this will be sufficient, for the present subject.

I shall content myself by referring your readers who should wish to inquire into the specificity of *Bryonia* in pneumonia, to the last number of the *British Journal of Homœopathy*, in the review of which you have very judiciously pointed out *Bromium*, as a very valuable remedy in pneumonia, and I beg to add *Chelidonium majus*, recently called to our notice by Dr. Teste.

Dr. Rosenstein has already given the whole pathogenesy of *Ipecacuanha*, in the 81st number of your Journal, to which it remains to me to add, that *Ipec.*, besides its specific action upon the pneumogastric nerves, has a power to excite, and consequently to cure, abnormal secretions from the mucous follicles, salivary glands, and capillary vessels; and it was observed to produce eruptions and aphthæ on the lips, and cau

Hosted by Google

internal hemorrhage and bleeding from all the orifices of the body. *Ipecacuanha* is known to be homœopathic and to cure coryza with the formation of pseudo-membranes, and stops in the outset the tendency to gangrene in the buccal cavity, occurring after measles, scarlatina, pneumonia, and the whooping-cough.

With these remarks I close my letter, humbly submitting them to the mature judgment of your readers, hoping that any conclusion which they may come to will be kindly communicated to you. For my own part, I will not miss the opportunity of proving Dr. Teste's suggestion, and will not fail to acquaint you with the result.

I remain, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
GRAF VON VIETTINGHOFF, M.D.
Chadwell Street, Myddleton Square,
March 1st, 1851.

---

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—Dr. Hayle, in his letter of the 28th ult., expresses a wish that homœopathic chemists should answer the insinuations heaped upon them by Dr. Glover in his last lecture, delivered in Newcastle.

With respect to the charge, I think it unnecessary to say one word; the confidence and respect of the highest members of the profession hitherto enjoyed by homœopathic chemists, I consider a sufficient guarantee to the public of their integrity, which I hardly think can suffer at the hands of one who has now the unenviable task of establishing his claim to respectability at the expense of his veracity.

That Dr. Glover should have been connected in any way with such a person as the wholesale druggist in question is simply unfortunate; but that he should publicly repeat such evidence is, in my opinion, highly derogatory to his character,

We may congratulate the public that the book of physic is now open to them, and the numerous excellent and interesting letters from lay-homœopaths, published in your columns, prove incontestably their appreciation of the boon.

I regret with you, Mr. Editor, that there are vendors of "Hahnemann's Homœopathic Antibilious Globules," but to your heavy lash I leave them, feeling assured that you will do the public and profession ample justice.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY BANISTER.
98, Cheapside, City, March 3, 1851.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—I have been recently perusing an extraordinary, and, as it appears to me, a highly interesting and important book, entitled "The Alpha, or First Principle of the Human Mind," the design of which is to show that the human soul is an intelligent principle, and that intelligence or knowledge is all the soul can add to itself during its conjunction with the body; that the soul is necessarily immortal, and that at the dissolution of the body, the conscious soul and its added knowledge is an independent existence, entering on its eternal and immaterial career with its stock of ideas or knowledge, as the basis of its happiness and immortality in its existence beyond the grave. This singularly interesting book deduces from this fact, or "first principle," a religion, or a code of right and wrong,—which, if true, is of the highest importance to the human family, whether we consider its principles in relation to our rights and duties in this life, or to our preparation for that which is to come. It is not, however, my purpose to enlarge on the merits of this book (for merits it has even if its reasonings be wrong); or to criticise its philosophical pretensions; or to add my meed of praise for the loving and catholic spirit in which it is written.

The object I have in view is this:—To contradistinguish it and its truly humane philosophy, with another book that has just issued from the press under the joint authorship of a Mr. Atkinson and the well-known Harriet Martineau; the object of which is just the reverse of the Alpha, inasmuch as it proclaims atheism, and of course denies the existence of a God, of the spiritual soul, and of any existence or consciousness beyond the grave. It appears to me that all the existing codes of religious faith will at no very distant time be so shorn of their mysticisms by the growth of intelligence and free inquiry amongst us, that the important question the world will have to decide for itself will be this—Is the philosophy of the Alpha true? or is that ushered into the world under the auspices of Miss Martineau, true? I have read and studied both books: I have been startled at both: I have been astonished at the boldness of both: I have been edified by both: but I have determined, out of the evidence offered by both, that the principles of the "Alpha" must prevail with all thinking men,—indeed, that they are at once consolatory, noble, and unanswerably true. At this conclusion I had arrived after reading both books with the deepest attention. But a friend having called my attention to an extract from the autobiography of Sir John Barrow, Bart.,

Hosted by Google

published a few years ago, detailing the sensations of Captain Beaufort (when a boy) whilst in the act of drowning, and perceiving in it a striking corroboration of the view taken of the human soul by the author of the Alpha, and its being moreover highly interesting, independently of the philosophy which seems to me to explain the phenomena described in this extract, I send it to you under the impression, that you will deem this communication and the extract in question, deserving a place in your valuable Journal, and well worthy of the attention of its numerous readers.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

ONE OF THEM.

St. John's Wood, March 3, 1851.

[We are, of course, not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents. There is only One Book that is of any authority on the subject of religion. Men may speculate, but speculations on this subject are vain.—ED.]

A Letter to Dr. W. Hyde Wollaston, written at his solicitation, by Captain Beaufort, describing his sensations whilst in the act of drowning.

"Dear Dr. Wollaston,—The following circumstances, which attended my being drowned, have been drawn up at your desire; they had not struck me as being so curious as you consider them, because, from two or three persons who, like myself, had been recovered from a similar state, I have heard a detail of their feelings, which resembled mine as nearly as was consistent with our different constitutions and dispositions.

"Many years ago, when I was a youngster on board one of his Majesty's ships, in Portsmouth harbour, after sculling about in a very small boat, I was endeavouring to fasten her alongside the ship to one of the scuttle-rings; in foolish eagerness I stepped upon the gunwale, the boat of course upset, and I fell into the water, and not knowing how to swim, all my efforts to lay hold either of the boat or of the floating sculls were fruitless. The transaction had not been observed by the sentinel on the gangway, and therefore it was not till the tide had drifted me some distance astern of the ship that a man in the foretop saw me splashing in the water, and gave the alarm. The first lieutenant instantly and gallantly jumped overboard, the carpenter followed his example, and the gunner hastened into a boat and pulled after them.

"With the violent but vain attempts to make myself heard I had swallowed much water; I was soon exhausted by my struggles, and before any relief reached me I had sunk below the surface—all hope had fled—all exertion ceased—and I felt that I was drowning.

"So far, these facts were either partially remembered after my recovery or supplied by those who had latterly witnessed the scene; for during an interval of such agitation a drowning person is too much occupied in catching at every passing straw, or too much absorbed by alternate hope and despair, to mark the succession of events very accurately. Not so, however, with the effects which immediately ensued; my mind had then undergone the sudden revolution which appeared to you so remarkable, and all the circumstances of which are now as vividly fresh in my memory as if they had occurred but yesterday.

"From the moment that all exertion had ceased—which I imagine was the immediate consequence of complete suffocation—a calm feeling of the most perfect tranquillity superseded the previous tumultuous sensations—it might be called apathy, certainly not resignation, for drowning no longer appeared to be an evil—I no longer thought of being rescued, nor was I in any bodily pain. On the contrary, my sensations were now of rather a pleasurable cast, partaking of that dull but contented sort of feeling which precedes the sleep produced by fatigue. Though the senses were thus deadened, not so the mind: its activity seemed to be invigorated, in a ratio which defies all description—for thought rose after thought with a rapidity of succession that is not only indescribable but probably inconceivable by any one who has not himself been in a similar situation. The course of those thoughts I can even now in a greater measure retrace: the event which had just taken place—the awkwardness that had produced it—the bustle it must have occasioned (for I had observed two persons jump from the chains)—the effect it would have on a most affectionate father—the manner in which he would disclose it to the rest of the family—and a thousand other circumstances minutely associated with home, were the first series of reflections that occurred. They took then a wider range—our last cruise—a former voyage and shipwreck—my school—the progress I had made there, and the time I had mis-spent—and even all my boyish pursuits and adventures. Thus travelling backwards, every past incident of my life seemed to glance across my recollection in retrogade succession; not, however, in mere outline, as here stated, but the picture filled up with every minute and collateral feature; in short, the whole period of my existence seemed to be placed before me in a kind of panoramic review, and each act of it seemed to be accompanied by a consciousness of right or wrong, or by some reflection on its cause or its consequences; indeed many trifling events which had long been forgotten then crowded into my imagination, and with the character of recent familiarity.

"May not all this be some indication of the almost infinite power of memory with which we may awaken in another world, and thus be compelled to contemplate our past lives? Or might it not in some degree warrant the inference that death is only a change or modification of our existence, in which there is no real pause or interruption? But however that may be, one circumstance was highly remarkable; that the innumerable ideas which flashed into my mind were all retrospective; yet I had been religiously brought up—my hopes and fears of the next world had lost nothing of their early strength, and at any other period intense interest and awful anxiety would have been excited by the mere probability that I was

Hosted by Google

floating on the threshold of eternity; yet at that inexplicable moment, when I had a full conviction that I had already crossed that threshold, not a single thought wandered into the future—I was wrapt entirely in the past.

"The length of time that was occupied by this deluge of ideas, or rather the shortness of time into which they were condensed, I cannot now state with precision, yet certainly two minutes could not have elapsed from the moment of suffocation to that of my being hauled up.

"The strength of the flood-tide made it expedient to put the boat at once to another ship, where I underwent the usual vulgar process of emptying the water by letting my head hang downwards, then bleeding, chafing, and even administering gin; but my submersion had been really so brief, that, according to the account of the lookers-on, I was very quickly restored to animation.

"My feelings while life was returning were the reverse in every point of those which have been described above. One single but confused idea – a miserable belief that I was drowning—dwelt upon my mind, instead of the multitude of clear and definite ideas which had recently rushed through it—a helpless anxiety—a kind of continuous nightmare seemed to press heavily on every sense, and to prevent the formation of any one distinct thought—and it was with difficulty that I became convinced that I was really alive. Again, instead of being absolutely free from all bodily pain, as in my drowning state, I was now tortured by pain all over me; and though I have been since wounded in several places, and have often submitted to severe surgical discipline, yet my sufferings were at that time far greater, at least in general distress. On one occasion I was shot in the lungs, and after lying on the deck at night for some hours bleeding from other wounds, I at length fainted. Now as I felt sure that the wound in the lungs was mortal, it will appear obvious that the overwhelming sensation which accompanies fainting must have produced a perfect conviction that I was then in the act of dying. Yet nothing in the least resembling the operations of my mind when drowning then took place; and when I began to recover I returned to a clear conception of my real state.

"If these involuntary experiments on the operation of death afford any satisfaction or interest to you, they will not have been suffered quite in vain by

"Yours very truly,
"F. BEAUFORT."

---

*To the Secretaries of the Congress of Homœopathic Practitioners.*

HONOURED SIRS,—It will give me much pleasure to attend the meetings of the Congress of Homœopathic Practitioners in July, at least some of them, but I cannot pledge myself to attend throughout to the end.

I regretted I was unable to be at Cheltenham.

There is a subject to which I would direct your attention for essay and consideration, for which we have able men, and matter which could be well arranged, "The Philosophy of Homœopathy, as deduced from practice." It is a large and deeply instructive subject; and I think would do much to establish homœopathists and convert *those in the dark*. When I look at the *falling of an apple*, and what it taught, and it always teaches in common with the *falling* of every substance, and the philosophical deductions flowing therefrom, I see how sure, true, and safe that philosophy may be that is based on any truths and facts seen in Nature, and that there is no risk of great misadventure which begins thus; at least, we are as safe in our philosophical deduction, in Homœopathy as elsewhere. Were my ability and information equal to the ardour with which I scan the subject, I have suggested for future consideration at the Congress, I would gladly add, I am ready with an Essay. But I cannot do this. I have ventured to reply to your notice as Secretaries to the Congress of Homœopathy, through the medium of the *Homœopathic Times*, that the subject I name may be at once brought before those gentlemen who intend to be present at the Congress.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN MILLARD, M.R.C.S.L., ETC.
4, Lloyd Square, March 4, 1851.
Wm. Hering, Esq.
Thos. Engall, Esq.

---

## IODINE IN CROUP.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—In common with the other readers of your valuable Journal, I have been much gratified and instructed by the cases which have been from time to time inserted therein by Mr. Boughton Kingdon, of Exeter.

On his last case of croup, however, published in the *Homœopathic Times* of this morning, I beg to offer the following remarks.

Mr. Boughton Kingdon attributes the cure to *Iodine*, a medicine hitherto very rarely used in this disorder, *Hepar Sulph.*, *Spongia*, and *Aconite*, with *Lachesis* occasionally, being, as every homœopath is aware, the specifics.

It appears to me, firstly, that after *Hepar Sulph.* and *Spongia* had been ineffectually tried, *Aconite* (especially indicated by the "crimson face" and other "inflammatory symptoms") would have been more judicious than the allopathic remedy, *Tart. Emeticus*, which (like all allopathic remedies) proved only *transient* in its effects. Secondly, that *Aconite*, which was given "alternately" with the *Iodine*, had quite as much to do with the success of the cure as the latter medicine.

London, March 8, 1851. E. L. M.

---

LONDON: Printed by THOMAS HARRILD, of Albany Cottage, Sydenham, in the County of Kent, at his Printing Office, 1, and 1½, Dudley Court, in the Parish of St. Olave, Silver Street, in the City of London; and Published by HENRY RENSHAW, at the Office, 356, Strand, in the County of Middlesex.—*Saturday, March 15th*, 1851.

Hosted by Google

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.
Review of British and Foreign Medical Science and Literature

"RESPICE, ASPICE, PROSPICE."—St. Bernard.

No. 86. Vol. II. | SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1851. | Unstamped 3d. Stamped 4d.

## Communications.

### HAHNEMANNIAN ESSAYS.

### No. XI.

Hahnemann began to make experiments in proof of a law of healing of general applicability, in 1790, *spes et præmia in ambiguo*—his hope and the rewards of his enterprise as yet doubtful even to himself. For six years he pursued these experiments with indefatigable zeal, silently and steadily. In 1796 he made his discovery public, in a letter to Hufeland. In 1805 he published the results of his experiments with medicines on the healthy body, so far as he had then proceeded. In 1806 appeared his treatise, "*Medicine founded on Experience*," and in 1810 his "*Organon of the Healing Art.*" He next published his "*Materia Medica*," and finally his work on "*Chronic Diseases, their peculiar Nature and Homœopathic Treatment*," in 1828—30; a period of forty years having been employed by him in laying broad and deep the foundations of homœopathy for his own and all after ages.

This brief summary has been introduced to prove the patience of Hahnemann in prosecuting his inquiries and experiments, and his caution in making them public. This glorious workman knew that he was toiling for the whole human race, and the consciousness of well-doing was the reward of the humanist.

The dates given will show that homœopathy is no such very new thing as some have represented it to be. What marvellous advances have been made in various sciences, what mutations of dynasties, what bloody and protracted wars, how long a peace over the greater part of Christendom, since its first promulgation! In that interval, while the general therapeutic law of homœopathy has received perpetual confirmation, what changes have taken place in the medical practice, that shifts ever with ever-shifting theories! Contrast the patience and single-minded zeal, and unwearied labour of Hahnemann, with the rapid rush, the vehement ardour for print and fitful working of many who, since his time, like meteors have risen—and fallen, already forgotten; and yet in that interval what a body of illustrious men have passed into an enduring fame!

The bodily life of Hahnemann commenced just as long before the accession of George III., as it ceased after the accession of Queen Victoria. Since the promulgation of the homœopathic law of healing, fifty-five years ago, it may be asserted that medicine as practised by the homœopathists has been more satisfactory in its results, and more progressive in its beneficial influences on the health of mankind, than any medical system on record.

Homœopathy, therefore, is no new thing. In one of its characteristics, its truth and reality as the natural law of healing, it is as old as the hills. It is to be hoped that the medical students of Britain will turn their attention to it with modesty and zeal. Let them imitate Hahnemann as a student, and endeavour to escape the censure of the younger Pliny:—

"Statim sapiunt; statim sciunt omnia; neminem verentur; imitantur neminem; atque ipsi sibi exempla sunt." "At once they are wise, at once they know everything; they hold no one in reverence, look up to no one as a model, but are models each to himself."

M M

Hosted by Google

Earnest truth-seeking students can say,

"The labour that delights us physicks pain:"

but to despise the teaching and to contemn the authority of Hahnemann, the greatest genius that has been given to medicine, implies a childish ignorance, and a boyish nonchalance, that are unworthy of men beginning to struggle with the realities of life.

"Employons à nous rendre bons et heureux le temps qu'ils perdent à chercher comment on doit l'être, et proposons nous de grands exemples à imiter, plutôt que de vains systêmes à suivre."

To be good and happy, however, is to know that one is in the path of duty; and surely it is the duty of every medical student to inquire into the truth of homœopathy, and to study the writings of Hahnemann, since his doctrine has already had such immense influence on the practice of medicine. Vain, indeed, are the systems which our Founder assailed with the "hammer of Thor." A system without a law is an absurdity.

Homœopathy is not a practice of a few: as there are 1500 practitioners of it in the United States, we may assume there are at least as many more in the rest of Christendom. The authority of Hahnemann, then, deserves respect; and the present number of his followers shows the necessity of an honest inquiry whether so large a body of educated medical men are sailing along the voyage of this mortal life in the "ship of fools."

The writings of Hahnemann are accessible to all students of medicine: and it is well known that there are two homœopathic hospitals in the metropolis, at which they may see the practice. Lectures will, at no distant time, be delivered at the Hahnemann Hospital, on the theory and practice of homœopathy, and on the Materia Medica. These lectures will be open to the profession. Let the medical students watch the practice and attend the lectures: if they come in an honest spirit of inquiry so much the better; but even those who come to scoff, may have their scoffing turned into belief.

Let Colleges ignore, professors and teachers denounce, journalists and medical authorities mock the doctrine and practice of Hahnemann, the public mind is gradually but surely taking cognizance of Homœopathy, becoming more and more impressed with its value, and more and more sensible of its importance—

"Mens agitat molem et magno se corpore miscet."

Profane hands have brought to light the long-hidden Mummies of Egypt—some as old as the age of Hippocrates, some dated as far back as the fabulous era of the Centaurs; irreverent hands have unfolded the long-preserved cerements of the mystic dead; and from the cases that confined those one-while temples of human life, the curious have taken grains of pulse and of corn, and have reproduced the vegetable life of what was Egyptian so many centuries ago, now re-flourishing in the soil of England, which at the time of the imprisonment of those grains was inhabited by painted savages. From the cerements of obsolete systems, from the mummy-cases of the Schools of Medicine of all ages, Hahnemann has extracted grains of medical truth, he has planted them deep down in the conscience and the mind of men, and they have taken root and re-flourish with a new and perennial vitality. He was the appointed discoverer of the law that guides their growth and increase—and he is at once the oldest and the youngest Father of Medicine—older than Æsculapius, younger than Billing—because though his body be dead, his doctrine is hoar with the wisdom of the Ancients, and is fresh as the dew of the Morning.

---

## MEDICAL CLINICK,

### By Dr. Charge, of Marseilles.

Communicated by Dr. Rosenstein.

Young C—, eleven years and a few months old, of a lymphatic temperament, but habitually enjoying good health, little subject to catch cold, passed the whole day of the 17th October in company with his mother, without complaining of the least ailment;

Hosted by Google

at five o'clock in the evening he returned to the boarding-school, took supper with the other pupils, and retired to bed in good health, but at one o'clock in the morning he awoke with a choking cough, accompanied by a manifest alteration in the voice and respiration; the pupils sleeping in the same room with young C— rose at once, but from the nature of the cough, and the peculiar noise, they supposed it was a mere pleasantry, and laughed when they heard him bark as a dog; however, after a certain time, one of the pupils rose again, and having seen his young friend tossing about in the bed, the face red and swelled, the eyes sparkling, the chest oppressed, and the appearance of choking, he was frightened, and called his master, who decided, in his wisdom, that this accident-would soon be remedied by the application of six leeches, which he applied; but the child had completely lost his voice; the cough raw, dry, persisting with more violence; the respiration impeded, anxious, blustering. The master decided at last to inform the parents. The father called upon me immediately. When I arrived, it was already three o'clock, a great deal of precious time was lost by empirical experiments, and it was high time to attack the disease with energy.

When I approached the bed of the patient, I was struck with the following state: quick, inordinate movement; face violet blue; eyes sparkling; neck tumefied; remarkable projection of the jugular veins; pulse 130 pulsations; burning heat of the skin; voice extinct, respiration short, embarrassed, with hissing, roaring at the orifice of the laryx; cough short, dry, simulating the barking of a dog. The child put both his hands to his throat, so as to get some relief; he dilated his chest with great efforts. I questioned him. He was without voice; he tried to articulate a few words, but no sound reached our ears. The six leeches now fell off; I stopped immediately the after-bleeding, because I wished to preserve in its integrity the vital power of the young patient to the success of my treatment, at the same time, I put five or six drops of *Aconite* (mother tincture) in half a tumbler of water, and gave to the child two teaspoonfuls, repeating it every five minutes; at the sixth dose the rattling of the larynx commenced to diminish, the inspiration became easy, the physiognomy expressed less anxiety. I announced that the disease was arrested, and I continued the *Aconite*. From this moment all the symptoms lost their intensity, the child could soon rest in a horizontal position; the cough still continued the same, but less incessant. Half-past four, an hour after the first table-spoonful of *Aconite* was taken, the respiration had ceased to be noisy; I repeated the medicine at longer intervals. At half-past five, the child slept quietly; the body was bathed in a copious sweat; the pulse was less hard, and less frequent. He awoke at seven o'clock; no voice as yet, but the child articulated freely his thoughts, and complained that a cord drew his throat together. At ten o'clock the child felt well; the cough alone persisted, without having lost its special character. The voice was inaudible (*Spong.* three globules, 12th dilution). The rest of the day passed without any inconvenience; however, fearing that a new attack of the disease might take place at night, I had him watched with the greatest care; this precaution was fortunately useless, his sleep was undisturbed. The 20th he recovered his voice; the 23rd the child rose without disease, and without convalescence. This fact, which I have reported in its minutest details, is doubtless very remarkable, as well through the intensity of the malady, as through the promptness of the cure; but the annals of the specific medicine contains already such a great number of analogous facts, that I would not have thought to publish this, if I did not think it useful to resolve many questions. First, what was the nature of the affection I had to combat? Was the disease less severe, and the symptoms which had alarmed the patient and the physician, were they, after all, but a manifestation of a lesion of sensibility? with other terms more conformable to the language of the school, had we to deal here with a neurosis of the larynx, a slight affection which ceases by itself? true, there is a neurosis, characterised by a spasmodic contraction of the larynx, which resembles in many points the affection I have described. Like croup, this nervous disease commences in the midst of the night; the patients attacked with it are agitated, choked, make great efforts to introduce air into the lungs; in so far the resemblance is perfect; but this neurosis so well described by Dr. Guersent, under the name of pseudo-croup, or of angina stridula, is described in many works under the name of asthma Millari, which is never accompanied with fever (Dict. de Médic., vol. xxv. article

Hosted by Google

Croup Guersent), and this child had a burning skin, the pulse at 130 pulsations. In pseudo-croup, the voice is never extinct, hoarse, only less distinct, and in my observation, the voice was altered from the very beginning, and altered in a special manner, after it was entirely lost. In pseudo-croup, the cough is loud, sonorous, according to Dr. Guersent, (where else can I find a greater authority?) and in my observation the cough was raw, and as characteristic as the voice. Is it possible to mistake the differences so well marked? Fever, special modifications of the voice, its entire loss, such are the pathognomic characters of the affection of which I have treated; these are not the characters of pseudo-croup, there is no identity between these two affections.

Laryngitis, with tumefaction of the mucous membrane, may produce symptoms like those I have related. There is also, I am aware, in this kind of laryngitis, fever, dyspnœa, alteration of the voice; the cough even approaches, to a certain point, that which exists when the larynx is covered with a false membrane. This cough proceeds from a constriction of the air-tubes; though the constriction be occasioned by the tumefaction of the mucous membrane or by another specific cause, the result will always be the same; but we must consider that the tumefaction of the larynx may lead to very grave accidents in very young children only, and this child was more than eleven years old. At this age, the calibre of the larynx is already too large for the thickening of the mucous membrane to lead to asphyxia. Again, this thickening requires a certain time to be produced, and this first time is characterised by symptoms which were not present in this case. Therefore, the sudden invasion of the malady in the midst of the night, without having been announced by any precursory symptom, the rapid course which it followed, the intense fever which it kindled in a few seconds, the almost simultaneous existence of many cases of croup in towns, which had terminated in death after a commencement very much resembling that of my patient; all this is not in favour of the opinion that I had to combat an inflammatory laryngitis. I have sufficiently shown that there was something special in the course and in the symptoms.

Laryngitis, with secretion of mucus, may be accompanied with the same symptoms as laryngitis, with thickening of the mucous membrane; and, moreover, it is susceptible of more danger, and may be more frightful in its symptoms; because, to the thickening of the mucous membrane we must add the obstacle caused by the accumulation of mucus to the passage of the air in the trachea and bronchi; but here the predominating features in which this affection differs from that I have observed, must be palpable even to the most inattentive. The mucous râle is in this case so well marked, that it is appreciable by everybody, and the cough had not ceased a moment in being dry in the case which gives rise to these considerations.

The œdema of the glottis presents also, as a prominent and characteristic symptom, a formidable dyspnœa, with hissing, and cough, with a croupal voice. Its invasion is often and very sudden; its course often rapid. Was it an affection of this nature I had to combat? To this I answer, the œdema of the glottis has been often observed in the convalescence of severe fevers, of individuals weakened by former maladies, suffering particularly from chronic laryngitis; it assumes generally a subacute and chronic form; it is not accompanied with inflammatory turgescence; there is also this difference, that the inspiration only is hissing, whilst the expiration is free and easy. The reason of this difference in both times of the respiration is the following:—the air in penetrating into the larynx pushes before it the thickened aryteno-epiglottic ligaments, which stop up the glottis, whilst the exhaled air drives back at the top the same ligaments, and its issue is free. In the case of young C—, the inspiration and expiration were both difficult, from which I conclude that the obstacle to the passage of the air was not of the same nature, was not lodged in the same part. By way of elimination, I arrive as a last consequence to this supposition—had young C— the croup? The anatomo-pathologists will say, the anatomic character of this affection is the production of a false membrane. You have nothing of the kind to show, consequently it was not croup which you treated. I appreciate the logic of this syllogism, though I know many practitioners who flatter themselves with having cured by leeches, not only one, but many cases of croup, without having been able to show a single false membrane. I will accept, nevertheless, with good grace, the scientific rigour which our honourable colleagues use against us; it is not incompatible with the facts which we advance. I will try to demonstrate it. It is a fact that the false membrane is the anatomical character of croup; but we must add the final character of croup, which followed the natural course. You and I, what do we see in this false membrane? nothing else but the lesion; viz.,

Hosted by Google

the product of the disease, the result of pathological effect in the larynx, an effect of which the symptoms are the exterior manifestations. When the work is accomplished, the result ought to be palpable, evident; and also when the croup is abandoned to itself, or, what is the same thing, attacked with therapeutical agents which produce no salutary action, the false membrane is there to attest to the anatomist the nature of the affection of which the patient died. What is to prevent its formation? That which engenders it must be arrested in its course; if the morbid action is not arrested, death ensues; the result then varies; and the symptoms we witness may issue in death or restoration, according as the physician has or has not mastered the disease. Of two intermittent fevers called pernicious, expressed by the same symptoms, and resulting from the same miasm, one, abandoned to itself or badly treated, ends in death at the third paroxysm; the other attacked by its specific, appears twice and no more. Will you deny the identity of the nature of both maladies, because the results are different?

Another fact which will serve to prove that even the most incensed partisans of the anatomical school are not consistent with themselves, when they exact of us that we should place under their eyes the anatomical character of a malady before determining its nature. Two patients come under your observation, with cephalalgia, prostration of strength, stupor, diarrhœa, meteorism, sensibility in the abdomen, in the right iliac region, rumbling through pressure upon the inferior half of the abdomen, frequent epistaxis, etc. etc.; two weeks afterwards one of them dies, and by autopsy the tumefaction and ulceration of the intestinal follicles become evident. The other patient, more fortunate, recovers by the sole efforts of nature. In the first case, you have ascertained the anatomical character of the malady; in the second, this character has remained hidden from you, and notwithstanding, you do not hesitate to consider these two facts as two cases of typhoid fever, because the symptomatic expression has been perfectly alike.

If an objection should be made, that the example is not well chosen, because there is no proof of a similar lesion in the second case, I remark that I cited two cases abandoned to their natural course, and that I admit that an identical pathological work should produce twice the same result; but this example is not less useful to reduce to nothing the obligation, which you impose upon us, to offer you the anatomical character of a disease, as a proof of its existence. In the two pre-cited cases of typhoid fever, does the similitude of the symptoms not satisfy you, so that you would admit the similitude of the affections?

Again: — A person presents himself with redness in the back of the throat, tumefaction of the tonsils and difficult deglutition, you prescribe for him an aluminous gargle, of which you praise, with some reason, the good effects; and this patient is cured twenty-four hours afterwards; whilst another, without medical assistance, complains still twenty-four hours afterwards. You admit in both diseases a slight inflammation of the tonsils, and if the results are different, you find a sufficient reason in the gargle of which the first made use, and of the benefit of which the second has been deprived; you are right: we must renounce the medical practice, or we must necessarily admit that the remedies well chosen have the privilege to prevent a disease from following that course which it would have inevitably followed if left to itself.

I conclude, from the preceding considerations, and my conclusion is legitimate, that it cannot be proved that young C— had no croup, because he did not expel a false membrane. The symptoms of the disease which I have described, compared with those delineated by the most eminent pathologists, ought to satisfy every one that no other name could be applied to the malady but croup.

Leeches had been applied before my arrival, and many may attribute the benefit derived to their influence; but this is a mistake. There were not more than six small leeches applied, scarcely were they removed, when the after-bleeding was checked, upon which the practitioner of the old school mainly depends. What effect could a few leeches produce in such a severe malady? The child was in fact worse after the leeching, his anguish was greater, his respiration more difficult, more hissing, because the disease increased rapidly; but after *Aconite* (mother tincture), the scene was soon changed, a teaspoonful of the potion was administered every five minutes, and at the sixth, the anxious father saw an amelioration in the sufferings, the respiration was longer, and less blustering, the cough less incessant; at the twelfth teaspoonful, the child could lie on his back. His breathing became almost free; a few seconds afterwards he fell asleep, he sweated profusely, and this critical movement decided the disease. Has a more immediate relation between cause and effect been ever observed than between the administration of *Aconite* and

Hosted by Google

the amendment of the symptoms in the case I have recited? To what other influence, if not to the *Aconite*, should we attribute the sudden favourable change?

## FADING LEAVES FROM LIFE'S BOOK,

By an Octogenarian.

No. II.

My conversion to Homœopathy takes date from about 1820—21. It was during my travels in Germany—I had visited Leipsic, and was on my return to this country—that I heard of the wonderful discoveries of Samuel Hahnemann. The opposition of the medical schools, as raised against that individual, attracted no small share of attention at the time. He was stigmatised as an impostor; his publications were regarded as the emanation of a madman's brain, and his so-called principle of "*similia similibus curantur*," it was alleged, could not be demonstrated to apply to the curative effects of medicine. My natural sympathy for a person who had thus had the hardihood to place himself in opposition to the preconceived theories of those who were supposed to guide medical art as then practised, raised some curiosity in my mind, and I at once determined that I would test Homœopathy the first convenient opportunity.

I reached Paris before necessity called into action the resolve I had previously made. In the interim my leisure had not been occupied with preparatory investigation as it ought to have been, since I had temporarily given myself up to the pleasures of the world, and had even treated my adopted science of phrenology with some little coldness, looking on all sides for sources of entertainment rather than of instruction. This was not altogether pardonable in one of my mature years, but so it was, and the fact must therefore stand recorded.

My travelling companions were my wife, her sister Barbara, and a valued domestic, who invariably accompanied us in our sojournings abroad. The latter, by her unwearied attentions and her desire to serve her mistress and myself, had thoroughly thrown herself on a bed of sickness. We had all along been careful with respect to her health, fearing, as the homely expression is, that the seeds of consumption were evident in her constitution. She had for months exhibited the symptoms which betoken the progress of that frightful malady, and now we anticipated serious results.

The question was, should we proceed with all rapidity to our own place in Devonshire, or should we remain in France and seek some southernmost village for the benefit of our invalid? Myself and my wife, with every consideration for our servant, thought "home and the family physician" the most desirable course to be pursued.

Sister Barbara was not selfish, but she liked French gaiety and French manners, and probably on that score she strongly urged the impolicy of a removal, or at least the risk of crossing the Channel with Martha in so dangerous a state. We had relatives at Tours; would not a short removal thither, could our patient stand the fatigue, be, under all the circumstances, more agreeable? Barbara's persuasion at last proved victorious, and her suggestion meeting in every point, when calmly discussed, the approval of Martha, we agreed to remain in France, if not in Paris.

Before we left for Tours, we called in medical assistance. It was essential to take advice, and advice of the best kind was obtained. The case, so said the doctor, was one of confirmed consumption, the poor girl's lungs were seriously affected, and it was merely a matter of time, as far as the result was concerned. He entertained not the least hopes of her recovery, and so intimated his apprehensions to us personally, studiously requesting, however, that we would not inform his patient of her lamentable position.

We were naturally much grieved at the sad turn affairs had taken. To lose Martha was a heavy blow, and we had little anticipated that her situation was so hopeless.

Hosted by Google

Said my wife to the doctor, "But, my good sir, do you not fancy that there is the least chance of recovery?"

"None in the least, madam; the system is rapidly sinking under the wild career of the malady. The natural buoyancy of spirits gives your poor patient an appearance of strength and vivacity, but the hectic cheek, the difficulty of respiration, and the gradual wasting of the flesh, speak only too surely the issue of the complaint."

Sister Barbara carefully noted what had transpired. I was not present at the interview, but its nature was communicated to me. My wife indeed was sorrowful at the prospect of her faithful servant falling a prey to consumption, and roused herself wonderfully, with the view of discovering what could be done to ameliorate the poor sufferer's complaint. The doctor was kind and strict in his attention, but each day at parting, the sombre countenance and the doubtful shake of the head, when any inquiry was made, plainly evinced the reiteration of the conclusion already announced.

An interval of very fine weather allowed us to remove Martha to Tours. Arrived there, I accidentally met a friend, an enthusiastic admirer of Hahnemann and Homœopathy, who most pressingly urged me to suffer her to be placed under a skilful practitioner residing in that city. I at first objected, on the ground that I should not wish to try the experiment of the new system on a person who was considered beyond the pale of recovery, inasmuch as it would not be treating the science with impartiality, while at the same time I did not desire to interfere with the peace of the poor girl in her last moments.

Being of a kind and benevolent disposition, my friend acquiesced for the moment in the opinion I had expressed; but he subsequently modified his assent, and requested me to lay his proposition before the consideration of my wife and her sister. To be perfectly satisfied that the subject had not escaped our notice, he called in the evening and left us several well-thumbed treatises on the principles and practice of Homœopathy, and begged that we would give them an attentive perusal. That very night it was the unanimous wish of all interested in the fate of Martha that homœopathic remedies should be attempted. My friend received the intelligence with great satisfaction. The next morning, he with M. G— gave us a visit, Martha herself being perfectly willing to submit to the discipline pointed out.

It is not necessary to give in detail the mode adopted for her restoration, the medicaments employed therein, and their steady but certain effect. Such *minutiæ* properly belong to the professional body, and it becomes them to develope them. Suffice it to say, they were those which are generally used in similar cases, and have been known to be followed with the most gratifying consequences. M. G—, before giving his opinion, which was not eventually altogether favourable, made a close investigation of habits, temperament, and other physiological phenomena, which he said he deemed essential in undertaking her charge. Time, he admitted, would be required, and time, so it proved, was required; but at length the restoration came, and with it the conversion of ourselves to the knowledge of that high philosophy which, wherever disseminated, must produce the greatest blessings ever enjoyed.

Poor Martha, though restored from consumption, subsequently fell a victim to typhus. Removed from our circle by marriage, she went to reside in Glamorgan, where she died many years afterwards of the disease named.

In Homœopathy, when I came to make it a close study, I found all that I had been long looking for in connection with medical science. Hahnemann, I saw by his writings, had left a legacy to the world, which, if in reality appreciated, must ensure himself and his disciples the highest eminence it is possible for men and philosophers to attain. Determining even as a lay member not to be without my sphere of usefulness, I forthwith began to promulgate the truths of the system, and to encourage its extensive adoption. Of my progress I think I shall be enabled to make good report.

Hosted by Google

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.

SATURDAY, MARCH 22ND, 1851.

THE Hahnemann Commemoration Dinner, for the double purpose of celebrating the memory of the Founder of Homœopathy, and of aiding the funds of the Hahnemann Hospital, will be held on the 10th of April next.

This Commemoration should be attended by the friends of Homœopathy, and by all who support the free Homœopathic Hospital, in Bloomsbury Square, which is known as the Hahnemann Hospital. Numbers, on such occasions, constitute force. It is to be hoped that the list of stewards will be very numerous, and that the guests will be at least tenfold the number of the stewards.

The Hahnemann Hospital is open to all comers who require medical treatment, and the only limit to the admission of patients, is the want of beds for them. We believe there are now forty beds provided, four hundred would be much better. The freedom of election of the medical officers is another characteristic of this hospital. It can be said of no individual attached to this Institution—whether on the board of management, of the medical staff, or whatever called—

"Nulla fides regni sociis, omnisque potestas
Impatiens Consortis"—

for there is no dictatorship, no personal influence. The government is with the majority: and the donors and subscribers have the privilege of making all the appointments.

It has been said that the spirit of the age is adverse to endowments; if it be so, we like not the spirit. All the great charities of Great Britain subsist by endowment: and the new College of Manchester was founded by the munificence of Mr. Owens, who gave £100,000 for its endowment.

The first step is to secure a sufficient building fund for this hospital. Among the advocates of Homœopathy there are many very wealthy persons: we ask them to give freely of their superfluity. It is humbling enough to confess that money is the sinew of a public charity, like this, as well as of a war: but so it is. Intellect, accomplishment, skill, and industry are not wanting, but money is.

"Quærenda pecunia primum est,
*Virtus* post nummos"—

That is, give the Hahnemann Hospital the funds, and the healing virtue of Homœopathy will be demonstrated to your heart's content. We acknowledge gratefully that the friends of Homœopathy were very liberal last year, we hope they will be still more so this year, that of the world's carnival in London. One of the best modes of eliciting the interest of the homœopathic public is to present a numerous body of the friends of Homœopathy at the approaching Hahnemann Commemoration Dinner.

---

IT becomes our gratifying task to announce to our readers, that the General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Hahnemann Hospital, takes place on Thursday, the 3rd proximo. On this occasion the first report will be presented, and its contents will doubtless involve a variety of interesting matter, which will become food for comment in our columns hereafter.

The high position which this establishment has assumed since its foundation; the successful results which have followed the practice carried out; and the increasing success of the development of Homœopathy through its institution, are circumstances known and appreciated by the numerous body of friends interested in its career. That the medical officers will be able, in the fullest sense of the word, to give a favourable account of their stewardship, there is every reason to believe; and through them, and the support which the subscribers afford, the public will have laid before them the progress made during the past year.

Hosted by Google

We think we need hardly press upon the attention of subscribers the desirableness of encouraging, by their personal presence, the active Executive of the Hahnemann Hospital, who will be thus stimulated vigorously to pursue the arduous undertaking they have so zealously commenced, and be cheered by the attention of their friends in their onward course. One and all ought to attend and to express, by their unanimous votes, the satisfaction they feel at seeing the principles of Hahnemann and his philosophy in such a prosperous position in this our great metropolis.

---

## CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS.

### By Von Boenninghausen.

[So highly do we esteem our venerable colleague, Dr. Boenninghausen, that whatever proceeds from his pen, we think, ought to appear in an English dress, and that we have our transatlantic brethren of the same opinion would appear, as it is to the *North American Journal* we are indebted for the following.]

We find in the *Journal de la Médecine Homœopathique* for January, 1850, a clinical note, containing the substance of several conversations held with Dr. Von Boenninghausen by Dr. De Bonneval. We give the results not as facts, but as suggestions worthy of record that the indications pointed out by our venerable colleague may be subjected to the test of experience. Dr. Von Boenninghausen states it as the result of his observation, that:

1. The more chronic the affection, the longer must be the interval between the administration of the drugs.

2. In those subjects in whom the remedies do not seem to act promptly, we must ascertain the cause that prevents their action.

(a) *Psora.* Administer a dose of *Psoricum* before giving the remedy corresponding to the totality.

(b) *Want of susceptibility.* *Opium*, especially in plethoric subjects.

(c) *In weak and emaciated patients with small pulse.* *Carbo Vegetabilis.*

(d) *Nervous excitement.* *Laurocerasus.*

3. Where the character of an affection has been disguised by the successive administration of a large number of homœopathic remedies, which, without curing, have only altered the symptoms, a single dose of *Psoricum*, a few days (ordinarily the fourth) before giving the medicine indicated.

4. Dr. Von Boenninghausen's practice is to give the remedy dry, and in a single dose—most frequently alternating two remedies every fourth day.

He recommends the following specifics:

*Asthma.* Evening attacks, *Puls.*; morning ditto, *Ars.*; if the symptoms are principally in the throat, *Spong.*; in the chest, *Phosph.*; spasmodic, *Ipec.*

*Bones, diseases of.* *Merc. Sol.* is the principal remedy.

*Diabetes.* *Coloc.* is a specific.

*Drunkenness, habitual.* The best mode of causing disgust of wine is to administer three drops of *Laudanum* or *Tincture of Opium* in a cup of coffee. *Ant. Crud.* is the best antidote to the effects of sour wine.

*Erysipelas.* It is the belief of M. Von Boenninghausen that *Camphor*, administered every fifteen minutes, will cure even a severe erysipelas in the course of a few hours.

*Fistula Lachrymalis.* A cure may sometimes be obtained by the aid of *Petrol.* and *Silic.* in alternation. *Petrol.* and *Caust.* act very slowly.

*Muscles, diseases of.* *Arn.* is the principal remedy.

*Myelitis.* *Calc. Carb.* and *Silic.*, given at intervals of five months, have cured five cases of myelitis.

*Panaris.* *Sulph.* and *Silic.*, four days apart.

*Paralysis of the Tongue.* *Mezer.* acts very well.

*Paralysis of the Pharynx.* *Baryt. Carb., Mur. Ac., Caust., Con., Ars., Calc. Carb., Hep. Sulph., Iod.* This last is especially

Hosted by Google

indicated when solids cannot be swallowed.

*Polypus Nasi.* 1. *Calc. Carb., Con., Phosph.* 2. *Aur., Bell., Graph., Merc., Nitr. Ac., Silic., Sulph., Staph., Teuc.*

*Periosteum, diseases of. Merc. Cor., Phos. Ac., Sabina.*

*Petroleum* is recommended for urethral contraction.

*Variola.* Von Boenninghausen recommends *Thuja Occidentalis* as *the specific* against this disease. He gives it of the 200th, and eight days after the administration of a single dose not a trace of the disease remains. So sanguine is he in reference to its curative power, that he speaks confidently of its superseding vaccination! The announcement seems to have excited some attention on the part of the Parisian homœopaths, as in subsequent numbers of the same Journal we find the experience referred to and confirmed by Drs. Croserio and Moroche. The experiment is easily made, and we should be happy to hear from any of our correspondents, whether they have been able to perceive that the ordinary course of smallpox has been at all affected by the administration of *Thuja.* The cases reported, which are very few, exceedingly meagre, and far from conclusive, were all treated with "*Hochpotenzen,*" 200 and 300.

## ASTHMA.

THE following cases, reported, in the *American Journal of Medical Sciences* by Dr. J. S. Hopkins, of Bethel, Glynn county, Georgia, notwithstanding the meagreness of their details, are still worthy of being placed upon our clinical records from the fact that but a single remedy was given, the administration of which was followed by marked results.

CASE I.—Emma, negro girl, aged five years, belonging to Mr. T. G., has been asthmatic *almost* from birth. Nightly paroxysms of dyspnœa, cough, etc., were represented as most distressing. During the day, she would be up and about the yard with the other children. At the time that I saw her, her respiration was somewhat embarrassed, with slight elevation of the shoulders during inspiration, and a very distinct mucous râle. Her appetite was impaired, and her countenance cheerless.

I ordered *Nitric Acid,* three drops, to be increased to five, three times daily, in a wine-glassful of sugared water. A month elapsed before I again saw this patient, at which time every symptom of disease had disappeared. I prescribed for her in December, 1847, and up to date no symptom of asthma has returned.

CASE II.—I was called in November, 1848, to see W. S., aged about six years, son of a planter of Glynn county. I was informed that this boy had been a subject of asthma for four or five years; that no expense had been spared in seeking for relief in his case; and that all the efforts of the best physicians in the neighbourhood in which he had resided had been in vain. When I saw him, he had cough, slight dyspnœa, with mucous râle distinctly audible at the distance of several feet. By walking up and down the steps of the house, once or twice, the difficulty of breathing and cough would be much increased. He was very lively and cheerful, with a good appetite, and had had no fever for months. His father informed me that, upon the least *exposure* during the day, he would be attacked at night with the most fearful symptoms. Wheezing, panting, incessant cough, distressing dyspnœa, with impending suffocation, were the inevitable consequences (at night) of exposure during the day.

I ordered *Nitric Acid,* five drops, three times daily, in a wine-glass of sugared water, with a strict avoidance of exposure.

In a fortnight, he had been so much relieved that his parents imagined him cured, and discontinued the *Acid.* In a few days, he relapsed, and I was again sent for. I ordered the *Acid* to be continued, as before, and in one month from the time of my first visit he was *cured.*

Up to date there has been no return of disease.

This boy's father died of phthisis pulmonalis. Several of his mother's family have died of the same disease; and all of his brothers and sisters, without an exception, have in early childhood been sufferers from enlargement of tonsils and ulcerated sore throat. He is now the picture of health.

CASE III.—A mulatto girl, belonging to Mr. W. D. T., aged four years. This was a case of congenital asthma.

The symptoms in this and the following case (aged about four years) were so similar to those of Case 1, that I shall not describe them. The

Hosted by Google

treatment was *Nitric Acid*, three drops, three times daily, in a wine-glass of sugared water. This case resisted the treatment rather longer than the other cases, but was *cured* in about six weeks.

In Case IV., the immediate effects of the *Acid* were perceived in a few days; and in eight or ten days she was cured.

Case V. I never saw. It was a negro girl, belonging to Mr. C., of Camden county. She was seven years of age. Her master applied to me for a prescription, after giving some of the most prominent symptoms, which convinced me that the case was asthma, as he had declared it to be.

I prescribed five drops of *Nitric Acid*, three times daily.

I heard nothing more of this case for several months after I had prescribed, when I was informed by her master that she was well.

A sufficient time has elapsed, in all these cases, to convince me that they have been radically cured.

## THE ABUSE OF COLD WATER.

Cold water has been employed from the earliest periods as a therapeutic agent, as well as for purposes of cleanliness. The great lawgiver of the Hebrews, in framing his moral and dietetic code, did not overlook the importance of daily ablutions as a means of promoting the physical and mental condition of his followers. In using the expression, physical and mental condition, we write advisedly; for who can doubt the immense influence of personal cleanliness upon the thoughts, morals, and habits, as well as upon the physical organizations, of men. The ancient Greeks and Romans were also well aware of the value of water, both as a preservative and a curative agent, as their numerous and extensive public baths, and the frequent allusions made to them by the old writers, abundantly testify. Frequent ablutions constitute a part of the religion of the Moslem, and, if the opinion of a Christian may be allowed, decidedly the best part. Mahommed, who was an excellent judge of the wants of his countrymen, thus addresses the true believers in the Koran: "When ye prepare yourselves to pray, wash your faces, and your hands unto the elbows; and rub your heads, and your feet unto the ankles, and if ye be polluted, wash yourselves all over." But it is only within the present century that water has been recognised as a distinct and important therapeutic agent. The first systematic course of treatment by the external and internal employment of cold water, originated with the distinguished Dr. Matthew Smith, for many years professor of surgery in the medical department of Yale College. There are numerous cases reported, especially of fevers, in which the professor resorted to the cold dash and the wet sheet, with eminent success; but the practice died with him, since no one of his professional friends possessed the moral courage to follow his bold example. To Priessnitz, however, belongs the credit of having carried out, in all its details, the present system of what is called *Hydropathy*. Priessnitz undoubtedly claims too much for his applications in a therapeutical point of view, and his disciples, both well and sick, have often received injury from their injudicious use; yet we deem the occasional employment of hydrotherapy, a valuable auxiliary to homœopathic remedies in certain diseases. The power of cold water applications in modifying the functions of the body, in abstracting the animal heat, and in depressing the energies of the system, is not sufficiently understood by the public. They are taught to believe that so simple an agent as water is harmless, and that no unpleasant consequences can result from its free and indiscriminate use, both in health and disease; but this is an error of importance; since frequent applications of cold water to the surface of the body, serve to withdraw suddenly a greater or less amount of its caloric, and thus render necessary constant reactions of the organism to restore the disturbed equilibrium, which tend to impair its vigour and endurance. On this subject, we translate some remarks, by M. Léon Simon, from the April number of the "*Journal de la Médecine Homœopathique.*"

"Water is a general agent, the use of which is not as yet sufficiently appreciated. I regard its action as useful as that of air; and I believe that certain processes of hydropathy are as capable of benefiting the sick as a residence in the country. But the use of cold water ought to be directed with the greatest circumspection; for the hydropathic courses are not without danger. I have often seen invalids who have followed the treatment of Priessnitz in all its vigour: these have acquired strength and ceased to suffer; but they have rapidly grown old, and have died early. It appears that the hydropathic practice exhausts the life of the patient, and that it gives no more energy to the vital force, than it exhausts by its action."

M. Pénoyé also sustains the opinion of M.

Hosted by Google

Simon, and cites the case of Baron Chabault, who was a great partisan of hydropathy, and the first in France to write upon the subject. He followed the method of Priessnitz with rigour, and died young, with all the signs of old age. M. Pénoyé adds, that he has seen chronic maladies considerably aggravated under the influence of cold water, and afterwards cured by homœopathic treatment.

The following conclusions of M. Clemens Hampe, who has written a *brochure* upon the subject, appear quite just. "The employment of cold water sometimes facilitates the action of specific medicines, by giving more force to the debilitated patient. It may also be useful in the treatment of medicinal diseases; but as water is a general agent and not a medicine, it cannot *cure*, taking the word in its most rigorous acceptation. Finally, it is a valuable auxiliary of our specifics, but not, as a principal means, sufficient of itself to cure diseases."

## ALLOPATHY AND HOMŒOPATHY.

### THE POINTS AT ISSUE BETWEEN THEM.

By E. E. Marcy, M.D., New York.

(*From the North American Homœopathic Journal.*)

(*Continued from page* 456.)

It is true that the old school physician employs what are termed alteratives, diaphoretics, diuretics, blisters, etc., but these are purely empirical measures, adopted without any definite knowledge of their influence upon the malady, and with a total uncertainty as to whether they will ameliorate or aggravate the existing symptoms. If it were true diseases could be cured by artificially inducing profuse sweats, increased urinary, salivary, or alvine discharges, then might these means be employed with advantage; but the fact is universally conceded, that the dry skin, and the diminished urinary, salivary, and biliary secretions, which accompany most constitutional disturbances, are only *individual symptoms* of disease, and sustain a very limited relation to the general malady. Is it not then an incontrovertible fact, that the ordinary practice of the old school is indirect, uncertain, and empirical? Can they predict beforehand the effects upon the diseased organism of an emetic, a cathartic, an alterative, a diaphoretic, or a diuretic? Can they decide what symptoms are induced by the natural disease, and what by the medicinal one? In reply, we submit the following fundamental laws, the truth of which is acknowledged by the most distinguished writers of both schools.

1st. The most strenuous advocate of allopathy will not for an instant pretend that he can predict beforehand, with any kind of certainty, the effects which any given drug will produce. If he prescribe a mercurial cathartic, he knows not whether it will enter the circulation and salivate, induce disease in the bones, the joints, and skin, or expend its force upon the nervous system, developing mercurial erethism, or, by inflaming the intestinal canal, give rise to copious dark and slimy stools. Nor, when he resorts to a diaphoretic, a diuretic, or an alterative, has he any assurance that the required effects will follow; or if, by chance, they should do so, can he be at all certain whether they will aggravate or ameliorate the malady. On the contrary, how often do we witness as results of what are termed remedies, the most unmanageable medicinal diseases in the form of mercurial ulcerations and sloughing of the mouth and throat, palsy, rheumatism, eruptions, diseases of the bones, or of irritable bladder, from abuse of diuretics, or of dyspepsia and confirmed constipation from the use of purgatives, or of serious mental and physical degeneration from an indulgence in opiates and narcotics, or of enlarged and indurated liver, and various forms of neuralgia, from the employment of *Bark* and *Quinine*, or of organic affections of the heart, from the use of antimonial and other violent emetics, or of hæmorrhoids and *prolapsus ani*, from aloetic purges, or of a permanently discoloured skin from the internal exhibition of *Nitrate of Silver*; or, in a word, of the thousand artificial diseases under which over-drugged mortals are labouring.

Physicians of both schools may disagree as to the precise nature of a given malady, and entertain totally different opinions respecting the primary and principal location of the inflammation; but in the practical application of therapeutic agents the homœopath has the advantage; for his doctrine of cure teaches him to prescribe his drugs in precise accordance with the actual *symptoms present*, while the allopath, for the most part, administers his medicines according to the particular *name* by which he happens to designate the disease. Thus, a case is presented with febrile symptoms. The practitioner of the old school must decide whether it is to become a typhus, a bilious, or

Hosted by Google

an inflammatory fever—sthenic or asthenic in its character, and from this uncertain general decision must he determine whether his treatment is to be antiphlogistic, tonic, or expectant. The practitioner of the new school cares not by what particular name the affection may be designated, but selects the *simile* from his Materia Medica, and thus combats every symptom as it arises.

The second great law to which we shall allude, and one which sustains a most important connection with the healing art, is the conceded *impossibility of inducing inflammation in any structure of the body, whether by morbid, medicinal, or mechanical agents, without exciting corresponding sympathetic derangements of greater or less intensity, in other and healthy parts.*

Every tissue is endowed with peculiar susceptibilities, and with sympathetic relations of the most varied description. This is witnessed in the peculiar and distinct phenomena which accompany inflammations of the brain, lungs, stomach, intestines, liver, kidneys, etc., as well as poisonous doses of drugs. There is an equilibrium in the operation of the functions, which cannot be disturbed with impunity. Health obtains when this equilibrium is normal, and when every organ executes its office in a definite and uniform manner. If one of these functions is deranged by medicinal or mechanical means, the whole machine becomes disordered, and artificially-induced symptoms pervade the whole system. Almost every tissue of the organism is differently constructed, as to texture, form, and chemical constitution. Some are abundantly endowed with minute sensitive nerves, and with extensive sympathetic connections, which may be excited into abnormal activity by the subtilest material or mental impressions; while other parts are coarsely organized, possessing but few nerves or sympathetic relations, and, of course, incapable of responding equally to the same causes. How pernicious then must be the empirical routine of revulsives, derivatives, and narcotics, when the system is already labouring under serious morbid symptoms! How foolhardy to administer violent drugs to the diseased body, when the most learned of the profession acknowledge their entire uncertainty, and the difficulty in deciding respecting their applicability in the majority of cases! How presumptuous to create artificial symptoms in healthy parts, and thus run the risk of fatally complicating morbid conditions already existing!

## Correspondence.

### HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Admitted as in-patients from opening of Hospital, 16th October, 1850, to 13th March, 1851 . . . . . | | 78* |
| Discharged during same period:— | | |
| Cured . . . . . | 22 | |
| Much improved . . . . . | 17 | |
| Improved . . . . . | 4 | |
| No change . . . . . | 1 | |
| Died . . . . . | 1 | 45 |
| Remaining in house . . . . . | | 33 |
| Attended as out-patients during week ending March 6 . . . . . | | 407 |
| New cases received during ditto . . | | 64 |
| Total received from commencement | | 1417 |

March 13, 1851. W. WARNE, Hon. Sec

* It is right to add, that the Hospital (though operative for out-patients on Oct. 16th) was not ready for in-patients till the second week in November; nor was it deemed expedient to fit up more than twenty beds until the House Surgeon had been appointed and resident, which was not till Feb. 1. This accounts for the comparatively few in-patients. The Board have since provided ten additional beds and ordered ten more, which doubtless will immediately be occupied with suffering and worthy objects.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—Among the many talented contributors who are so ably advocating in your Journal the adoption of an enlightened and rational system of medical treatment, none deserve a higher meed of praise than Dr. Scott, whose valuable Lectures on Homœopathy will be regarded by all who peruse them as furnishing additional evidence of the inherent truth of the homœopathic doctrine, and also as affording a cheering indication that eloquent defenders are not wanting to maintain its principles against the attacks of prejudiced and ignorant opponents. So lucid an exposition of the principles of Homœopathy, urged in so calm and philosophic a spirit, cannot fail to awaken in the minds of the most indifferent a desire to investigate the doctrines therein enunciated, and if the examination be made in the same unprejudiced spirit which characterises these Lectures, there can be little doubt of the result. It is only by the test of rigid inquiry that the truth of Homœopathy can be made evident. With regard to the seeming inconsistency of the curative effects of the infinitesimal dose, which has been made the chief point of attack by the opponents of the system,

Hosted by Google

how successfully does Dr. Scott meet the objections by reference to those mysterious agencies in Nature, whose effects, though so palpable to our senses, are yet produced by causes totally inexplicable by all the powers of human reasoning, thus showing the fallacy of an argument which requires acquiescence to that only which is within our comprehension. With what truth does he observe, "we know *little*: we comprehend the whole bearings of *nothing*." When we find the principles of Homœopathy so calmly and dispassionately argued, and yet with such a firm conviction of their truth, how powerless become the coarse invective and scurrility of the opponents of the system; they at least must now begin to perceive, that if the homœopathic doctrine is to be refuted, it must be by other means than those which they have hitherto employed, that it must be met by fair and rational argument, and it is to the ordeal of free and fair inquiry that every well-wisher of the Cause is anxious that it should be submitted, being fully convinced that its truth will thus only be made more manifest. It is, then, by such teachings as those of Dr, Scott that we may hope to see Homœopathy established and recognised as a great fact. The perspicuous and elegant language of these Lectures will win the attention of many a reader to whom Homœopathy has been but a mystery. It is satisfactory to learn that they are to be reprinted in a separate form, and it is to be hoped that they will be widely circulated, more especially since the significant fact, lately announced in your Journal, of the appointment of a homœopathic practitioner to the Linen Drapers' Association, clearly proves that the system is gradually making its way among all classes of the community, that they are appreciating it benefits, and are resolved to release themselves from the nauseous drugging and purging system, which they have been taught to believe as the only cure for all their ills. The seed already sown is bearing its fruit, and therefore ought to stimulate to further exertions, to result, let us hope, in the universal acknowledgment of the truth of the Cause.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

March, 1851. AN ADMIRER OF DR. SCOTT.

## Miscellaneous.

CONGRESS OF HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTITIONERS.—[We have received the following circular on this important subject.] London, February 20th, 1851. Permit us to call your attention to the Second Annual Congress of Homœopathists to be held in London in July next. The constitution and objects of these assemblages are stated in the following extract from the first circular issued. "Judging from an experience of past years, it is considered of importance that a meeting should be annually held in some town in England; the place of meeting for the ensuing year being fixed by a majority of those favourable to such an assembly. That the meetings be open to all practising homœopathically, and that they be fettered by no laws except such as usually govern public meetings. That a Committee arrange beforehand some subject or subjects for communication and discussion. That at such meeting, a Chairman be chosen by the majority of those present. That the meetings be held on two successive days, and conclude with a public dinner." These suggestions were carried into effect at a meeting held at Cheltenham on the 12th and 13th of September last, at which it was agreed that the next Congress should be held in London in the month of July next, and that we should act as Secretaries to the same. You are therefore requested to write to us on or before March 21st, stating if you purpose being present, what days you consider best for the meeting, what subjects should be there discussed, and what paper you will read, or what communication you will furnish if absent. On a comparison of the several suggestions, a course of action will be decided on, the particulars of which will be communicated in another circular. It is suggested that the first day's proceedings commence at 6 p.m., the second at 11 a.m., and terminate about 4 p.m., to be followed by the dinner. And to enable our transatlantic and continental coadjutors in the great Cause (who may be coming to the Exhibition) to arrange to be present, that the two days of meeting be Wednesday and Thursday, 30th and 31st of July. It is also desirable that those parties who will require domestic accommodation signify the same, and that those resident in London willing to receive inmates do the like, as from the influx of visitors some difficulty may exist in relation thereto. We are, Sir, yours truly, WM. HERING, THOS. ENGALL, Honorary Secretaries.

TO INVALIDS.—Sir John Herschel finds the atmosphere of Hawkhurst, Kent, more clear and therefore better suited for astronomical observations than almost any other place in England, which circumstance is doubtless connected with the extraordinary longevity of a large number of its inhabitants. A correspondent of the *Sussex Express* says, "If length of life afford a sure criterion of the comparative salubrity of a district, the residents of Hawkhurst have great cause to congratulate themselves on residing in a parish, which will be found to contain more very old persons than almost any other in the country." He says, "I have now before me a list of the names of twenty-one persons living at this time, whose united ages reach a total of 1743 years or an average of 83 years to each individual. Following these, I have the names of 40 other residents, whose ages form an aggregate of 2937 years, giving an average of 73 years to each.

LONDON: Printed by THOMAS HARRILD, of Albany Cottage, Sydenham, in the County of Kent, at his Printing Office, 1, and 1½, Dudley Court, in the Parish of St. Olave, Silver Street, in the City of London; and Published by HENRY RENSHAW, at the Office, 356, Strand, in the County of Middlesex.—*Saturday, March 22nd*, 1851.

Hosted by Google

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.
Review of British and Foreign Medical Science and Literature.

"RESPICE, ASPICE, PROSPICE."—St. Bernard.

No. 87. Vol. II. | SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1851. | Unstamped 3d. Stamped 4d.

## Communications.

### CASES OF SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS,

ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE INEFFICIENCY OF COD LIVER OIL,

*And of the Efficacy of Remedies rightly chosen.*

By Dr. Elwert.

Communicated by Dr. Rosenstein.

Although I have no intention of denouncing *Cod Liver Oil*, which I have often administered in many diseases, I may at least express my conviction, that we should not be too much in haste to draw inferences *ex usu in morbis*. There are some maladies, against which time is more potent than art, in the number of which I place many affections which are usually attributed to scrofula. I am convinced that the improvement which often takes place after the use of *Cod Liver Oil*, during ten or eighteen months, cannot be attributed to the efficacy of this medicament. I do not speak of the numerous cases which are aggravated under its use. I have prescribed it in arthritis, rachitis, and scrofula, without any benefit; I now refrain entirely from its use. *Cod Liver Oil* produces often all the ill-effects which are generally consequent upon the abuse of *Iodine*, *Mercury*, *Cicuta*, *Digitalis*, *Antimony*, *China*, etc. The following examples will show that the inefficacy of *Cod Liver Oil* cannot be attributed to the incurability of the disease, because all have been cured by homœopathic remedies.

1. H. H. was scrofulous for ten years; eyes inflamed, cornea dim, and nebulous; eyelids scabby; nose inflamed and swelled; noise in the ears; lips swelled; tumefaction of the submaxillary glands. She used *Cod Liver Oil*, besides other medicines, during nine months. I ordered, 8th September, *Spirit. Sulph.* 1; on the 18th, *Spirit. Sulph.* 12, about ten drops every second evening, to be taken mixed with some water. This treatment was continued until the 4th October, then I ordered, every second evening, until the 14th, a powder, with *Sulphur* 20, one drop; the eyes became clearer, and the inflammation disappeared. *Belladonna* 5, alternately with *Calcarea* 8, administered every eight days (one drop every second evening), and continued until the 27th, removed the last traces. The other symptoms mended also in the interval; to remove them effectually, I prescribed *Hepar Sulphur.*, *Nitri Acidum*, and *Graphit.*, which completely cured her.

2. The son of a shoemaker, Langemann, three years old, had suffered for a long time from symptoms of rachitis, such as cough, rattling in the throat, disposition to transpire at the least movement, night-sweats. An allopath advised the use of *Cod Liver Oil* and *Acorn Coffee*;* but the disease continued, notwithstanding, to make progress; fever and diarrhœa accompanied the other symptoms. I prescribed, the 17th March, *Sulphur* 2, three drops every second evening, without any benefit. The 4th April I ordered *Calcar. Carb.* 10, three drops every evening, during one month. The symptoms abated; the cough and diarrhœa ceased. I prescribed, in the month of July, *Silicea* 10, for the tumefaction of the articulation, which had not diminished in size. The following month I discontinued the medicine, the patient being well. Towards the end of August, the child was attacked with a violent fever; rapid and short respiration, throwing the head backwards by a movement synchronous with the respiration; cough dry; skin burning; profuse sweating towards evening; tongue dry; inextinguishable thirst. I prescribed a few drops of *Arsenic.* 10, mixed with a tablespoonful of water, a teaspoonful every hour. This dangerous state ceased in two days. I then prescribed *China* 1, a few drops morning and evening, for the great quantity of mucus which formed itself in the throat. The child is well since, and walks without difficulty.

3. The son of a locksmith, Ehler, five years old, suffered from a fistulous ulcer on the back of the hand, and an ulcerated

* Acorn coffee is a very popular remedy in Germany for scrofula.



Hosted by Google

toe. A lymphatic tumour, several months since, formed itself on the arm. He had already taken different allopathic remedies, amongst others *Cod Liver Oil*, without any benefit. I put aside the plasters, the ointment, etc., and advised to wash the body of the child daily with cold water, and administered four to six grains of *Hepar Sulphur.* 3, in two liquid ounces (half *Spirits of Wine* and half distilled water), six drops, every second evening, in a tablespoonful of water. The abscess opened, but the fistulous ulcer of the hand was healing. The suppuration of the toe was less considerable, but it was covered with scales. Sixteen doses *Graphit.* 6, eight with one drop, and eight powders with one grain of the 3rd, administered alternately every third evening, stopped the oozing, and lessened the horn-like covering. Eight doses, *Calc. Carb.* 6, one every evening, terminated the cure.

4. W. Wickmann, twenty years old, had suffered for many months from a tumefaction of glands under the neck, some suppurated. Besides different allopathic medicaments, he had also taken *Cod Liver Oil*, which made it worse during the use of that oil; new tumours formed. The pain which he felt in the wound was sometimes burning, sometimes lancinating. From the 25th June until the 27th August, he received, every fourth evening, *Silicea* 10, one drop. Although the suppuration and the tumefaction of the glands diminished considerably, the burning pain in the wound still continued. I prescribed *Arsenic.* 10, one drop every third evening, during three weeks. The wound healed and the pain diminished considerably. A few doses of *Lycopod.* 6, and *Hepar Sulph.* 3, one every third evening, finished the cure. Wickmann consulted me again, for scabies, the 24th January. I prescribed *Spirit. Sulph.* 1, three to four drops in water, morning and evening, using it for three weeks. He was cured in six weeks. As he suffered much from itching, without eruption, I gave him eight doses *Sulph.* 3, two grains, one every third evening, which perfectly cured him.

5. His brother, Auguste, consulted me for a similar affection, which dated one month only. He suffered from an enlarged gland under the knee, a little red, which seemed ready to burst, and had the size of a pigeon's egg. He commenced the homœopathic treatment at once, without having taken allopathic remedies before. He received, from the 29th April until the 20th June, *Hepar Sulph.* 3, one grain, every fourth evening. The tumour diminished visibly, and the patient left its final cure to Nature, which followed in six weeks. He consulted me again, the 6th March, for swelling of the submaxillary glands. This time the colour did not differ from the rest of the skin. I prescribed *Iodium* 2, eight drops, which sufficed for its cure. He consulted me again for glandular swelling, the 2nd June. I administered, until the 21st, *Iodine*, in the same manner, with success, and for the termination of the cure I gave him *Belladonna* 6, six drops, also every fourth evening. He has enjoyed good health since that time,

6. Carolina Wissel took *Cod Liver Oil* during three months, for glandular swelling. I treated her, from the 22nd August until the 20th December. As she had also taken different mercurial preparations, I ordered, during three weeks, *Spirit. Sulph.* 3, four to six drops every evening; and during three following weeks, *Nitri Acid.* 4, one drop every third evening, which did not much improve the condition of the patient; but *Baryta* 6, *Bella donna* 5, and *Calcarea* 6, which I successively administered, cured her.

7. The son of a joiner, Kayser, one year old, had suffered for many months from tinea humida, besides daily convulsions, which assumed an epileptic character. An allopath ordered *Cod Liver Oil*, without any benefit. I prescribed, every three days, *Cicuta* 4, eight to twelve globules. The convulsions ceased, and I ordered *Spirit. Sulph.* 4, one drop. The tinea diminished, but a new attack of convulsions took place the 10th April. I ordered again *Cicuta*, and everything seemed to be well. The parents discontinued the treatment. I understood the child had two fits the following year.

8. Auguste, son of a tailor, three years old, was subject for a long time to some affection, for which *Cod Liver Oil* was prescribed, not only unsuccessfully, but producing new symptoms. From the time he commenced taking it, the appetite diminished, and he suffered also, during three weeks, from diarrhœa. He was put under my care the 1st March. The malady consisted in a violent ophthalmia, with photophobia, which was very obstinate, on account of ulcers on the cornea, and pimples on the face, particularly in the region of the eyes, and scabs on the lips, which were much swelled; tumefaction of the submaxillary glands, and suppuration of the glands in the right axilla. Having recommended a suitable regimen, I administered *Spirit. Sulph.* 2, three to four drops, in a little water, morning and

Hosted by Google

evening. The ophthalmia and the photophobia disappeared in the first eight days, and the eruption diminished considerably. In a few weeks nothing remained of the disease but a swelled gland on the neck, and the axillary gland was less in volume: it still suppurated. I continued the use of *Spirit. Sulph.* for a few weeks longer; the child seemingly well in other respects, discontinued the treatment. The 14th October I was consulted again; the ophthalmia, the photophobia, the eruption, and otorrhœa had reappeared. *Spirit. Sulph.* removed all the symptoms in eight days. The *Sulphur* acted admirably. It need not be remarked, that there exists an affinity between the remedy and the disease.

9. C. Hannemann, twelve years old, had suffered for eight years from swelling of the glands in the neck and armpits; some suppurated. It is difficult to say what remedy had increased the evil, as there seemed to be such a chaos of medicines used, amongst which *Cod Liver Oil* was one of the principal. The parents having become dissatisfied with the common treatment, I was consulted the 17th March, and prescribed *Spirit. Sulph.* 2, a few drops morning and evening, during one month; afterwards *Hepar Sulph.* 3, six to eight grains, in *Spirit. Vini*, eleven drachms, four drops in a wineglassful of water; then *Iodium* 2, one drop every third evening, during six weeks. The glands in the neck diminished; those which were suppurating healed. The axillary gland was reduced to the normal state, and the patient recovered her appetite. After she had taken *Silicea* 10, for some time, her parents thought her well enough to discontinue the practice. In the middle of September the child suffered all the symptoms of inflammation of the lungs, the most violent shooting in the sides could not be mitigated; before six days it was produced by a dry cough, and movement of the body. The remedies employed were *Aconit.* and *Bryonia.* Notwithstanding the mitigation of the pain, I was far from being satisfied with the result; I thought, from the first day, that the symptoms were precursors to a disease which had its root in the glandular system; the cough increased in frequency and in intensity, so that the patient was almost threatened with suffocation; profuse perspiration, especially during the night; there was also a slight vomiting of blood, followed by the expectoration of a great quantity of puriform mucus, of so fetid an odour, that the assistants were forced to leave. I had occasion to convince myself of the cadaverous odour of the cough. The fever was very strong; the pulse rapid and feeble; continual nausea; inappetence; great anguish and agitation; no sleep; under these circumstances I decided on *Conium Maculatum*, one drop in a wineglassful of water, one teaspoonful every hour. From the 21st until the 26th I could perceive no other change but a cessation of the attacks of suffocation, and oppression of the respiration, during the cough. I prescribed *Spirit. Sulph.* 3, a few drops every day, in water. In a short time the cough diminished, but not the quantity or the quality of the expectoration. The fever remained the same; the strength diminished. In a word, I rather expected a prompt development of phthisis than a cure; however, towards the 4th October, the symptoms were more favourable. I prescribed *China* 1, alternately with *Arsenic.* 10. The disgusting expectoration ceased entirely under the influence of *Stannum*, of which the patient took daily one grain, of the 3rd trituration, from the 10th till the 20th October. She recovered her strength and perfect health. I am convinced that the disease would have taken a fatal issue had it been treated allopathically.

*(To be continued.)*

---

## DAILY CYCLES IN DISEASES AND IN THE EFFECTS OF DRUGS.

By C. Hering, M.D., Philadelphia.

*(Extracted from the North American Homœopathic Journal.)*

I desire to communicate to the practitioners of our school a rule which I have followed with more and more confidence for the last ten years, and which I wish to have more extensively and fully tried.

I acknowledge as "practitioners of our school," such only as are accustomed to observe the general, practical rules laid down in the *Organon, i. e.* those which require the most careful inquiry into the symptoms of each case, as a case by itself; the writing down of all the symptoms; the selecting of one remedy according to the characteristic similarity, and the administering of that one in the smallest doses, and at the longest intervals the case allows.

The rule I propose to give may not answer for cases in which this course is not

Hosted by Google

pursued, or only in some instances. I do not know, but in those in which I have preferred the lowest preparations frequently repeated, I have found it of the same utility as in others.

It is further to be remarked that this rule is only a subordinate one, the main rules never being altered by it, and that it is thus subject to apparent exceptions and modifications.

RULE.—*Morning aggravation of a looseness of the bowels indicates the* ACIDS *or electro-negative drugs.*

*Evening aggravation of the same indicates the* ALKALIES *or electro-positive drugs.*

*With* COUGHS, *the reverse is the case; an exacerbation in the morning indicating the alkalies, one in the evening, the acids.*

The looseness of the bowels, as well as the cough, should be what is called "*active;*" if they form a very subordinate group among the symptoms, the rule cannot be applied with the same certainty.

By "morning," I understand the hours from midnight until noon; by "evening," the hours from noon till midnight.

For the purpose of bringing into view all our medicines which belong to these two classes, I add a table containing all hitherto proved, including also some which have not yet been published, though proved by myself and my friends.

| — *Electro-negative.* | + *Electro-positive.* |
|---|---|
| Oxygen. | Hydrogen. |
| Nitric Ac. | Ammonium. |
| Chlorine. | Causticum. |
| Muriat. Ac. | Kali C. |
| Bromine. | Natrum C. |
| Iodine. | Lithium C. |
| Fluor. Ac. | Baryta. |
| —Sulphur. | Strontian. |
| Sulph. Ac. | Calcarea. |
| —Selenium. | Magnesia C. |
| Phosphorus. | Alumina. |
| Phosph. Ac. | —— |
| Arsenicum. | Zincum. |
| Antimon. Crudum. | Cadmium. |
| Silicea. | Stannum. |
| —Carbones. | —Ferrum. |
| Graphites. | —Niccolum. |
| Oxalic Ac. | —Manganum. |
| Citric Ac. | Cuprum. |
| Lactic Ac. | Mercurius. |
| Benzoic Ac. | Argentum. |
| —Tellurium. | Plumbum. |
| —Osmium. | Aurum. |
| | —Platina. |
| | Palladium. |
| | —Petroleum, etc. |

Those substances which are preceded by the sign (—) are such as may act in an opposite way. All such as readily form gaseous compounds with hydrogen may act like the alkalies. I observed this long ago with *Sulphur*, and a few weeks ago with *Tellurium;* it may be the same with *Selenium, Arsenicum Metallicum, Bismuth. Metallicum,* and *Antimonium Metallicum.*

The combinations of hydrogen with chlorine, bromine, iodine, and fluorine, act electro-negatively.

The alkalies we have proved as carbonates, and it would be of very little use to prove them in their caustic state, as either another combination is formed with the vehicles, or they unite with carbonic acid while on the tongue or on their way down to the stomach. That they become free from chemical affinities in the potentized state has not yet been sufficiently proved to be adopted as a rule.

The heavier metals are only mentioned provisionally, as we shall consider them separately hereafter; and the Iron-group seems to incline to the other side. In fact, here, as well as everywhere else in nature, there are links between the extremes.

Plants and animals used as drugs always present combinations of alkalies or acids, and the application of the rule must be modified or restricted according to the prevalence of positive or negative action.

In the course of my lectures on *Materia Medica,* in Allentown, I stated to the students that such of our drugs as belonged to the same family—as, for instance, the *Solaneæ*—were connected by a rule of relationship, in regard to their polarity of action, *Capsicum* being the electro-negative

Hosted by Google

extreme, and *Tabacum* the positive, the others standing in a regular order between. Among the Ranunculaceæ the positive end is occupied by *Helleborus*, the negative by *Staphysagria*. This, I find, holds good in every family of plants and in every family of chemical substances; and we may from this conclude, that the different plants also may be arranged in two classes according to their prevailing chemical constituents. There seems to be a correspondence between such families as are remarkable for containing acrid substances, as the Ranunculaceæ and Euphorbiaceæ, and the electro-negative chemicals, and between such families as contain bitter and narcotic substances and the electro-positive chemicals. In accordance with this remark I subjoin a small table of plants, as far as I think the rule holds good.

| — | + |
|---|---|
| *Electro-negative.* | *Electro-positive.* |
| Aconitum. | Nux Vomica. |
| Pulsatilla. | Ignatia. |
| Staphysagria. | Belladonna, |
| Podophyllum. | Dulcamara. |
| Mezereum. | Lycopodium. |
| Cepa. | Rhododendron. |
| Jatropha. | Senega. |
| Thuya. | China. |
| Rhus. | Sanguinaria. |

Whenever the symptoms indicate a medicine belonging to the opposite side, the diarrhœa or cough may also subside, but in most cases it is subsequently aggravated.

Practitioners using this rule will find that it gives especial aid in excluding medicines belonging to the other side, in all cases in which the time of the day is very marked, but the other symptoms not sufficient to indicate a remedy with precision. Of course the selection of the drug within the indicated class must be rightly made, or the rule cannot be expected to be found correct.

In a subsequent communication I shall endeavour to show the theoretical importance of these considerations, especially for the transformation of our empirical Materia Medica into a natural science, and shall afterwards point out other characteristics of both classes.

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.

SATURDAY, MARCH 29TH, 1851.

## THE CLAIMS OF THE HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL.

ACCORDING to the fable of the classical and refined Greeks, the Styx must be crossed before any one can reach the Elysian fields; the boat frail, the river turbid and dark, the ferryman sour, the obolus to be paid—but those happy fields in prospect:—a beautiful myth! Such is the life here of the humanist—without aid he cannot gain the desired shore—his course is over dark and troubled waters—if he has not and cannot obtain that without which in the practical life of the working world little or nothing can be done for men—without money—he cannot reach the shore—the grim ferryman is inexorable. But if the humanist be something more—a Christian philanthropist, his very wish for the benefit of his fellow-creatures is not without its reward: to such an one the praise of men is no guerdon. He does his best, and leaves the issue to the Benign Governor.

The time is approaching when, on the Anniversary of Hahnemann's birth, an appeal will be made to all kind-hearted and benevolent persons who favour Homœopathy, to give freely and without grudging, as much as they can spare, to the Hahnemann Hospital. Not only the favourers of Homœopathy, but those who know nothing of it, who are as yet patrons of allopathy, but still have no repugnance to a method of treatment of which they know nothing, are invited to bestow their "benevolence" on this public charity. It is an œcumenical principle that is at stake, not a sectarian prejudice.

If Homœopathy is to be practised at all, there should be a homœopathic school, and a large endowed hospital, for the training of medical men. How can they learn, except there be teachers and also an institution of sufficient resources to enable them

Hosted by Google

to see practical illustrations of the theory taught? how can these advantages be obtained without sufficient funds?

This Hahnemann Hospital is on a large and liberal basis: it deserves the frank and generous encouragement of the homœopathic public.

An accomplished good for the human race is an Elysian field; but the river is to be crossed, the obolus must be paid. Good wishes and good intentions only do not suffice. At present we have no fair field of Enna before us with Proserpine gathering flowers: we have to deal with Charon, who demands his obolus. In plain English, no large and substantial benefit will accrue to the public from the Hahnemann Hospital, unless it is well supported and liberally endowed.

It would be a grievous disappointment to those who have laboured so disinterestedly for this Institution, should it be crippled for want of means. The friends of the Cause must put their shoulders to the wheels. Nothing is gained till all is gained: there is a task for every favourer of Homœopathy in the realm. Of each true labourer in a good cause it may be said—

"Hunc labor æquus
Provehit, et pulchro reddit sua dona labori."

Howard found his reward in an approving conscience—Caroline Fry found hers, and so does every real philanthropist. But time presses, the opportunity is at hand, the necessity is great, the pear is ripe.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune"—

let us not be left on the shallows. The 10th of April draws nigh: the gathering of the world is at our door; let us show the strangers of divers races and tongues an Institution worthy of the name of Hahnemann.

This is no selfish ambition, evolving low aims, and involving personal considerations. It is an aspiration for the weal of the human family. It is no vulgar pretension, it is no false show. It is a fact. But many a fact has there been, recognised at length as such, which has been tardily received. For the sake of our race we are anxious that the fact of Homœopathy should be generally admitted with as little delay as possible.

A genuine enthusiasm is a right good thing, and so is a downright honest faith. In the case of those who profess faith in Homœopathy, we wish to see the fruits of a real enthusiasm. Man is something more than a mere reasoning machine, or than brute matter. There is a spiritualism in true humanity. It is to this that appeal is made. The words that are now written may be feeble and common-place: but if they flow from a full heart they cannot fail to touch the hearts of those who love Homœopathy. It may be that a Voice may be given us, thrilling in pathos, powerful in argument, irresistible in eloquence: till it is given we must wait, and use a weaker organ to express a hearty though a feeble appeal to the generous sympathies of the homœopathic public.

Time and tide wait for no man, and for no assembly of men: the time must be taken by the forelock, we must avail ourselves of the tide. Not till our work is done can we even allow ourselves to wish for repose.

Is every one interested in our Cause now exerting himself, or herself, for it? Is every one active, getting subscriptions, and obtaining donations for the Hahnemann Hospital?

A modest humanist has recently given £500 to this charity. Dr. Prince has lately obtained a donation for it of £50. If there were twenty such humanists and a hundred such doctors, ready with their gifts and the fruits of their labour on the next 10th of April, £15,000 would be paid into the treasury of the Hospital: and this would be a good *beginning* for such an endowment as is befitting.

All endeavours that have been heretofore made to bring about an union between the two hospitals has failed. This is to be regretted: but while the claims of the Hahnemann Hospital are urged, there is no reason for discouraging the other under-

Hosted by Google

taking, excepting for the fact that so many make the division the pretext for withholding their support from either. The division is needless and therefore unwise—and after awhile may cease. But the affected benevolence that says it would give, but for such a reason, is very much like a toad in a stone—a worthless petrifaction—a brick in the bed of the Nile. Of what use is it?

In the very nature of things, there can be no rivalry between two institutions of the kind: if both are continued, let both be supported; but each in its degree according to its intrinsic importance, and the benefit to the public of which each is capable.

The medical officers of each are alike ready to do their duty, to give their time and their labour, and a portion of their health to the public.

But a large hospital is the thing wanted: and to this must be added a sufficient school.

"Ah the pity! the lily is withered, and the purple of the violet is changed into paleness," may be said, to use the words of Jeremy Taylor, of every generous aspiration that is frustrated. But let the lilies of England take heart, and let the modest violet rejoice:—this expectation of having a noble and well-endowed Hahnemann Hospital is not doomed to disappointment. In another age a place of refuge for the homœopathic treatment of sufferers, like Bartholomew's or Guy's, will doubtless be provided for this home of those afflicted with disease. But why not in this age, in this to-day? The homœopathic public can do it if they will.

---

We know we shall be excused for dwelling upon the celebration of the approaching Hahnemann festivals. The occasion is one which excites in the breasts of all true homœopaths the highest aspirations respecting the results to the Cause. The intervening period of twelvemonths has brought into active operation two hospitals, each of which has contributed to disseminate the principles advocated by the disciples of the reformed medicinal art. Therefore the coming celebration of the anniversary of the natal day of Samuel Hahnemann must be regarded with intense interest by all associated with the career of the science of which he was the studious promoter and founder.

On grounds at once identical with pure philanthropy and disinterested usefulness, we look with satisfaction at the progress which these hospitals have made since the commencement of their practice. The marked impetus their existence has given to the spreading of the knowledge of the vital blessings of Homœopathy can be clearly traced in most quarters; and allowing that this has, in a great degree, been consummated through the eminence of the medical practitioners associated with them, it speaks most cheeringly for the success of the efforts made to cultivate and extend a popular teaching of the science.

1851 is destined to fill a space in the world's annals of no mean importance. Socially and politically, the events of the period will in future days command the best attention of the historian. The date of the inauguration of the Great Exhibition will nearly be coeval with the practical establishment of homœopathic hospitals in this the world's metropolis. We now consider that these establishments are fairly presenting themselves to public notice. The time occupied in their preliminary arrangement, the necessary completion of official detail, and their subsequent opening, may be accounted as the proper *formulæ* of the first year. But they have, nevertheless, not been inactive *ad interim*. We need only refer to the returns published weekly in the *Homœopathic Times*, of the treatment of patients at the Hahnemann Hospital, to establish this fact. If, then, such favourable progress has been effected in the short lapse since their foundation, what may we not expect from their future development.

To the support and well-directed benevolence of the public Homœopathy owes much of its present influence. Through the exertions of its converts it has, with encouraging assistance, even from extra-

Hosted by Google

neous sources, been enabled to come into the field against Allopathy, and defy the advocates of the old system at their very threshold. Abuse and opposition almost vanquished, they are steadily asserting, by the results of their practice, the truth of the universal proposition *similia similibus curantur*. That prosperity will attend their endeavours there is every reason to believe, and abundant evidence exists to show the anxiety of the public to make themselves acquainted with the method of healing propounded through this school.

Respecting the 10th of April and its associations, the most pleasing recollections are anticipated. On that day two large and influential bodies of homœopaths, ranking among their numbers some of the first members of England's aristocracy, meet together, to celebrate by festive rejoicings the introduction of the Hahnemannian system into this country, and its subsequent elevation as the highest and most ennobling truth of the age. The motives actuating these parties in the cause they espouse, deserve the most marked consideration. Through their means and their endeavours Homœopathy has been so simplified, and its general knowledge so popularised, that the meanest capacity can be led to appreciate the vast benefits accruing from its increased adoption. Under these circumstances, the support that such institutions deserve, will doubtlessly be willingly accorded, and both will be abundantly satisfied with the success achieved.

The recommendation of charity in such a case would appear to be superfluous. That aid is required in carrying out the reformation sought to be accomplished, every one will well understand, and that that aid will be afforded in a most substantial manner we have every right to expect. As the Cause demands it, and the public are now closely identified with its career, subscriptions and donations must pour in from liberal and wealthy sources.

---

## ENGLISH HOMŒOPATHIC ASSOCIATION.

We take shame to ourselves for not having before recommended to our readers, who are not yet members of it, the claims of this Association, to which the Cause of Homœopathy is so much indebted.

We subjoin the original address. Several of the chief objects have been already accomplished; others may continue in the course of constant accomplishment for many years to come. The money collected for the establishment of an Hospital, by the friends of this Association, has been paid over to the treasurer of the Hahnemann Hospital. The Association is capable of adding greatly to the funds, and so to the usefulness of the Hospital; and no less of promoting in many ways the advancement of the Cause.

General meetings, numerously attended, give encouragement to those who labour earnestly for the promotion of Homœopathy, and stimulate, by the force of example, and the presence of numbers, those who have not yet had courage to take any active part in the propagation of this beneficent medical reform. Face sharpens face; zeal kindles zeal; goodwill promotes universal charity, and the love of kind energises into action even the timid and sensitive.

The Hahnemann Hospital Reports may be published under the auspices of this Association. Some valuable expository treatises have been already issued at its expense.

We trust that all the friends of Homœopathy, who wish well to the Cause, to its promulgation by public meetings, by treatises and tracts, and reports of cases, and by the large amount of the work done at the Hahnemann Hospital, will give their names and their zealous support to this Association.

The *lay character* which distinguishes it, and the Hospital it has already largely assisted, and may assist so very much, is its best claim on the homœopathic public. "Everything above board" must, from

Hosted by Google

the necessity of the case, be the rule of all bodies so constituted. So long as this *lay character* is distinctly preserved, they must flourish in proportion to their importance. We hope that our recommendation will be at once adopted, and that some thousands will add their names to the already numerous list of the Association. Homœopathy is now in a position to remove the apprehension of those who doubtingly embrace a new system. It has ceased to be new in this country: its public supporters are too many to be put down by a sneer, or extinguished by a decree of a college.

We hope the Medical Associates, Medical Council, and Medical Officers of the Hahnemann Hospital will all become members of this Association, which has done such good service to Homœopathy.

The *Medici* of Florence became illustrious by identifying themselves with the fortunes of

"That airy Athens of the Apennine."

Let the homœopathic *medici* of Great Britain be persuaded that, by active co-operation with the homœopathic laity, they will best advance and secure the interests of Homœopathy. We cannot stand still; we must advance, but we should do so confidently and securely, from the consciousness of the numbers that support us.

## ENGLISH HOMŒOPATHIC ASSOCIATION.

Instituted in May, A.D. 1845.

*Being the Homœopathic General Association first established in this country.*

*President*, Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P.
*Treasurer*, Thomas H. Johnston, Esq.

*Committee.*

W. Arnum, Esq.
W. H. Ashurst, Esq.
Edward Cronin, Esq., M.D.
P. F. Curie, Esq., M.D.
A. O. Deacon, Esq.
Robert S. Dick, Esq.
John Epps, Esq., M.D.
George N. Epps, Esq., M.R.C.S.
Robert Frith, Esq., M.R.C.S.
Joseph Glover, Esq.
Thomas H. Johnston, Esq.
H. Kelsall, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.
John Miller, Esq.
H. F. Osman, Esq., M.D.
W. M'Oubrey, Esq., M.D.
George K. Prince, Esq., M.D.
C. T. Pearce, Esq.
W. Perkins, Esq.
James Stansfeld, Esq.
Peter Stuart, Esq.
Allan Templeton, Esq.
J. Thomson, Esq., M.D.
William Warne, Esq.
James Wilson, Esq., M.P.

*Hon. Secretary*, C. T. Pearce, Esq.

ADDRESS.

The English Homœopathic Association is constituted with the view of uniting, as completely as possible, the friends of Homœopathy (professional and non-professional) throughout the country, and of enabling them to give effect, by active co-operation, to the interest they feel in its advancement. All who are acquainted with the system, or who desire to promote its fair investigation, are invited to join the ranks thus formed; and, as the advantages to be derived not only from a well-planned organization, but from *numerous*, rather than from individually large, contributions, have been strikingly exemplified in connection with many of the most important questions of the present day, it has been resolved that the funds of the Association shall be raised entirely by voluntary donations, coupled with the payment of half-a-crown from each of its members, as an annual fee for registration.

Among the chief objects of the Association are—

I. To bring together the most active friends of Homœopathy by means of general meetings, at which the progress and the prospects of the science may be detailed.

II. To publish treatises and issue periodicals explanatory of the principles of the system, for distribution (gratuitously as far as practicable) amongst the members and the public.

III. To furnish the members with statistical reports of cases, in the various homœopathic institutions, and with notices on all important points bearing on the progress of the Cause.

IV. To promote the publication of a correct translation of the works of Hahnemann and others.

V. To establish an hospital.

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

Hosted by Google

their present mode of opposition, and to resort to scientific experiments as the only test of the truth or falsehood of scientific statements.

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

Each member pays an annual registration fee of 2s. 6d., and gives any donation deemed suitable. Persons desirous of joining the Association can communicate with the Honorary Secretary, C. T. Pearce, Esq., 26, Shaftesbury Terrace, Pimlico.

N.B. Post-office orders to be made payable at the post-office, Pimlico, to Charles T. Pearce.

## A PLEA FOR THE EDINBURGH HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY AND HOSPITAL;

*Addressed to the Debtors of Homœopathy in Edinburgh and elsewhere,*

BY THE HOSPITAL COMMITTEE.

*Acting Committee.*

James Simpson, Esq., Advocate, *Convener.*
William Bonar, Esq., of Warriston.
John Hunter, Esq., W.S.
Andrew Coventry, Esq.
George Paterson, Esq., of Castle-Huntly.
Dr. Samuel Brown.
Captain F. Irvine, H.E.I.C.S.
Francis Russell, Esq., 14, Alva Street, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

*Medical Officers.—Ordinary Physicians.*

Dr. J. Rutherfurd Russell, 75, Queen Street.
Dr. D. Wielobycki, 59, Queen Street.
Dr. Lyschinski, 10, Warriston Crescent.

WE say Hospital advisedly; for a more general effort on your part will soon raise an Hospital out of the present Dispensary; and we are confident that, now you are about to be made aware of the claims of this Institution, our increased demands will meet with your increased and more extensive support.

It is nearly ten years since this resort of the sick poor was opened. Advice and medicine have been given to more than 15,600 sufferers, exclusive of the weekly vaccinations. We only wish we could send round a deputation of those who have been cured, for their assurances would plead more strongly than our reports. The number of our patients, and the distances they come, testify that those who should know best are satisfied they get good by coming. It is surely also a memorable fact that nearly one-third of all who were attacked by cholera, during the last visitation, were treated by our physicians; and that, as we believe, with a kind and degree of success unparalleled by the non-homœopathic methods.

It is likewise a notable circumstance that our Dispensary, overcrowded with patients, but hitherto unobtrusive in the collection of funds, has been recognised by competent judges as one of the most effective institutions in Britain, perhaps even in Europe, for the advancement and consolidation of Homœopathy. So long ago as 1844, Dr. Malan, the son of the well-known Genevan divine, published a pamphlet in his native city, containing the following statement concerning us:—"The Dispensary, open three hours a day, and worked by four physicians, is insufficient for the large concourse of patients. It was there that, under favourable circumstances, I was able to reduce the theory of Homœopathy to practice; and it was there that the great number of facts, of which I was the witness from day to day for five months, entirely converted me to the truth in medicine." Dr. Malan is now an eminent practitioner in London, and physician to one of the homœopathic hospitals there. One of his colleagues in the hospital, Dr. Chepmell, an author of repute in homœopathic medicine, also studied some time at our Dispensary, and there acquired the rudiments of that extensive knowledge which so soon raised him to distinction and consideration in the metropolis. Dr. Madden, of Brighton, favourably known as a chemist before he became a distinguished representative of Homœopathy, may likewise be said to have derived his new convictions from our Institution. To say nothing of Dr. Black, of Clifton, by whose energy and devotion our Dispensary seems to have been founded, Dr. Ker, of Cheltenham,

Hosted by Google

a physician widely respected and winning many medical men to an interest in Homœopathy, drew all the knowledge he had acquired before settling in practice from this source. At Leamington, there is Dr. Sutherland, lately a student and then a physician here, who exercises an important influence in that part of England. Dr. Irvine, Dr. Cresswell, and Dr. Craig, of Leeds, were once pupils and assistants in our little Dispensary. Dr. Atkin, formerly our house-surgeon, is now in practice in Hull. In addition to these, there are several other practitioners of our art in England who owe their original light to Edinburgh; and nothing needs be said of Scotland, for, with the single exception of Dr. Scott, of Glasgow (a man of European reputation in the literature of Homœopathy), all our physicians have been more or less connected with this Institution. We have also two devoted and able adherents in Ireland, who acquired the beginnings of their knowledge here—Dr. Macgrigor, of Belfast, and Dr. Scriven, of Dublin. For the most part, however, no sooner do we make or rear a convert, than he is drafted away to opulent England, where the Cause is growing like a young giant; so that our physicians deserve our best thanks and eager support, seeing they continue willing to give us their gratuitous services year after year, notwithstanding the notorious increase of their private practice. Nothing but a sense of duty to the poor, and to the Cause, could possibly sustain them in their labours.

Friends of Homœopathy, we call on you for a new effort in behalf of our Dispensary, now that we are entering on a new decade of its existence, now that we stand on the threshold of a new half century; for we propose that the Dispensary should forthwith rise into an Hospital. It is clear that our Institution is already more than a dispensary; it is a school. Perhaps it is the germ of the first great school that is to flourish in this country. Such a school cannot do without an hospital, for the study of acute diseases; and we must have one, be it ever so small. Nor is there any difficulty in the way. The adherents of Homœopathy are numerous in Edinburgh, and they are able to give. But we also invoke the aid of every town and neighbourhood in Scotland, that sends us patients. They send us their sick, let them send us their money. Nor do we shrink from soliciting and expecting help from England. We give them doctors; and they must give us funds. In short, we appeal, in the first place, to the homœopathists of Edinburgh, and such parts of Scotland as charge us with their sick, in the name of the poor and of the art committed to our fostering care; and we appeal, in the second place, to all who believe in Homœopathy everywhere, and who owe it thanks, in the sole and single name of the Cause.

To come to the point. The printed copies of this Plea are accompanied by certain blank pages, by way of collecting-books. The Hospital committee distributes these to parties willing to do their best in getting subscriptions. Let the collectors hand them about, and demand an alms of every homœopathist they know. It is expressly requested the collectors get their books made up for this year, and returned, with the money they may have collected, to the members of committee from whom they may have received the books, before the end of May, 1851. They shall receive new books for 1852 in good time, accompanied by a report of what shall then have been done towards the consolidation of the Dispensary and the establishment of an Hospital.

Edinburgh Homœopathic Dispensary,
4, James' Square, March 4, 1851.

## NITRIC ACID.

Dr. J. M. Warren, of Boston, reports a case of poisoning by *Nitric Acid*. The patient was a negress, thirty-four years of age, of abandoned character, and took the acid at six p.m., on the 3rd of March, thinking that she was three months pregnant, and wishing, she said, to destroy her child. The quantity taken into her mouth was reported to be three drachms, but most of it was spit out. Alkalies and mucilaginous drinks were used, but the burning in the mouth was intense through the night, with restlessness and delirium. The next morning she was brought from the jail, where the *Acid* was taken, to the hospital. Yellow stains were then observed upon the clothing, and the whole inside of the mouth and fauces, so far as could be seen, was of a deep yellow colour, the tongue looking as if covered with Indian meal; the respiration being painful, laboured, and stridulous, and speech almost impossible. Extremities cold, countenance of a leaden hue, pulse 120, and very small. For the first four or five days after her admission she suffered from soreness of the mouth and throat, dysphagia, thirst, and salivation, with some vomiting; she also complained of tenderness of the abdomen, but not particularly over the stomach, walking with difficulty and bent much forwards; but this was perhaps owing to her having been thrown down and stamped upon, in an affray, on the day on which she took the *Acid*. After the first day or two she was much of the time up and about the ward; at the end of a week she was reported quite comfortable, and having some appetite; and on the 14th of March, as she was doing well, she

Hosted by Google

was removed back to the jail, there never having been any fever, but rather a state of depression. On the morning of the 16th, she was attacked with cramps in the stomach, and excessive pain and tenderness, which were partially relieved by opiates; on the following morning, however, she was found dead in her cell, with a great quantity of blood in the bed about her, and which she had apparently vomited.

On dissection, there was observed great rigidity; upon the middle of the tongue a large, yellowish, smooth patch; some redness of epiglottis; œsophagus healthy for the first two inches; but below this it was found exceedingly soft, of a greenish yellow colour internally, purple externally, and full of coagulated blood. The stomach was in a similar, though much worse, state; externally, it had the same purple colour, and was universally adherent to the neighbouring parts by recent lymph, except at the left extremity, where there were old and close adhesions to the spleen; internally it was of a greenish yellow colour, emphysematous, and so perfectly softened and friable, that it could not be separated from the surrounding parts without giving way in every direction; the anterior face being detached from the rest of the organ to a great extent when the abdominal parietes were raised; cavity filled with recent coagulated blood, and the open orifices of several vessels distinctly seen on inner surface. The intestine contained blood throughout the first two or three feet, but was otherwise well, as were the other organs, so far as observed; uterus not gravid.—*American Journal of Medical Sciences.*

## CLINICAL LECTURES AT THE HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL.

On Wednesday evening last, the first of a course of Clinical Lectures was delivered at this Hospital by Dr. Curie; preliminary to which one of the Board of Management (Mr. Sandoz) made a brief address to the following effect:—

Gentlemen,—Our motto is, "Truth, Science, and Homœopathy.' The writers in the *Lancet* and *Medical Times*, with others, who have not tested our system, call us, "Knaves," "Fools," and "Quacks."

We regret that, instead of arguments, we have been met with abuse. We do not descend to bandy epithets, but are willing to put our pretensions to the test of investigation and experience. If we have not "truth" and "science" with us, then must "Homœopathy" be a delusion. But we challenge inquiry; we have an open literature for the student of *theory*, and open dispensaries and hospitals for the student of *facts*. We would humbly hope that we are not "knaves," because we seek not to injure any one; that we are not "fools," because our convictions have followed on close inquiry; that we are not "quacks," because we have no nostrum, no one medicine for all diseases.

Our professional supporters have been trained in the same public schools of surgery and medicine as our opponents, but have superadded the study, and been convinced of the truth of that law of Nature which our master Hahnemann discovered, and verified to be a sure guide in the practice of the art of Healing. Our non-medical supporters have adopted the system from their having, when suffering various diseases, submitted themselves to its practice. Hence we believe ourselves justified, nay compelled, by the Divine Law of doing to others as we would be done by, to use our best efforts to spread the advantages of that system which we call Homœopathy.

England is characteristically slow in laying aside prejudices or customs of long standing. Hence, while Berlin and Vienna, years gone by, had regular chairs of Homœopathy in their Universities, and Paris has, in one of its largest hospitals, a ward of 100 beds under charge of a homœopath, and America has its institutes and hospitals, with 1,500 homœopathic physicians and surgeons, and a million and a half of professed patients,—we have here been refused admission on trial at the old-system hospitals, and have only two small hospitals and sundry dispensaries in London, and one small hospital and sundry dispensaries in the provinces.

Nevertheless, Homœopathy is making steady progress with us. We have above 100 physicians and surgeons avowedly following its law; and many others not avowedly. At the Golden Square Hospital, Clinical Lectures have been commenced by Dr. Quin, and we are now met to initiate, as we hope, a serviceable Medical School at the Hahnemann Hospital.

The Board of Management have determined not only on a course of Clinical Lectures, necessarily limited to the Medical Staff, which will be this evening inaugurated, but also, as soon as practicable, two other courses,—viz. (1) on the General Principles and Practice of Homœopathy; and (2) on Materia Medica,—for which they will invite offers of services by all experienced and able homœopathic practitioners in the United Kingdom, and regarding which further notices will be given in due time.

Not only every subscriber to the Hospital, but every candid inquirer and student is invited to attend these lectures, and at any time to inspect this Hospital, under cognizance of the Medical Officers. Of our Medical Staff, perhaps we may be excused

Hosted by Google

for saying that it is a privilege to be associated with so able and generously devoted a body of gentlemen; among whom not least distinguished, is that physician from whose lecture we will not detain you, beyond just stating briefly what grounds we have to receive instruction from his lips, viz.:—Dr. CURIE pursued his medical education under the Professors of the Faculty of Medicine in Paris, amongst whom may be quoted Dupuytren, Broussais, Boyer, Lisfranc, Beclard. etc., all ranking among the most celebrated medical men in Europe. Obtained his degree of physician at the Faculté de Paris, May 18, 1824; and took his degree of M.D. at Aberdeen, in June, 1845. In the case of Dr. Curie, as with the others of our Medical Staff, complete was his professional education, after the so-called allopathic system, and extensive was his practice under it in France for many years, till he became convinced of the truth of Homœopathy. But now for twenty years he has practised exclusively homœopathically, and since 1837 has been physician of the Homœopathic Institution, founded by William Leaf, Esq., at Finsbury Circus and Ely Place, and in Hanover Square. He is author of "Principles of Homœopathy;" "The Practice of Homœopathy;" "Domestic Homœopathy;" a pamphlet on Cholera; and "The Annals of the London Homœopathic Institution," containing a description of the most important diseases, and their treatment; and a report of cases, with clinical remarks. Highly esteemed have been his works; many have been his pupils, who have since distinguished themselves in homœopathic practice; and, finally, in the name of the Board of Management, from our intercourse with him in council, and as physician of this Hospital, we are called upon to add, that we consider it an honour to introduce Dr. Curie as the lecturer on whom it has fallen to initiate this evening the Hahnemann Hospital Medical School.

Dr. Curie then proceeded to deliver a clinical lecture on smallpox, illustrated by the case of Mr. Rogers, the house-surgeon of the Hospital, who had suffered a severe attack of that disease, from which he is but just recovering. Our time for going to press precludes our giving any outline of the lecture, but we shall be glad to give it entire, if Dr. Curie will furnish us with it. Many members of the Board of Management, members of the Medical Council, and subscribers, with several medical students, were present, and at the conclusion of the lecture much applause was expressed.

It was then announced by Mr. Warne, the Honorary Secretary of the Hospital, that the second clinical lecture would be delivered by Dr. HENRIQUES, on *Wednesday next*, and that afterwards a clinical lecture would be delivered, *every fortnight*, by one of the physicians or surgeons on the rota of attendance, until further notice.

---

WHILE going to press we have been delighted to hear that the friend of Hahnemann, and enlightened advocate of Homœopathy, the Rev. T. R. Everest, rector of Wickwar, will preach a Sermon in aid of the funds of the Hahnemann Hospital, on Wednesday evening, the 9th April, at St. Augustine's Church, Old Change, Cheapside. We trust that a large congregation of the friends of the good Cause and of this charity will assemble on this first appeal from the pulpit in its behalf by one so fully qualified to urge its claims.

## Correspondence.

### HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Admitted as in-patients from opening of Hospital, 16th October, 1850, to 20th March, 1851 . . . . . | | 84 |
| Discharged during same period:— | | |
| Cured . . . . . | 24 | |
| Much improved . . . . . | 17 | |
| Improved . . . . . | 4 | |
| No change . . . . . | 1 | |
| Died . . . . . | 1 | 47 |
| Remaining in house . . . . . | | 37 |
| Attended as out-patients during week ending March 20 . . . . . | | 446 |
| New cases received during ditto . . | | 67 |
| Total received from commencement | | 1485 |

March 20, 1851. W. WARNE, Hon. Sec.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—In the *Homœopathic Times* of March 15th I find some good-natured strictures by E.L.M. on the case of croup reported by me at page 444, and I will endeavour to reply to them in a similar spirit.

In the case alluded to, I certainly do "attri-

Hosted by Google

bute the cure to *Iodine*," though I by no means deny that the *Aconite* had some share in ameliorating the symptoms; I do not believe that the latter remedy alone would have caused the disease to subside as rapidly as I had the pleasure of witnessing: whichever was the chief agent, the result was most satisfactory. I candidly acknowledge that, as the two medicines were given at first alternately, it would be rash to positively attribute the beneficial effects to one in preference to the other, yet in my own mind I am so satisfied that the good results were mainly attributable to the *Iodine*, that in a similar case I would confidently resort to it. Farther experience may prove that I am wrong, and E.L.M. is right; in the mean time I must hold my own opinion, which was formed from actually witnessing the case and not merely from a perusal of the report of it; for it must be remembered that the most minute report may fail to convey a correct portrait of the disease.

I cannot entirely coincide with E.L.M. in considering "*Hepar Sulph.*, *Spong.*, and *Acon.*, with *Lach.* occasionally," as the specifics for this disease; for certain forms of it they doubtless are, and they would always be so, if the disease were invariably attended by the same symptoms; but in different cases varying symptoms are met with, and unless a corresponding remedy be selected, a blind adherence to the so-called specifics will only end in disappointment. That only is the true specific which corresponds to all the features of the case in hand.

E.L.M. seems to fancy that I have some allopathic leanings, if so he is much in error. I am too staunch a homœopath, too firm a believer in the truth of our noble science, and too great a sceptic in the efficacy of allopathic remedies (after several years' experience in their use), ever to administer a medicine allopathically. Because *Tart. Emet.* is employed by the old school, is it less a homœopathic remedy? Our allopathic brethren often work, unconsciously, with homœopathic tools. In the present instance I used this medicine, because I considered it more or less homœopathic to the case, and because, moreover, on similar occasions I had employed it with success. What are some of its pathogenetic symptoms? "Heat in the head; the eyes are turgid with blood, accompanied with strangulation; red face, from strangulation of the throat; feeble voice; violent titillation in the larynx, inducing cough; the coughing spell is accompanied with sweat about the head; heat and dampness of the hands; gasping for air at the commencement of every paroxysm of cough; short, difficult breathing, obliging him to sit up in bed." Its administration, too, was not in the usual allopathic quantities—the eighth part of $\frac{1}{100}$ of a grain every ten minutes would be rather despised by an allopathic practitioner; the result, however, proved that this was far too large a dose of the material, but it was the only preparation of it I had with me at the time. Had I given it in the 12th or 30th dilution, the effects might have been more favourable. I am convinced that early prejudice prevents our reaping the full benefit of our mode of treatment; the nearer or closer we keep to our Great Master's precepts, the more sure will be our success. But it is so hard to get rid of the idea that the efficacy of a medicine depends more or less upon the quantity of the material exhibited, that we too often find ourselves adhering to the lower dilutions, especially in acute cases, when the higher would prove far more efficacious. I must myself plead guilty to this weakness, though with *very rare* exceptions do I ever descend below the 3rd dilution of vegetable preparations, or the 5th of mineral, and this only in very acute cases; in chronic affections I most usually employ the 30th, about four globules to four or six ounces of water, a teaspoonful for a dose, and with far greater success than when I was accustomed to use the 12th, or lower. It can only be prejudice, or fear, or want of confidence, which prevents our pursuing a similar course in acute attacks. Hahnemann's precepts, founded on a long, varied, and anxious experience, ought to dispel every doubt from the minds of those who profess to be his followers; and the longer we practise and the better we become acquainted with the mysteries of our profession, the more valuable and truthful shall we discover these precepts to be.

BOUGHTON KINGDON.

Mount Vernon, Exeter,
March 17th, 1851.

P.S.—*Erratum.* At page 444, second col., for "these medicines were taken from a domestic case, in which the *directions* were not indicated," read "*dilutions.*"

---

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

DEAR SIR,—In consequence of my attention being repeatedly called by you, to the subject of the Hahnemann Antibilious Globules, I am ashamed to say I have wasted much time in looking into chemists' shops for the novelty; and as I was passing through the City the other day, I thought I had discovered the shop. I was attracted by the large bust of the late illustrious and now immortal Samuel Hahnemann, surrounded with bottles of *Cod Liver Oil;* and on further inspection, I observed the name of something like Handrail. You, I have no doubt, will be able to correct that, and kindly inform your readers where they may obtain pure *Cod Liver Oil.* Or should that course not meet your views, let me beg of you to endeavour to let the light of truth in upon him, without the use of the lash, which one of your correspondents recommends in the case of the Antibilious Globules.

Yours, etc., CHARLES LANE,
March, 1851. 146, Sloane Street, Chelsea.

---

LONDON: Printed by THOMAS HARRILD, of Albany Cottage, Sydenham, in the County of Kent, at his Printing Office, 1, and 1½, Dudley Court, in the Parish of St. Olave, Silver Street, in the City of London; and Published by HENRY RENSHAW, at the Office, 356, Strand, in the County of Middlesex.—*Saturday, March 29th,* 1851.

Hosted by Google

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.
Review of British and Foreign Medical Science and Literature.

"RESPICE, ASPICE, PROSPICE."—St. Bernard.

No. 88. Vol. II. ] SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1851. [ Unstamped 3d. Stamped 4d.

## Communications.

### HAHNEMANNIAN ESSAYS.
### No. XII.

Some observations on the regimen to be observed by patients under homœopathic treatment may not be without interest, as the subject of diet has been so much discussed, and a certain suspicion is afloat that homœopathy is a sort of hunger-cure. It is no such thing. The general rules for diet may be included under two heads—

1. No food nor beverage of any kind, that disagrees with the individual, though it may be quite wholesome for others, should be taken.

2. Nothing that is medicine should be taken as food. This rule excludes condiments, spices, and the like.

In acute diseases the appetite is almost always impaired, and the natural instinct is generally a sufficient guide. Only the lightest and most simple kinds of nutriment are allowable. It is not necessary, however, nor is it in accordance with the natural instinct of the patient, with common sense, and sound medical philosophy, and with the expressed opinions of Hahnemann, to keep persons suffering from acute disease for days and weeks on water and toast-and-water. For such sufferers pure water is the best drink; toast-water, barley-water, rice-water, thin gruel, panada, gum-water, whey, milk-and-water, thin preparations of arrow-root, sago, and tapioca, may be given according to circumstances. For instance, rice-water is preferable in cases of diarrhea and cholera. The rice should be boiled for two hours, and then be strained. In some cases the juices of ripe fruits without acidity, in moderate quantity, may be allowed not only without prejudice, but with benefit. This must be left to the discretion of the practitioner. Fruits are of course not allowable in cases of colic, diarrhea, and cholera. Dried fruits, as figs, raisins, and prunes, are in many cases not unsuitable.

When the symptoms of acute disease have disappeared, a wider range of aliment is called for, though care must be used to increase the quantity of food gradually. Scalded milk, thin cocoa or chocolate, beef-tea, and chicken-tea, with biscuit or stale bread, may then be given; and afterwards a gradual return to the customary diet. If this statement be correct, there is not the slightest foundation for the charge that homœopathists starve their patients.

The things strictly forbidden to all under homœopathic treatment, are the following chiefly:—

Salted meats and salted fish; geese, ducks, pork, and the flesh of young animals; fish without scales, and shell-fish.

Food prepared from blood, and much animal fat.

All kinds of made dishes, sausages, highly seasoned soups, sauces, pickles, condiments, and spices.

All kinds of nuts.

Coffee and green tea; very weak black tea is sometimes allowable.

Confectionary and pastry.

All kinds of distilled and fermented liquors, and drinks prepared from acids.

All natural and artificial mineral waters.

Artichokes, parsnips, celery, radishes, garlic, onions; vanilla, laurel leaves, bitter almonds, peach kernels or peach leaves, marjoram, sage, thyme, mushrooms, tomatoes, beets.

The patient should not overload the stomach; the meals should be taken at regular intervals.

Wet-nurses and mothers should be care-



Hosted by Google

fully dieted when children at the breast are suffering from any ailment.

Patients under homœopathic treatment must abstain altogether from the use of all drugs, allopathic in amount or character, from herb-teas, syrups, medicated poultices, and irritating substances applied to the skin. The homœopathic treatment is not on the principle of counter-irritation.

Every kind of bleeding, by lancet or leech, is forbidden.

There must be entire abstinence from the use of perfumes, cosmetics, and medicated tooth-powders.

The use of baths, whether of hot or cold water, must be according to the direction of the practitioner. Baths impregnated with medical substances are strictly forbidden.

Linen or cotton should be worn next the skin, in preference to woollens.

The moral regimen is as important as the dietetic. All perturbing emotions, heated and crowded rooms, and books that excite the feelings too much, should be avoided. Exercise in the open air, short of fatigue, should be taken whenever practicable.

Occupation is good for man and woman; and should be always pursued in proportion to the strength of the patient.

The sedentary life is not favourable to health.

The homœopathic medicines should be taken fasting; at least half an hour before eating or drinking.

The medicines are to be kept in a clean, dry, and cool place, apart from every kind of odour.

Those who do not use tobacco in any form are earnestly advised never to do so; those who have used it, to get rid of the practice as soon as possible; those who are under complete subjection to the poisonous weed, whether in substance, in fume, or in powder, should be very moderate in their use of it.

These general directions may be of use to some.

The remainder of this paper will be valuable, *per se*, because it is the language of Hahnemann.*

"Considering the minuteness of the doses necessary and proper in homœopathic treatment, we may easily understand that during the treatment everything must be removed from the *diet and regimen* which can have any medicinal action, in order that the small dose may not be overwhelmed and extinguished, or disturbed by any foreign medicinal irritant.

"Hence the careful investigation into such obstacles to cure is so much the more necessary in the case of patients affected by chronic diseases, as their disease is usually aggravated by such noxious influences, and other frequently unnoticed errors in the regimen, which are productive of morbid effects.

"The most appropriate regimen during the employment of medicine in chronic diseases consists in the removal of such obstacles to recovery, and in supplying where necessary the reverse; innocent moral and intellectual recreation, active exercise in the open air in almost all kinds of weather (daily walks, slight manual labour), suitable, unmedicinal food and drink and so forth.

"In acute diseases, on the other hand, except in cases of mental alienation, the subtle, infallible, internal sense of the awakened life-preserving faculty determines so clearly and precisely, that the physician only requires to counsel the friends and attendants to put no obstacles in the way of the voice of nature, by a refusal of anything the patient urgently desires in the way of food, or by asking or persuading him to take anything injurious.

"The desire of the patient affected by an acute disease with regard to food and drink, is certainly chiefly for things that give palliative relief; they are, however, not strictly speaking of a medicinal character, and merely supply a sort of want. The slight hindrances that the gratification of this desire, *within moderate bounds*, could oppose to the radical removal of the disease, will be amply counteracted and overcome by the power of the homœopathically suited medicine and the vital force set free by it, as also by the refreshment that follows from taking what has been so ardently longed for. In like manner, in acute diseases, the temperature of the room and the heat or coolness of the coverings must also be arranged entirely in conformity with the patient's wish."

* Organon of Medicine. Dudgeon's Translation.

## THE HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL.

On Thursday last the First Annual Meeting of the Subscribers of this Institution was held at the Hospital, No. 39, Bloomsbury Square, London.

William Leaf, Esq., the Treasurer, having been unanimously voted to the chair,

William Warne, Esq., the Honorary Secretary, read the notice convening the

Hosted by Google

meeting; and also the minutes of the last general meeting, on the 27th of September, and the special meeting, on the 6th of March last, which were confirmed.

The Hon. Secretary then read the Report of the Board of Management, which was as follows:—

The Board of Management are glad to meet their constituents at this First Annual Meeting of Subscribers to The Hahnemann Hospital, believing that the Report they have to make of the progress of the beneficent Institution which was committed to their charge will be deemed highly satisfactory, considering the difficulties and many important proceedings which attach to the commencement of such a work.

It must be borne in mind that this Hospital may be said to have been but recently and suddenly projected; for it was only in the month of March last year that its formation was first contemplated. It was then that its promoters, in common with many other disciples of Hahnemann, who had been long desiring such an institution, were deeply disappointed by finding those on whom they had relied, and who had taken the lead in effecting such an object, determined on a scheme which essentially precluded the co-operation of many eminent and highly-qualified homœopathic practitioners, and was repugnant to the feelings of a large number of the non-medical advocates of the homœopathic system.

Strenuous efforts were made, by sincere friends to this Cause, toward reconciling differences, and obtaining a combination of all parties in support of one large and effective London Hospital, based on sound and comprehensive principles, which should be inaugurated at a Public Dinner, to be held on the 10th April, the anniversary of the birth of the illustrious Hahnemann.

Perfect unanimity, however, was not obtained, but those who were for the comprehensive scheme were zealously competed with by those who had adopted and adhered to the law of limitation, presently to be explained. That auspicious day therefore became memorable by two large festive assemblies of homœopaths celebrating in this metropolis the discovery of a law of Nature by one, whose high genius, philosophic devotedness, and untiring zeal had established its truth; and, manifesting their gratitude for the benefits they had received through it, by founding *two* Hospitals, instead of *one*, wherein that law should be obeyed. May both prosper, and the glorious truth prevail, so that unnumbered millions may bless God for its discovery and promulgation.

Circumstances have occurred which may seem to some to demand a vindication of the establishment of this Hospital. For not only may an erroneous impression be made, by a recently printed Report of the proceedings of a general meeting of the subscribers to the other Hospital, circulated by authority, but there are many friends of Homœopathy who have no idea of the true state of the case, and who, under a belief of the possibility of thereby effecting union, withhold their support from either.

It is highly important to notice, that it was from no division on the principles of the homœopathic system that the establishment of the two Hospitals became unavoidable. It was simply from its being held by those who undertook the formation of "The London Homœopathic Hospital," that its distinctive feature and binding law should be, that the Medical Staff must be chosen from, and in the first instance by, the members of the British Homœopathic (Medical) Society. Many objected to this, not only because it was known that some eminent homœopathic practitioners were not, and would not be, members of that Society, but because it was thought wrong that the subscribers to the Hospital should be limited by a fundamental law to take their Medical Staff from a small, voluntary, unchartered, and possibly ephemeral professional association; not comprehending by far the larger portion of qualified homœopathic physicians and surgeons;—a Society over whose laws or proceedings the subscribers to the Hospital could have no control.

Hence, on the other hand, the distinctive feature of "The Hahnemann Hospital" was, that its Medical Staff was to be chosen by the subscribers from duly qualified practitioners, who might offer themselves as candidates, and who, as provided by Law XVIII., "must hold a degree or diploma from an university or college, or other recognised licensing body, exacting a definite curriculum of study, and requiring personal examinations."

In effect, these requirements are identical with those of the other Hospital, which seeks their verification by exacting that candidates shall become members of the British Homœopathic Society; while this Hospital commits that duty mainly to its own Medical Council.

It is believed, this affords an ample security that none other than duly qualified medical officers will be employed; while

Hosted by Google

the comprehensive principle extends the range of choice wherever talent, experience, and character may have established the reputation of a candidate in the minds of the supporters of the Hospital, without compelling him, *nolens volens*, to submit himself to the *veto*, or possible influence of pique or clique, in a self-constituted medical association, the members of which cannot at least be supposed to have a deeper interest than the subscribers themselves in the welfare of their own Hospital.

Further, beyond this brief explanation of the origin of this Institution, and of the distinctive features of the two Hospitals, the Board of Management of THE HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL are bound to inform their constituents that, not only both before and after the 10th of April last, did their noble President, concurring in the desires of many who were ready to follow his lead, essay to remove the impediment to union, but that this Board, in the midst of its successful course in July last, manifested its sincere desire to effect an union, if practicable, by making overtures to that end, as will be seen by the following correspondence :—

The Hahnemann Hospital, etc. etc.,
July 22, 1850.

SIR,—I have been directed by the Board of Management of the Hahnemann Hospital, at their meeting of this day, to write you, that the Board, having been informed that there exists a strong feeling on the part of the Committee of the London Homœopathic Hospital for an amalgamation of the two Hospitals, for the purpose of carrying out more fully the objects which both have in view, are desirous that, in submitting this communication to the Committee of your Hospital, you should assure them that the same feeling is entertained by the Board of Management of the Hahnemann Hospital.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. WARNE, Hon. Sec.

R. Buchan, Esq., Hon. Sec.,
London Homœopathic Hospital.

---

32, Golden Square,
July 23, 1850.

SIR,—I am in receipt of your favour of yesterday's date, and I have to acquaint you, for the information of the Board of Management of the Hahnemann Hospital, that I shall duly lay your communication before the Committee of the London Homœopathic Hospital at their first meeting.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. Warne, Esq., etc. R. BUCHAN, Hon. Sec.

---

London Homœopathic Hospital,
32, Golden Square, Aug. 5, 1850.

SIR,—Having laid your letter of the 22nd ultimo before the Committee of the London Homœopathic Hospital, I am directed to state, for the information of the Board of Management of the Hahnemann Hospital, that the Committee certainly regret the division that prevails amongst the supporters of Homœopathy in regard to the formation of a Metropolitan Hospital, but that there has been, on their part, no expression of opinion to warrant the supposition that any feeling exists for an amalgamation of the two Hospitals, which would involve a departure from the fundamental Rule of the London Homœopathic Hospital, regarding the qualifications of the Officers of the Medical Staff.

I am, however, to state, that the Committee, deeply sensible of the courtesy of the communication addressed to them, will be happy to take into consideration any definite proposition, not at variance with the above-mentioned Rule, which the Board of Management may desire to make on the subject to which your letter refers.

I have the honour to be, etc.,
W. Warne, Esq., etc. R. BUCHAN, Hon. Sec.

---

The Hahnemann Hospital, etc.,
August 6, 1850.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of yesterday, in reply to the letter of the 22nd ult., addressed by the desire of our Board of Management to you, and I shall take an early opportunity of submitting that reply to the Board. In the interim, I have to request that you will favour me (in the course of to-morrow) with a copy of your Rules, in which the fundamental Rule referred to in your letter, regarding the qualifications of the Officers of the Medical Staff of the London Homœopathic Hospital is shown ; at the same time that I enclose you a copy of the Constitution of our Hospital, Rule XVIII.* of which defines the qualifications of all candidates for medical appointments in the Hahnemann Hospital.

I am, etc.,
R. Buchan, Esq. W. WARNE, Hon. Sec.

---

London Homœopathic Hospital,
32, Golden Square, Aug. 6, 1850.

SIR,—Agreeably to the request expressed in your note of to-day, I beg to enclose herewith for your information, a copy of Rules and Regulations provisionally agreed upon for the management of this Hospital, and containing the fundamental Rule† respecting the qualifications of the Officers of the Medical Staff, to which reference is made in my letter in reply to your communication of the 22nd ultimo.

I have the honour to be, etc.,
W. Warne, Esq., etc. R. BUCHAN, Hon. Sec.

* "That all Candidates for Medical appointments must hold a degree or diploma from an University or College, or other recognised Licensing Body exacting a definite curriculum of study, and requiring personal examinations."

† Rule referred to.—"The Physicians and Assistant Physicians, the Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons, to hold a diploma from an University, exacting from its graduates residence during their curriculum of study and personal examinations ; *they are also to be Fellows or Members of the British Homœopathic Society.*"

Hosted by Google

The Hahnemann Hospital, etc.,
August 7, 1850.

SIR,—I am obliged by your favour of yesterday, enclosing Report and copy of the Rules and Regulations of your Hospital. Will you, however, kindly excuse my troubling you with the question, whether, as your letter states that these Rules and Regulations are (*only*) provisionally agreed upon for the management of the Hospital, it is a *sine quâ non* rule that the Medical Staff must be selected from the Members of the British Homœopathic Society.

You will observe that the Medical Offices of the Hahnemann Hospital are open to all homœopathic practitioners duly qualified.

Yours, etc.,
W. WARNE, Hon. Sec.

R. Buchan, Esq., etc. etc.

---

London Homœopathic Hospital, etc.,
August 8, 1850.

SIR,—In reply to your favour of yesterday, I beg to refer you to my letters of the 5th and 6th inst., in both of which it is expressly stated that the Rule regarding the qualifications of the Officers of the Medical Staff of this Hospital is a fundamental Rule.

I have only further to add, that the *whole* of this Rule is recognised as essentially belonging to the Constitution of the Hospital.

I have the honour to be, etc.,
R. BUCHAN, Hon. Sec.

W. Warne, Esq., etc. etc.

---

August 10, 1850.

SIR,—Your letters of the 5th, 6th, and 8th inst., having been submitted to the Board of Management of the Hahnemann Hospital, I am directed by the Board to express to the Committee of the London Homœopathic Hospital, their regret to find that the Regulation confining the selection of Medical Officers to the Members of the British Homœopathic Society is a fundamental Rule of the London Homœopathic Hospital.

I am, etc.,
W. WARNE, Hon. Sec.

R. Buchan, Esq., etc. etc.

Without calling in question the propriety of the decision of the BOARD OF THE LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL, all having a right to their own opinions, this Board consider that every one must feel that the desired combination became impossible; that therefore there was and is a necessity for THE HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL; and that the two must now stand on their respective merits before the homœopathic public.

It is hoped that the Cause of Homœopathy may so prosper (and that it is rapidly progressing who can doubt?) that there may be occasion hereafter to rejoice that there are two Hospitals instead of one.

May they both become eminently useful, and the only object of the Board and officers of each be to promote the truth and advance the cause of medical science by the cure or alleviation of their afflicted fellow-mortals, under the numerous maladies to which flesh is heir, for which Homœopathy presents the knowledge of a law of nature, under the guidance and practice of which physicians and surgeons, who have *studied* and *tried* it, have rarely failed to find a true law of healing.

The Board of Management will now proceed to detail their proceedings during the year of the Institution just closing; premising that to their noble President, for his valued patronage and constant attention to its affairs; and to their Honorary Secretary for his ability and unwearied exertions in carrying out its designs, they and the subscribers are under the deepest obligations.

It was on the 19th of April last year that the Constituent General Meeting of Subscribers appointed the Board of Management, with the responsibilities of obtaining suitable premises; of originating a Medical Council; of framing bye-laws; and of conducting the affairs of the Hospital.

Notwithstanding that immediate steps were taken towards securing eligible premises, it was not till the 28th of May that the Sub-committee, after inspecting very many houses, were enabled to report that they had met with one they could recommend. Upon due consideration, the Board empowered the Committee to treat for the same, and on the 4th of June the arrangement, by which these premises were secured, was confirmed. Still certain legal preliminaries delayed possession till July, when the necessary repairs and alterations were immediately expedited.

Mr. Leaf's kind gift of hospital furniture, with other articles of necessity, having been procured, the house was made ready for the relief of out-patients on the 16th of October, and for the reception of in-patients on the 1st of November.

In the meantime, the Board adopted measures to secure the appointment of an efficient Medical Council, in which they were guided by the judgment of the whole body of Medical Associates of the Institution, to whom (then above 60 in number—now above 70), severally, a circular was sent, containing a list of the medical supporters of the Hospital, with a request that each would return it with a mark affixed to the names of those whom they would recommend to be of the Council. Upon the replies being received, the Board considered that they could not do better than follow the indication of opinion thus afforded by their medical subscribers.

The sixteen Medical Associates who had

Hosted by Google

the highest suffrages were accordingly appointed to be the Medical Council, with the physicians and surgeons who were afterwards to be chosen by the subscribers. The Council gave their earnest attention to several matters relating to the Hospital, on which the Board sought the benefit of their professional knowledge and experience; among others, the preparation of an outline of the duties which would be required of the medical officers, and the framing of specific regulations for their guidance.

The Board thus advised, in the early prospect of opening the Hospital, addressed a circular to the Medical Associates, and inserted advertisements in the public papers, declaring the proposed strength of the Medical Staff, and inviting candidates for the respective offices.

The election by the subscribers took place on the 27th of September, when the Meeting also left the appointment of House-surgeon to the Board. The verification of the diplomas and qualifications required by Law XVIII. was referred to a Sub-committee and the Medical Council.

The Board cannot forbear in this place the expression of their high satisfaction in the appointment to this Hospital of a Medical Staff, which, in self-denying and gratuitous devotion of its services, has proved alike able and willing to promote the welfare of the Institution. The subscribers could hardly have failed to anticipate this when they received the respective applications and testimonials of the candidates; which contained in themselves most conclusive evidence that Homœopathy has commanded the energies and talents of men of thorough professional education and extensive practice in medicine and surgery, whose adhesion to the homœopathic law has resulted from a conviction founded on an experimental knowledge of the principles of both schools.

Next after the election of physicians and surgeons to the Hospital, the Board took steps for the appointment of a homœopathic Chemist, and to this end they invited tenders of terms from six who were recommended by the Medical Council. The replies were referred to the Medical Council for report, which resulted in the acceptance of a generous offer from one, most highly esteemed, to supply gratuitously all medicines, etc., required for the Hospital.

The appointment of a House-surgeon, who was to be resident at the Hospital, still remained to be filled up, and so soon as internal arrangements were nearly ready, the Board by public advertisement invited candidates for this office. Several offers were made, which the Council could not adopt; so that it was not till the 23rd of January that this officer was chosen by the Board; and, until his coming into residence on the 1st of February, the setting up of more than the twenty beds given by Mr. Leaf was advisedly deferred; as it was deemed inexpedient to exceed that number of in-patients till the House-surgeon was resident. Since then twenty more beds have been fitted up. The increase beyond this number of beds in the Hospital must depend upon the measure of additional support rendered by the subscribers, because some care must be had to the heavy, though well-bestowed expense of in-patients.

At the election on the 6th of March, the complement of the Medical Staff was made up, and the Hospital became, in the opinion of the Board, *as far as its funds will allow*, equipped for administering relief to its numerous and grateful out and in-patients, who, during the FIVE MONTHS it has been in operation, have amounted to 1,569 persons, viz :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Out-patients (since 16th Oct.) | | 1485 |
| In-patients (since 1st Nov.), chiefly only with twenty beds ready | | 84 |
| | | 1569 |

| Of whom— | Out. | In. |
|---|---|---|
| Have been discharged, Cured | 347 | 40 |
| ,, ,, Improved | 206 | 18 |
| Total | 553 | 58 |
| Unaltered | 33 | 7 |
| Under treatment | 529 | 14 |
| Result unknown | 252 | |
| Died | 17 | 2 |

Details of cases, etc., with the rota of attendance of the Physicians and Surgeons, will be found in the Appendix to this Report.

The objects for which this Institution was established, have been defined thus:

I. To relieve the poor, who suffer from acute disease, by receiving them into the Hospital.

II. To give relief to out-door patients.

III. To afford facilities to the Medical Student or Inquirer, for obtaining a knowledge of the homœopathic doctrine and practice; at the bedside of the patient; by clinical lectures; and by lectures, in the Hahnemann School to be attached to the Hospital, on the Homœopathic Therapeutics, and Materia Medica.

The Board's proceedings towards accomplishing the 1st and 2nd objects are above stated. In regard to the 3rd, it remains to remark, that the steps to that end must be gradual and cautious. It was, however,

Hosted by Google

under advice of the Medical Council, on the 20th March, determined (1) that a Course of *Clinical* Lectures should be delivered at the Hospital by the Physicians and Surgeons on the rota. The first lecture was delivered on 26th March, by Dr. Curie; and the second was delivered last evening, by Dr. Henriques. It is intended that, until further notice, Clinical Lectures be delivered by the Medical Officers on the rota of attendance at the Hospital *fortnightly*, on *Wednesday Evenings, at Eight o'Clock*, at which subscribers are invited to attend, with any friends whom they may please to introduce.

It was also agreed (2) that a Course of Lectures on the *General Principles and Practice of Homœopathy*, and (3) another Course on *Materia Medica*, should be arranged as soon as practicable.

In this way it is believed that a Medical School, on homœopathic principles, will be initiated: yet, for the present, it must be a generous and gratuitous labour. The Medical Council do not themselves shrink from the work; but, while the clinical lecturers must necessarily be limited to the Medical Staff, they urged, in prospect of much advantage to the Cause of Homœopathy, and in harmony with the comprehensive principles which prevail in the Constitution of this Hospital, that for the 2nd and 3rd courses, the lecturers may well be chosen from any part of the United Kingdom whence eligible offers of services may be received. These the Board of Management will invite by public advertisement.

The Board here desire to add to this proof of the liberal spirit which prevails in their Medical Staff and Council, a grateful testimony that from their professional colleagues they have received the heartiest co-operation in furthering the objects of this Institution, while the singleness of purpose shown by them to promote the advance of medical science, has been no less conspicuous than the manifestation of their conscientious belief in the truths of Homœopathy, irrespective of all personal and partial considerations.

The Board have another all-important subject to report upon, viz., the state of the Hospital Funds.

Up to the date of this Report, the amount promised is £3375 9s. 11d. It is reckoned that only £600 is the amount of specifically annual subscriptions; but the Board trust that many sums called donations will be renewed annually. A statement of the receipts and expenditure is annexed, which shows the actual receipts to have been £2669 13s. 5d., and the expenditure £1332 13s. 1d., leaving a balance in hand of £1337.

Law XII. of the Constitution requires "that all annual subscriptions shall be considered due on the 10th of April in each year," and it is respectfully requested that the same may be kindly attended to by subscribers speedily forwarding their subscriptions to the treasurer or secretary, or paying in the amount at the bankers, and informing the honorary secretary accordingly. This may be most agreeable to some, but failing which, the clerk or collector will be instructed to call for subscriptions.

To the English Homœopathic Association the Board have to tender their best thanks, for the transfer of the fund, which had been for some years in course of collection for a Hospital by the members of that Society, and especially by a committee of ladies, who had, after the wonted benevolence of their sex, been foremost in the work of charity.

The Board beg to refer to the list of subscribers for the names of other generous supporters; but two anonymous donations have been received which demand grateful acknowledgments and particular notice. The one was the munificent sum of £500, paid into Messrs. Drummond, the following letter being at the same time sent to the noble President:—

London, January 22, 1851.

My Lord,—I have this day deposited with Messrs. Drummond, bankers, Charing Cross, to the credit of the Hahnemann Hospital, the sum of £500, sincerely hoping it may excite others who have derived benefit from the homœopathic treatment, and who are able to come forward in assisting to establish a fund sufficient to enable the Hahnemann Hospital to afford the largest possible benefit to our poorer brethren, and to secure for it that place among the institutions of our country which it deserves, as also to rescue us from what at this moment we are fully chargeable with (when we regard how similar hospitals are supported in countries which cannot boast of the wealth of ours), a degree of ingratitude to the Wise Disposer of all things, who has permitted us to participate in the blessings of the homœopathic law.

I have taken the liberty of acquainting your Lordship, as the President of the Hahnemann Hospital, with this circumstance, and have the honour to be,

Your Lordship's most obedient servant,

The Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P. A. Z.

The other is a generous contribution of £50, "from a Lady, towards an endowment fund." This will strike a chord in the hearts of many warm friends, which it is hoped will continue to vibrate till that lady's special object is attained.

Hosted by Google

It cannot be too strongly felt, that without ENDOWMENT—firstly, in the way of a BUILDING FUND, for premises thoroughly adapted to the purposes of a Hospital and Medical School; and, secondly, as a CAPITAL FUND, to meet outlay for furniture, extraordinary exigencies and fixed charges—no permanent, wide, or effective institution can be formed.

The bye-laws and regulations which have been made by the Board, must, by Law XXII. of the Constitution, be submitted for confirmation to the General Meeting, and will accordingly be read with this Report.

By the Law V., the twenty-one elected members of the Board of Management now go out of office, and the Annual General Meeting have to choose that number of non-medical subscribers, to be of the Board for the year ensuing. The General Meeting has also to determine respecting the formation of a Medical Council, which the Board was only authorized to originate for the first year.

The Board beg to recommend a slight modification of Law II., by allowing the subscription of thirty guineas "within three years," instead of "in one sum," to constitute a governor.

In conclusion, the Board of Management desire to tender their warmest acknowledgments to the subscribers for the measure of support which they have afforded during the past year. The Board trust that, when the novelties and difficulties of their task are taken into account, it will not be found that they have been remiss in their duties, and that when it is remembered, the Hospital has only been in operation five months, the benevolent feelings of its friends will be gratified by the extent of relief to the poor and afflicted, which it has been the honoured means of dispensing.

Still, without a large increase of annual subscriptions and some more noble donations, the good work cannot prosper; wherefore the Board beg to commend the Cause to the earnest advocacy and support of every present subscriber, with a humble hope that, under the blessing of the Author of all good, this commencement of a beneficent Institution may be followed by such generous and self-denying contributions as may give it a deep and lasting foundation.

The Report was received with much applause and satisfaction by the meeting.

The HON. SECRETARY then read the heads of the Bye-laws and Regulations, framed for the government of the Hospital.

G. N. FLETCHER, Esq., moved, "That the Report now read, with the Bye-laws and Regulations, be approved, printed, and widely circulated, under the direction of the Board of Management." (Applause.)

ROBERT FRITH, Esq., M.R.C.S., seconded the motion, which was agreed to unanimously.

It was then moved by ROBERT FRITH, Esq., and seconded by A. BOURSOT, Esq.,

"That the undermentioned subscribers be the twenty-one elected members of the Board of Management for the year ensuing."

William H. Ashurst, Esq., Old Jewry.
W. A. Case, Esq., 20, Upper Gower Street.
J. M. Douglas, Esq., Lambeth.
John Fowler, Esq., Well Street, Cripplegate.
William Gill, Esq., 42, Inverness Road, Bayswater.
Joseph Glover, Esq., 3, Harrington Square, Hampstead Road.
Samuel Hanson, Esq., 15, Trinity Square, Tower.
Thomas Higgs, Esq., Streatham Hill.
Thomas Jones, Esq., Clapham Park, Surrey.
C. P. Leslie, Esq., M.P., 48, Berkeley Square.
John Miller, Esq., 4, Queen Street Place, City.
The Hon. Augustus H. Moreton, 4, Southwick Street, Hyde Park.
A. P. Phelps, Esq., 10, Regent Street.
Frederick Sandoz, Esq., Canonbury Park.
F. J. Smith, Esq., 74, Old Broad Street.
William Stephenson, Esq., 13, Parliament Street.
S. Sugden, Esq., Aldermanbury.
Allan Templeton, Esq., 24, Basing Lane.
Major Tyndale, 38, Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park.
William Warne, Esq., 3, Clarendon Road North, Notting Hill.
C. Wilkinson, Esq., Clapham Park, Surrey.

The above gentlemen were consequently elected.

On the motion of WILLIAM STEPHENSON, Esq., seconded by SAMUEL SUGDEN, Esq.,

J. P. MACKILLOP, Esq., and CHARLES JOHN LEAF, Esq., were appointed auditors.

F. SANDOZ, Esq., moved, "That this meeting approve of the course adopted by the Board of Management for the formation of the Medical Council."

JOSEPH GLOVER, Esq., seconded the motion, which was agreed to unanimously.

F. SANDOZ, Esq., said, in reference to their medical associates, he considered that the opinion of those gentlemen would be of great value to the Board in their deliberations

Hosted by Google

He was satisfied that, in adopting the Report just read, they meant to approve of the whole of it. (Hear, hear.) Now a portion of it was omitted in the reading, which alluded to their excellent Secretary, from a feeling of modesty on the part of that gentleman. It alluded to his "ability and unwearied exertions" in carrying out the designs of the Institution (applause). He could not allow this omission of the Honorary Secretary to pass *sub silentio*, and he hoped that he should be pardoned for drawing attention to it.

The CHAIRMAN: Suppose you read that part of the report, Mr. Sandoz. (Applause.)

This was done, and was loudly applauded by the meeting.

THE CHAIRMAN hoped to see the friends of this excellent Hospital muster strongly at their anniversary dinner on the 10th of April. (Applause.) He also hoped the Sermon on the 9th would be the means of leading to a large subscription in aid of the Institution.

ALLAN TEMPLETON, Esq., said, they were very much indebted to the Rev. Mr. Everest for undertaking to preach a sermon on their behalf; for by doing this, he had set a good example to other clergymen in the country. (Hear, hear.)

The CHAIRMAN could say that for many years he had almost worked single-handed, but he had since found many other coadjutors, and they now saw the good effects of their labours in the establishment of the Hahnemann Hospital. (Applause.)

After a cordial and unanimous vote of thanks to the worthy Chairman, to the Honorary Secretary, and to the Board of Management, the meeting separated.

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.

SATURDAY, APRIL 5TH, 1851.

So the College of Surgeons have at length been induced to take measures for setting their house in order. Not, however, before it was necessary; and now the concessions are scarcely such as will give the majority of practitioners entire satisfaction. The abolition of the five-mile restriction in the election of Fellows, and of the absurd pharmacy clauses, although an improvement upon the previous regulations of the Charter, is probably the precursor of more important alterations which may hereafter give greater effect to the administration of affairs in that quarter, and eventually produce that harmony among the profession to which they have so long been strangers.

It appears not a little singular that the present epoch is developing, in all directions, improvements and progress which it was hardly believed would have been obtained without a further lapse of time; but as these impulsive improvements are thrusting themselves upon notice, and exhibit themselves with greater rapidity than was anticipated, they must needs be attended to and chronicled in due course. But to have expected that the College of Surgeons, with the antiquated notions of its members, its repressive influence upon the march of medical science, and its desire through its associates to check and keep in restraint the reformation of the high art of healing, would be found among the number of the advocates of progress, was a proposition so little dreamed of, that it took us by surprise when we fell across the announcement in the allopathic journals. Yet so it is; for both the *Lancet* and the *Medical Times* state the fact.

The *Medical Times* takes credit for having urged upon the Council the necessity of some such alterations as are proposed to be effected. The Editor says:—

"The concessions we have just recited are very important, and, without presumption, we may fairly take credit, not only for having had a clear foresight, at a critical period, of the true and eventual solution of the difficulties which then obstructed legislation, and divided professional opinion, but also for having, by the use of just argument and unflinching resolution, most materially aided in conducting events to this fortunate issue. The Council of the College have evidently seen the truth and force of our arguments, and have most worthily attempted to give them practical effect."

Hosted by Google

Again, alluding to what is hereafter to be done, the same writer remarks :—

"It is not yet smooth water for the College of Surgeons. The College, it is true, is thrown open to the Fellows—but what of the members? Surely, after conceding so much to one order, the Council do not intend to perpetuate the law of exclusion against the other! A good intention should never be frustrated by a feeble purpose. It is in the resolution to do right that public bodies generally fail. They know what is just, and they wish it were done, but they cannot assume the responsibility of doing it. Here is the rock, history informs us, that has shipwrecked great men and great nations. What wonder, then, if a medical corporation should break down!

"It is our duty to tell the Council, that it is both right and expedient that the admission of members to the fellowship should be fixed at ten years from the date of the diploma. A twenty years' franchise is a law of exclusion to more than half of the profession, who can have no expectation of reaching the ripe age it implies. We have given to the Council ample praise for their concessions; we hope that their persistence in unjust restrictions will not, in future, render them open to our censure."

The public will thus learn that the Royal Colleges are not infallible, and that even their supporters unhesitatingly condemn the shortcomings of their administration. We are glad to perceive that these reforms are at hand, since it induces us not to despair of other changes which it would be quite as well to accomplish. These close corporate bodies, medical as well as mercantile, oftentime engender abuses which it takes years to eradicate, and which eventually become exposed through the active interference of their own members.

The illustration afforded in this case is not an ill-timed one, and all who are engaged in the career of medical reform will be enabled to appreciate its practical application. *Bonum est fugienda aspicere in alieno malo.* And hence such "rocks of stumbling and offence" should be avoided, not alone by Allopaths but also by Homœopaths. "Out of evil cometh good," writes the sacred historian; therefore the example will doubtless be of great value and may tend to such ultimate benefit as shall promote, through more than one channel, the true success of medical science.

It will not, however, do for the Council of the College of Surgeons to hold themselves up as the sole source and influential representatives of a profession uniting the highest talent and learning of the age—they must not arrogate all this to themselves. There are others who claim to come forward in this rank, and can well establish their demands to attention, viz., Homœopaths, and who deserve, equally with other members, post and position in that assembly. Who knows, however, in the midst of the vicissitudes that are daily and hourly occurring, but what, before long, Homœopathy, in the fullest sense of the word, may reign supreme, and even bring about the conversion of that notable and all-sufficient body? *Post tenebras lux.*

---

We have perused with great satisfaction the Report of the Northumberland and Newcastle Homœopathic Dispensary, presented to the yearly meeting held on the 13th ult. The managers state that the Institution continues to prosper, and that the number of persons who have received treatment has been very large, exceeding that of any former year. The satisfactory state of the funds also affords, it is mentioned, subject for congratulation.

In the locality, the prospects of the Cause are regarded as most encouraging. Both in Shields and Sunderland, decided symptoms of progress are being manifested. "In Newcastle," says the Report, "things wear the most hopeful aspect. We could have no better testimony to the spread and success of Homœopathy than the open and public opposition now shown to it by the members of the profession in this town, whose opinions are those of the established school, and who heretofore mentioned it with derision, and declared it unworthy of their notice."

The circumstance of the delivery of lectures by Dr. Hayle, in answer to the objections raised by Dr. Glover to the principles and practice of Homœopathy, will be well remembered by the readers of the *Homœopathic Times*, and we are glad to find that they so thoroughly put down the presuming position of his antagonist. The patients admitted, during the year, to the Dispensary were 1162; under treatment, January 7th, 1850, about 341; making a total of 1503. The receipts amounted to £262, and the expenditure to £199, leaving a balance to credit of £63.

---

Hosted by Google

## INITIATORY CLINICAL LECTURE,

*Delivered at the Hahnemann Hospital, 26th March*, 1851.

[We have to thank Dr. Curie for his courtesy in placing at our disposal his MS., which we have much pleasure in publishing; and we trust that Dr. Curie will further enable us, in our next number, to give our readers the benefit of his clinical comments and general commentary upon the case of Dr. Rogers, and the indications by which he was led to the use of the remedies employed.—Ed.]

## CASE OF DR. ROGERS,

*House-Surgeon of the Hahnemann Hospital.*

### Confluent Variola.

Feb. 17th, 1851, Monday. This morning Dr. Rogers performed his duties as house-surgeon as usual, but with much difficulty. He has passed a restless night, and complains of feeling ill all over.

There exist general uneasiness and prostration, cephalalia, pains in the back and limbs, sore throat, sensation of cold and sickness; the face is pale and wan, and there is sensitiveness of the epigastrium on pressure.

*Period of Invasion.*—The patient is unable to assign any cause for these symptoms. The day before (Sunday) he was in perfect health, and had been on a visit into the country, where he passed the day; he had, however, seen some children affected with scarlet fever, and thought that he might perhaps have caught the disease.

At ten o'clock a.m., the symptoms are on the increase; the pulse very frequent, and the skin hot.

To go to bed at once. Entire abstinence from food is commanded. Toast and water for drink.

℞ Aconitum, 3 dil., gtt. i.

One-fourth to be taken every four hours.

17th, evening. All the symptoms have increased; the pulse beats violently and rapidly; the skin is burning; the thirst considerable. The patient complains of pain all over the body, especially across the loins; he is restless; has vomited bilious matter, and has had several stools, which he has passed, however, without much pain.

℞ Aconitum, 3 dil., gtt. ij.

One-tenth every two hours.

18th, Tuesday. The patient has passed a very restless night, and it is clear that some serious affection is impending. Were it scarlatina, as the patient feared, the eruption would have already appeared. The absence of coryza, of lachrymation, and of the characteristic cough, precludes the idea of measles. No local sign exists either of pneumonia or of cerebral inflammation. Typhus fever or variola are the only diseases probable. The pains in the lumbar region and the absence of redness of the tongue seem to indicate variola; however, what ultimate form the affection was going to assume, the indication was clear for the present. There was violent increase of the circulation in general, and in the skin and the intestines.

℞ Aconitum, 3 dil., gtt. i.
Belladonna, 3 dil., gtt. i.

One-fourth of each alternately, every two hours.

19th, Wednesday. Same state; same treatment.

20th, Thursday. The night has been very agitated; there is, however, a slight improvement this morning. There were but three stools during the night; the general uneasiness is less; the pulse less violent and quick. The patient, however, does not find himself better; he is in such a state of prostration and confusion, that he evidently has no idea of his position. The face is hot and injected; he complains of great thirst; his breathing is oppressed; his skin covered with perspiration; the urine is slightly turbid; there are red spots visible on the forehead, and they are raised above the level of the skin.

℞ Aconitum, 3 dil., gtt. i.
Belladonna, 3 dil., gtt. i.

One-fourth of each alternately, every two hours.

In the evening there are some red spots, some isolated, some in groups, on the forehead, the upper lip, the chin, and the neck. Notwithstanding the violent fever which has existed, it is hoped that the attack may be of a mild form, as the general symptoms are less intense, and the spots few in number. The patient also affirms that he has been vaccinated.

21st, Friday. The fever has much abated; the eruption appears on all parts of the body, fresh spots coming out near those already existing.

℞ To continue as yesterday.

In the evening the disease followed its regular course; the fever is much abated, and the general uneasiness diminished; there is a little appetite; the thirst is less intense; new spots appear hourly on the body and on the limbs; those already existing assume a vesicular form, and augment in size.

℞ Belladonna, 3 dil., gtt. ij.
Mercurius, 5 dil., gtt. ij.

One-eighth of each alternately, every three hours.

*Diet.*—Water-gruel.

22nd, Saturday. Fever has again appeared; the other symptoms are the same.

℞ Aconitum and Mercurius, alternately.

During the day the pustules acquire a great development; they are surrounded by red areolæ, which seem to unite by their edges. The face is greatly swelled; a great number of pustules appear on the cheeks. There is great difficulty in opening the mouth, and pustules appear on what can be seen of the tongue. The patient complains of pain and tension in all these parts; he swallows with difficulty; the voice is much altered; he coughs but little; the breathing is oppressed; the abdomen a little distended; the diarrhœa has quite ceased. The patient answers correctly, but it is evident

Hosted by Google

that he has no control over ideas; he forgets that he has been visited before.

The eruption follows its natural course: the pustules are confluent.

℞ Belladonna, 3 dil., gtt. ij.
Mercurius, 5 dil., gtt. ij.

One-tenth of each alternately, every two hours.

23rd, Sunday. The eruption is much increased; the pustules have augmented in size and number, and present all the characters of true smallpox; they appear more and more on the mucous membranes, as is evident from the difficulty of deglutition, and from the inspection of what can be seen of the mouth, as well as from the alteration of the voice; on the face and neck the contents of the pustules become more opaque; those less advanced are perfectly umbilicated, but they lose that character when they become confluent; this is especially to be observed on the face.

The patient has passed a very bad night; he has been restless and delirious, endeavouring constantly to quit his bed. This morning he is sitting in his bed, and insisting on getting up; he talks with great vivacity; he thinks the wall near his bed has been burst open, and some cold water poured through the aperture on his bed; he says he feels it perfectly well; he abuses the nurse for coming into his room without his permission, and for preventing him doing as he likes; and, in fact, he is perfectly out of his mind.

℞ Mercurius and Aconitum, alternately.

The same symptoms continue all day, especially the hallucinations. In the evening he was ordered

℞ Stramonium, 3 dil., gtt. ij.
Aconitum, 3 dil., gtt. ij.

One-tenth of each alternately, every two hours.

24th, Monday. The night has been greatly agitated; there have been delirium and hallucinations, but on the whole less than yesterday. This morning there is a decided diminution of these symptoms; the pulse continues long and frequent; the pustules everywhere filling more and more with pus, and becoming confluent all over the body and limbs; the head, face, and neck are one complete mass of suppuration, shapeless and disgusting to look at.

℞ Sulphur, 5th dil., gtt. i.
Aconitum, 3rd dil., gtt. i.

One-fourth of each alternately, every three hours.

In the evening the patient is in much the same state; the disease follows its course; the pustules continue to increase in size on the extremities; the brain appears oppressed; the patient answers the questions addressed to him, but his voice is heard with difficulty, and he soon falls again into his sleepy state; the pulse is strong and active, though there is general prostration.

℞ Aconitum, 3 dil., gtt. i.
Opium, 3 dil., gtt. i.

One-fourth of each alternately, every hour.

25th, Tuesday. The night has been very restless; the patient seems very low; the pulse is less frequent, and not so bounding as it was last night; the somnolency is a good deal subdued; those pustules which appeared last on the body and limbs are still filled with liquid pus; on the upper part of the body and especially on the face they are completely agglomerated; the eyes cannot be opened; purulent saliva runs from each side of the mouth; the deglutition is very difficult; there is great thirst; the abdomen a little distended on the left side; there has been no stool.

℞ Mercurius, 5 dil., gtt. i.

One-fourth every three hours.

In the afternoon the pulse is harder and more frequent, and the brain is again affected; the delirium and the hallucinations reappear; the imagination is vivid.

℞ Aconitum, 3 dil., gtt. i.
Stramonium, 3 dil., gtt. i.

One-fourth of each alternately, every hour.

26th, Wednesday. The influence of the medicine administered last night soon seemed beneficial. This morning the cerebral symptoms are much abated; the pustules are everywhere confluent, and become more and more dark, especially on the upper part of the body and on the face; the throat is much affected; deglutition is difficult; and matter continues to ooze out of the mouth.

℞ Aconitum, 3 dil., gtt. i.
Mercurius, 5 dil., gtt. i.

One-fifth of each alternately, every two hours.

In the evening the patient's state is almost the same.

℞ Sulphur, 5 dil., gtt. ¼.

At once, and three hours after, to recommence the alternate exhibition of *Aconitum* and *Mercurius*.

27th, Thursday. The nervous system is greatly excited; delirium exists, but there is less hallucination; the head is enormously swelled; the eyes are still closed; and it is extremely difficult to open the mouth.

℞ Aconitum, 3 dil., gtt. i.
Belladonna, 3 dil., gtt. i.

One-fourth of each alternately, every three hours.

28th, Friday. The only difference in the state of the patient is the more advanced state of the pustules.

℞ Sulphur, 5 dil., gtt. ¼.

At once, and during the day.

℞ Aconitum, 3 dil., gtt. i.
Mercurius, 5 dil., gtt. i.

One-fourth of each alternately, every two hours.

In the evening the patient is agitated and delirious; the pustules follow their regular course of development.

℞ Aconitum and Belladonna.

Alternately, every two hours.

1st March, Saturday. The pustules on the upper part of the body, especially those on the head and face, are nearly black; those on the inferior part are confluent, and form a vast purulent mass; the belly is swelled, and sensible when pressed; there is great thirst; the pulse is full and frequent.

℞ Sulphur, 5 dil., gtt. i.
Aconitum, 3 dil., gtt. i.

Hosted by Google

One-fourth of each alternately, every two hours.

In the evening violent delirium and hallucinations.

℞ Aconitum and Stramonium.

Alternately, every hour.

2nd, Sunday. Pulse strong, but less frequent; there is oppression and torpor.

℞ Opium and Aconitum.

Alternately, every hour.

3rd, Monday. The face is altogether black; there is a discharge from some parts of a thick, dark, opaque matter; the characteristic smell of variola has been observable for several days; to-day it is abominable; every part of the body is in suppuration, but especially the scrotum; the pulse is strong and quick; the deglutition very difficult; the urine, which was clear during the first days of the disease, is now troubled and dark coloured; there is general prostration.

℞ Sulphur, 5 dil., gtt. ¼.

To be taken at once, and during the day.

℞ Aconitum and Opium.

Alternately every two hours.

4th, Tuesday. The suppuration continues; the other symptoms are much the same; the deglutition and the respiration are easier.

℞ Sulphur, 5 dil., gtt. ¼, at once.

In the evening there is fever.

℞ Aconitum, 3 dil., gtt. ¼.

Every two hours.

5th, Wednesday. The patient presents one mass of suppuration from head to foot, and exhales an excessively fœtid odour.

℞ China, 12 dil., 2 globules, at once.

And three hours after,

Sulphur, 5 dil., gtt. i.
Aconitum, 3 dil., gtt. i.

One-fourth of each alternately, every three hours.

6th, Thursday. Same state; somnolence.

℞ Opium, 3 dil., gtt. i.
Sulphur, 5 dil., gtt. i.

One-fourth of each alternately every two hours.

In the evening the fever is increased.

℞ Aconitum, 3 dil., gtt. ¼.

Every two hours.

7th, Friday. The pustules begin to dry, and form a crust; the patient seems more aware of his position; he complains of soreness of the skin, and suffers in all positions in which he places himself. The heat of the skin has greatly diminished; the patient is feeble and prostrated; the pulse has diminished in frequence and fulness; he can open his mouth a little, and so far as it can be seen, the tongue seems humid and without redness; he can also open his eyes. The conjunctiva palpebralis is red, and the lower lid seems as if excoriated; there is great sensibility to light.

℞ Sulphur, 5 dil., gtt. i.

One-fourth every three hours.

Gum-water and barley-water for drink.

In the evening the pulse is fuller and more frequent, the voice is hoarse, and there is a slight cough; the larynx is painful.

℞ Aconitum, 3 dil., gtt. i.
Carbo Vegetabilis, 5 dil., gtt. i.

One-fourth of each alternately every three hours.

8th, Saturday. The general state of the patient is improved, but the pain in the larynx still continues; the cough is hoarse.

℞ Aconitum, 3 dil., gtt. i.
Spongia Tosta, 3 dil., gtt. i.

One-fourth of each alternately every two hours.

9th, Sunday. Same state; same treatment.

10th, Monday. The patient is altogether better, still the larynx is far from being well. He experiences great uneasiness in that organ, and complains of a spasmodic cough returning in paroxysms; the suppuration is everywhere decreasing, and thick scabs cover more and more the surface of the skin. The offensive smell is fast diminishing.

℞ Drosera, 3 dil., gtt. ij.

One-tenth every two hours.

In the evening the pulse is a little quicker and fuller.

℞ Aconitum, 3 dil., gtt. ij.
Drosera, 3 dil., gtt. ij.

One-tenth of each alternately, every two hours.

11th, Tuesday. The symptoms are all on the decrease; on every part of the body the eruption is drier; the prostration of strength is much less; the pulse is but very slightly frequent, and not too full.

℞ To co ntinue as yesterday evening.

12th, Wednesday. The patient is rapidly improving; there is no heat of the skin, the pulse is perfectly normal, and there is hardly any suppuration. There is no thirst, but the appetite is coming back. The cough is nearly gone, but there is still considerable hoarseness, and the patient from time to time brings up some purulent phlegm from the larynx.

℞ Hepar Sulphuris, 5 dil., gtt. i.

One-fifth every three hours. Milk and water for nourishment three times during the day.

13th, Thursday. Excepting the hoarseness, the almost entire extinction of voice, and the very uncomfortable state produced by lying or moving in bed, the patient is going on well. The intellect is perfectly restored, and his disease appears to him like an unpleasant dream. He has scarcely any recollection of what has passed since the first day, and thought he had been removed to Liverpool.

℞ Carbo Vegetabilis, 5 dil., gtt. ij.

One-tenth every three hours. Milk and water and bread ℥j, for nourishment.

14th and 15th, Friday and Saturday. The crusts on the face, and even on the limbs, fast falling off. He feels himself perfectly well; the appetite is very good; the voice is improved, and a little stronger. There is no cough.

℞ Carbo Vegetabilis, 5 dil., gtt. ⅕.

Every five hours. For nourishment, a little fish, potato flour, pudding, and milk.

16th, Sunday. The patient is very well; all the crusts are falling off; he is able to get up, and remain up several hours; the voice is much stronger, and there is much less hoarseness.

℞ As yesterday.

*Diet.* Same, with addition of two roasted apples.

Hosted by Google

From this day there is but little to relate. A small abscess formed in the right side of the neck, which did not cause any disturbance in the constitution. Several painful hæmorrhoids appeared after the first stool.

℞ Sulphur, $\frac{1}{12}$.

These symptoms soon improved.

The strength is now returning rapidly, and the ravages caused by this serious disease are repaired more and more every day, and the patient is at present in complete convalescence.

## Reviews.

*Homœopathic Hand-book and Clinical Guide for the Treatment of Diseases*, by Dr. J. H. G. JAHR, translated from the German by D. SPILLAN, M.A., M.D., etc. London: William Headland.

THIS is the most complete translation of Jahr's book that has been made. While Dr Spillan has availed himself freely of Dr. Hempel's translation, he has been at pains to give a more exact and a fuller rendering of the original wherever the indefatigable American Translator was defective in clearness or accuracy.

The book is likely to obtain a large circulation, and deserves it, from its being so compact for reference, and so well calculated to assist the practitioner commencing this mode of practice, and the more thoughtful and pains-taking of the non-professional, who, from their distance from medical homœopathists, or in sudden emergency, rely on themselves for the treatment of their families or of their poor neighbours. The translation is very creditable to the Translator, and the book, from the manner in which it has been got up, is no less creditable to the Publisher and the Printer.

*British Journal of Homœopathy*, April, 1851. London: Samuel Highley.

THE present number of this enlarged quarterly serial contains papers by Drs. Russell, Fearon, Scott, and Kelsall, and by Messrs. Leadam and Cattell. There are reviews of Reichenbach's Researches in Magnetism, Arneth's Midwifery Practice, Hempel's Domestic Physician, Henriques' Homœopathic Medical Dictionary, the London and Medical Directory, and Dr. Spillan's translation of Jahr's smaller Manual.

There is a copious Clinical Record, containing cases by Drs. Ozanne, Drysdale, Russell, and Black. There is a letter on Posology by Dr. Black, to which and the Clinical Record we may recur at some future time.

Some "Homœopathic Intelligence," and an account of "Poisoning of Three Children with Camphor," by Dr. Schaaf, complete the number.

We have only time for the bare enumeration of its contents.

## Correspondence.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

CROUP.

SIR,—Whilst the excellent monograph of Dr. Rosenstein is still before your readers, perhaps the enclosed may not be uninteresting.

*Acidum Aceticum.** — Hissing respiration, rattling in the throat, and death from *true croup* in three days; lining membrane of windpipe covered with a fibrinous pseudo-membrane exactly as after croup.

It is also probable that the *Sumbul* may also be found useful in this disease.

*Sumbul.*—He awakes at four a.m. with constriction at the top of the gullet; constant swallowing; obstructing mucus in throat and mouth, *tenacious* and thick; he attempts to clear the throat by a sound like croup; the breathing is impeded, easier when lying on his back; sensation as if a film were formed round the top of the gullet; choking constriction; chest on left side loaded and oppressed; many dreams of falling from a great height, etc. On rising, voice gruff, hoarse and bass, becoming clearer after a short time.

Your obedient servant,
M.R.C.S.

* Probably pyroligneous acid.

STEAM AND GAS WITHOUT COAL.—It is scarcely thirty years since a committee of the House of Commons doubted the possibility of travelling at the rate of even fifteen miles an hour. Winsor, too, was laughed at when he proposed to light street lamps with coal gas; Dr. Lardner endeavoured to prove the impossibility of a steam-ship ever crossing to America; Professor Wheatstone was treated as a clever enthusiast when he first promulgated his ideas of the electric telegraph: yet all these things have been brought into successful operation. One or two of the principal railway companies have lately entered into an arrangement with Mr. Shepard, who has patented an invention for the decomposition of water, and negotiations are pending with some steam-boat and gas companies for the application of this patent to propel steam-boats, locomotives, and other engines, by which the cost of working machinery and generating gas is likely to be greatly reduced. At the coming Exhibition we hope to have an opportunity of testing the merits of this wonderful invention.—*The Times.*

LONDON: Printed by THOMAS HARRILD, of Albany Cottage, Sydenham, in the County of Kent, at his Printing Office, 1, and 1½, Dudley Court, in the Parish of St. Olave, Silver Street, in the City of London; and Published by HENRY RENSHAW, at the Office, 356, Strand, in the County of Middlesex.—*Saturday, April 5th*, 1851.

Hosted by Google

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.
Review of British and Foreign Medical Science and Literature.

"RESPICE, ASPICE, PROSPICE."—St. Bernard.

No. 89. Vol. II. SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1851. [Unstamped 3d. Stamped 4d.

## Communications.

### HAHNEMANNIAN ESSAYS.
### No. XIII.

One of the chaplains of Charles I., a learned and pious clergyman, who is only remembered from a ludicrous rhyme in Hudibras, Alexander Rosse, thus writes:—

"As fair Aurora from old Tithon's bed,
Flies out with painted wings, and them doth spread
Upon the firmament;
So from the heaven's golden cabinet
Out flies a morning all with roses set,
Of graces redolent;
Whose presence did revive the hearts of those
Whom night of deepest Error did enclose
Within her darkest cell."

Such a dawn has risen on the practitioners of medicine in the realm of Queen Victoria. There are none so blind as those who will not see; none so deaf as those who will not hear; none so insensate as those who set their teeth firmly, and will cherish the obdurate and evil heart of unbelief. Of the thirty thousand practitioners of medicine in England, or thereabout, about a fourth have no sort of belief in the means they use: as men grow old in experience, so they grow sceptical of their resources. They are fain to laud the expectant medicine of Dr. Forbes, to look wise, to hold their tongues, take care not to commit themselves, and leave the rest to——nature.

"Time and the tide run through the longest day."

So the case will end one way or other, and there is an end of it. But is this decent? is it fitting? is it honest? is it just? The homœopathists profess to have resources, under the guidance of their law, unknown to Allopathy, drooping in her watchet weeds. We of the reformed medicine hold the best and foremost of our allopathic brethren to be enclosed in darkest error; we are anxious they should see the fresh Aurora rising like an Immortality from the bed of that old Tithonus. We do not want them changed into grasshoppers, but should delight to see them like health-priests, ready and apt to do their office to suffering humanity. Let it be remembered always that they exclude us, not we who exclude them, from the wide field of true therapeutics. They call us quacks or impostors. Why? Let them expound. There is reason in the roasting of an egg; there should be reason in the roasting of a homœopath.

There is no sense in a brute outcry, or vulgar abuse. Once on a time a soi-disant gentleman in one of the West India Colonies had the command of a company in the militia: he was drest in all the ridiculous frippery of his supposed calling; he gave the word of command; and flattered himself he had accomplished a beautiful drill. But this great man loved flattery—so he asked his negro Pompey, who had been present at the exhibition, what he thought of him. "Massa looked grand." "But my voice." "Massa like a lion." "But, Pompey, you never saw a lion, and never heard him roar." "Yes, massa, he go so,"—and thereupon Pompey imitated to the life the braying of an ass!

Thus the full-drest allopath, who wages fierce war with homœopathy, goes to his drill, he reviews his company, thinks himself a greater captain than Cæsar or Napoleon, vaunts over his imaginary fallen foes, and brays——like an ass. These asinine proclamations, meanwhile, go for nothing. Let any one read the accusations, or hear the lectures of our antagonists, and let them judge whether this picture is a caricature or a true likeness.

It is foul scorn, and a thing to be de-



Hosted by Google

spised, that the haughtiest of these proud self-vaunters should dare to ignore homœopathy, or heap it with abuse? We concede to those who have such gifts, their natural ability, their learning, and their science; in the name of common sense why should they not concede to those of our body who may have them, the same gifts?

Are we from our medical doctrine, of necessity, an inferior race? The blood of the Caucasus is among us. We have the fiery Frank, and energetic Hun, the subtle Italian, the Saracen-Spaniard, the German, the Scandinavian, the Russ; and above all, the dominant Anglo-Saxon is with us. There is not a race of any worth in Christendom, which is not imbued with our doctrine. Is this a thing to be contemptuously dealt with?

Let the homœopathic public give answer. It is for them to settle the question. They have it in their power to do so. They are numerous enough, and wealthy enough, to settle it by endowing hospitals in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin.

If there be healing in the essences that have medicinal power; if there be efficacy in small forces rightly applied, in contradistinction to large forces most ignorantly used; if there be an alchemy that tames to medicinal use things harmless and things hurtful, which transmutes the destroying into the curative agent; if there be truth in the law of homœopathy, let those who profess to advocate it bestir themselves. With regard to our opponents, we can only desire for them the right application of that true euphrasy, which may clear away the film from their mortal and therefore fallible sight, and enable them to see things in their true proportion.

The readers of this journal are, at this present time, sufficiently stirred with the important intelligence that is given of concourses of the friends of homœopathy; of public stirrings; of individual exploits; of things already done, and of things to be done. The object of this paper is to stimulate those who take a part in this great movement in favour of a real and substantial medical reform, to do so on right motives, and with a determination to carry it through. There can be no concord between the otiose and the workers, between the indifferent and those who bend all their faculties to this great task.

Every truth is worth the best exertions in our power to advance and establish it. Homœopathy, as we believe, is a truth for all time, so far as the bodies of men are concerned. In a year, or a few years, or many years, as the case may be, these fingers will be rigid in death; this teeming brain will be resolved into the original elements; this beating heart will be cold and senseless as the icicle; but the truth that the fingers have worked for, that the brain has excogitated, and for the establishment of which the heart has been anxious, remains a thing for ever—

"A thing of duty is a thing for ever."

The human being is not a cabbage, nor a clod—the being of the immortal ceaseth not with the last breath of the mortal. This homœopathy is a truth or is not a truth: if we believe it to be a truth, we should do our best for its propagation, and for its establishment. The Taskmaster hath evermore his eye on us. It is not for time but for immortality we are probationers. It is well to labour for the good of men from natural benevolence; it is far better to do so in reference to the recompense of the reward the justified look for in that other state of being to which we are all hastening. We grow old while we speak. Let an excuse be found for this passage from our English Plato, Jeremy Taylor:—

"Since we stay not here, being people but of a day's abode, and our age is like that of a fly, and contemporary with that of a gourd, we must look somewhere else for an abiding city, a place in another country to fix our house in, where we must rest, or else be restless for ever. For whatsoever ease we can have or fancy here, is shortly to be changed into sadness or tediousness. It goes away too soon, like the periods of our life; or stays too long, like the sorrows of a sinner. And where either there is sorrow, or an end of joy, there can be no true felicity; and because it must be had by some instrument, and in some period of our durations, we must carry up our affections to the mansion prepared for us above."……

The active benevolence, on right motives, that is practised *here* is never infructuous, but is crowned with blessing *there*. This is the true ground on which to place the duty we owe to our neighbour in this life. If we believe homœopathy to be true, we must not only defend it through good report and ill report, but we must each of us do our best to secure its establishment for the benefit of our fellow creatures.

## FADING LEAVES FROM LIFE'S BOOK.

By an Octogenarian.

### No. III.

In my first appreciation of the powerful curative effects of Homœopathy I was not

Hosted by Google

in the least deceived. After our return from Tours, I was not long before I commenced a series of experiments upon my own health. I judged this prudent, in order fully to attest its efficacy, lest when I approached any of my friends they might demand of me whether I myself had experienced benefit from the system. Enthusiastic in my career, I followed up my conversion with no slight examination into the principles evolved by Samuel Hahnemann in his published works. These to me, though a non-medical man, afforded food for deep reflection, and when I had in the course of a year or two divined, to some extent, the clearly defined truths embodied in his system, I felt at length empowered and stimulated to venture an opinion thereupon.

It was probably no great discovery I made when, in thoroughly testing the development of cures by Homœopathy, that I found the public at large had so unnecessarily cumbered themselves with nostrums which drew largely from their pockets, and which ought never to have existed had they followed out, by rules and practice, the primary essentials of the new medicinal art. We are all perfectly aware that "cleanliness (to use an old aphorism) is next to godliness;" and that in proportionate order, the moderate enjoyment of the luxuries of life will not entail those evils which result from prolonged excess or from unrestrained dissipation. Socially these were circumstances that seriously riveted my attention, and thenceforth I determined, so far as I was personally concerned, to look to rules of diet as laid down by the disciples of the great philosopher, and to encourage these wherever I went, as the antecedents which would facilitate the progress of his doctrines.

This determination was attended with the most encouraging results. For my own part, and also on behalf of many of my friends who are now sincere converts, I can positively avouch that we not alone found our health and constitutions benefited by the change, but that also our pecuniary resources became more expansive to wiser means of distribution than had previously proved the case. To the professional inquirer these surface facts may seem unimportant; to the lay members of the Cause they are, on the contrary, of the highest importance, since, through this beneficent system, they are enabled to gain comfort and strength for themselves, and also to promote the comfort and health of their fellow-creatures.

Bating the annoyance that pioneers in any new path are invariably subjected to, I did not encounter the strength of opposition I had expected. It was true, even my oldest and staunchest associates would not give credit to the wonders which I intimated could be achieved by Homœopathy, but many listened patiently, though incredulously, to the details laid before them. To introduce it among my closest and dearest allied friends was naturally my first most anxious attempt, because I was impressed with the conviction that if it were possible to give the new system currency through those channels, there would be a fair prospect of success attending its subsequent career.

Quackeries there have been and quackeries there will be in all ages; but Homœopathy is no quackery. It has been assailed as such, and its supporters have been branded with the chosen appellations of "fools" or "knaves." The disciples of Homœopathy are neither one nor the other. Their opponents however, may, if they desire, accept the retort courteous—for it is indisputable that if they had the manliness and honesty to examine the system, they would be compelled to confess themselves convinced of its great humanising principles.

The admissions of individuals like Forbes, Andrew Combe, and others, would, it might be suspected, lead numbers to inquire among the allopathic body, but no; they doggedly dissent, and endeavour to persuade the world at large that because allopathy was first established, it must, forsooth, be the sole perfect system extant. The evidence of a Tessier is strongly resisted—though it places beyond doubt the astonishing results obtained by that eminent man's practical researches through the medium of Homœopathy at St. Marguerite, in Paris. The blind obedience of a portion of the public to what may emanate from sophists and cynics is a fearful picture of the degrading position to which those who refuse to exercise thought or research for themselves may descend. This digression was not intended, but I know it will be pardoned, since the spur of the moment occasioned it, having just received an intimation from a friend that certain of the allopathic school are as virulent as ever in their abuse.

To return, however, to the progress of my own endeavours to spread abroad a true knowledge of Homœopathy and its never-failing resources. I immediately made the endeavour to gain to my interest female friends, and these I found the most patient and persevering searchers after truth. I was, I must confess, in some quarters rebuffed with the exploded query of "who shall

Hosted by Google

decide when doctors disagree?" but this speedily disappeared when diet-regulations were discussed, when the regulation of mental as well as bodily temperament was rendered apparent, and when the benign and invigorating influences of the Hahnemannian teaching were in reality experienced.

For years I laboured zealously. Occasionally I encountered impediments through individuals, who, after temporarily submitting to the process, suddenly abandoned and proclaimed it "inoffensive but ineffective." Because it did not at once, in very severe cases, bring about a revolution "marvellous in men's eyes," it was accounted little better than "a do-nothing" principle, and one that ought to be discouraged. But, nevertheless, with my years it grew, and with my strength it progressed.

What must be considered my pleasure in now looking back and discovering that, though slowly, the progress of Homœopathy has been surely increasing the last quarter of a century in the United Kingdom, and that within the last seven years its growth has been augmented on a scale securing the support of two Hospitals in London, besides dispensaries, a hospital in Manchester, and dispensaries in almost every one of our principal provincial cities and towns. Is this not evidence that "a derided truth" may withstand assailants, powerful though they may be, and representing the phalanx of prejudice derived even from the medical colleges, and that in the end it may triumph over and vanquish its adversaries?

I always feel strongly upon this point, but I trust the language I use I shall not be presumed to outstep the bounds of propriety. I know not how it is, but I cannot help speaking out, when driven to it by the various arts which are resorted to for the purpose of detracting from, and heaping ridicule upon the philosophy so studiously evolved, and so tenaciously elaborated by our great predecessor. The truth as it is must stand, and its career cannot be restricted by the feeble attempts every now and then essayed to check its onward movement.

High praise to the efforts of those who are engaged in the good work of rendering the system universal, and in "directing the attention of the nations of the earth" to this never-failing source of relief in their afflictions. I may myself on a future occasion be enabled to give a little more of my own experience of its growth and progress among particular sections of society.

## SECOND CLINICAL LECTURE,

*Delivered at the Hahnemann Hospital, April 2nd, 1851.*

By Dr. Henriques.

It would be a vain attempt on my part to conceal the embarrassment under which I labour on presenting myself before you. It is true that, animated by the courage ever flowing from a conscientious conviction of truth, I fear not the unjust sentence pronounced against Homœopathy by the faculty of pretended orthodoxy. It is true that the vulgar sneers, taunts, and ridicule heaped upon Homœopathy, its founder, and its disciples, only excite in me mingled feelings of pity and contempt; and it is also true that I am prepared to brave the indifference, the prejudices, and the calumnies of our learned antagonists; but nevertheless, I cannot avoid feeling on this occasion that I have need of your kind indulgence, which I dare hope you will not deny to me, when I cordially avow that my only pretensions to your patient hearing are good faith, an earnest conviction, and an enthusiastic desire to advance the cause of Homœopathy, and thereby to contribute my humble efforts towards the promotion of human happiness.

It not unfrequently happens, however, that an ardent and sincere desire of promoting any grand object, which tends to public utility and happiness, transports us for the moment beyond ourselves, and makes us overlook the difficulties of the unknown path on which we are about to adventure.

This is my own experience; and now that I am in presence of my audience, I feel that I require all the courage that flows from conviction, and from the self-knowledge that I am not wanting in industry and devotion to the Cause, to sustain me on this occasion.

Homœopathy, unlike former systems of medicine, is not the offspring of hypothesis, but a matter-of-fact subject, although in its actual state participating in the incompleteness common to all branches of human knowledge; nevertheless, being based upon positive facts, it is destined ultimately, in spite of the idle cavils of its opponents, to rescue medical art from the hitherto just reproach of being a profession of guess-work and conjecture.

I was lately asked by one of our medical brethren, and a distinguished member of the old school, "What sort of clinical lecture can you deliver? Is not Homœopathy an empirical art? for has not Hahnemann denied the utility and the necessity of

Hosted by Google

Physiology, Anatomy, and Pathology? Has he not banished the use of reason from the domain of medicine? Where, then, is that medical science that you pretend to teach? Can medicine be taught by simply comparing the symptoms of diseases with such chaotic groups of medicinal symptoms as are comprised in your Materia Medica Pura?"

Inasmuch as such erroneous opinions are highly detrimental to the cause of Homœopathy, and as they may, for aught I know, be entertained generally by our allopathic brethren, it is necessary, nay more, I feel it to be a positive duty to avail myself of this opportunity to protest against them. As introductory to the immediate subject of this night's lecture, I propose, therefore, to offer a few general remarks, which I hope will dispel so gross a misconception respecting the nature and character of that astounding revolution in practical medicine that is due to the genius of the immortal Hahnemann.

In the first instance let us observe, that medicine is both a science and an art. As a science it comprises—

1. Biology, or the knowledge of the proximate causes of organic phenomena, and of the principles and laws which regulate life.

2. Physiology, or the knowledge of the functions of the living organism, and of its normal cosmical relations.

3. Anatomy, or the knowledge of the form and structure of the component parts of the organism.

As an art, medicine is a system of rules and precepts necessary for the preservation of health and the treatment of diseases.

Like all other sciences, medicine necessarily comprises two distinct but intrinsically correlated orders of facts—the one derived entirely from the evidences of the senses and comprehending all material phenomena; the other revealed by reason, and comprising abstract generalities. The former is positive, and constitutes the sensuous elements of the science; the latter is ideal, and comprises the subject-matter of its philosophy.

Medicine, therefore, as a science, may be defined to be the knowledge of generalities appertaining to life; in other words, it embraces all the fundamental conceptions and primordial notions explanatory of the causes, principles, and laws which create, characterise, and regulate all organic phenomena.

Now, if it be true, as all must admit, that the object of medicine, as an art, is the *preservation of health* and the cure of diseases, it is impossible to avoid coming to the two following conclusions.

1. That in order to preserve health, it is requisite to have some conception of life, its origin, its nature, its purpose, and its manifold relations to creation, to have a knowledge of the structure of the organism and the phenomena of health, and to become acquainted with the means by which health is preserved. Hence arises the necessity for the study of biology, physiology, anatomy, and hygiene.

2. That it is not possible to cure diseases without knowing the alterations of which health is susceptible, and the agents by which diseases are combated, which necessarily supposes an intimate acquaintance with pathology or the knowledge of diseases, with Materia Medica, which is the knowledge of medicinal agents, and with therapeutics, which is the art of employing them rationally.

From the foregoing premises, it must be evident that neither Homœopathy nor any other system of medicine can possibly pretend to preserve health and cure diseases without an intimate acquaintance with these sciences.

Nevertheless, it might still be urged that Homœopathy is but an empirical art, because Hahnemann thus expresses himself, in the first proposition of the Organon of Medicine: "The physician's high and only mission is to restore the sick to health, to cure, as it is termed;" and in a note appended to this passage, he further denounces theoretic medicine, rejects all inquiries into the proximate causes of diseases, and repudiates the right to explain medical phenomena, all which attempts he condemns as "*learned reveries.*"

And in the eighteenth proposition he distinctly states, "from this indubitable truth, that besides the collective symptoms, nothing can be discovered in any way in diseases wherewith they could express their need of aid, it undeniably follows that the source of all the symptoms in each individual case of disease must be the *sole indication*, the sole guide to direct us in the choice of a curative remedy."

And because, lastly, in the twenty-fourth proposition he affirms, "there remains, therefore, no other mode of employing medicines in diseases, that promises to be of service, than the homœopathic, by the instrumentality of which a medicine must be sought for the *collective* symptoms of the case of disease, which among all the medicines (whose pathogenetic effects are known from having been tested in healthy individuals) has the power and the tendency to produce an artificial morbid state, most

Hosted by Google

similar to that of the case of disease in question."

Let us see whether the inferences drawn from the foregoing propositions and advanced in support of the charge against Homœopathy, that it is but an empirical art, are justifiable.

It is evident that the most important and by far the most noble department of medicine is that which has for its object the cure of diseases; this is a proposition from which I think no one can possibly dissent. Indeed, this especial part of the vocation of the physician was long since justly estimated by Cicero, in the following most beautiful sentence:—"Homines ad deos nullà re proprius accedunt quam salutem hominibus dando."

I must confess, however, that I do not consider the cure of diseases as the only mission of physicians, because there is still, and perhaps there will ever be, a great amount of incurable diseases; nevertheless, these must likewise be treated. Hence I readily admit, that it would have been more appropriate had it been said by our Founder, "that the high and only mission of the physician is the preservation of health and treatment of diseases."

Let us next inquire what is meant by theory. By theory is meant that speculative part of medicine which enables us to reason upon the formation of diseases, the symptoms they produce, and the means that are necessary to cure them. It is, then, from the legitimate exercise of man's natural faculty of reason whence theories are derived; but *reason* is *fallible*, and *man* is consequently liable to *err*. Now experience teaches us that in medicine, as in every other department of science, there are two sorts of theories. The one is founded upon facts, and is deduced from observation and study of the actual phenomena of the organism, both in its normal and abnormal conditions of existence. The other is the offspring of the imagination; it consists of vain conceits and hypotheses, more or less plausible, or of groundless sophisms.

But does it follow, because there are bad theories, that we should altogether reject the use of reason, and debar ourselves from the use of sound theories? By no means: nor is it in the least consistent with the genius and philosophy of Hahnemann to suppose that he ever meant to condemn well-founded theories, those which are based upon actual phenomena. There is no doubt in my mind that Hahnemann, in denouncing theoretic medicine as he has done, in his accustomed forcible mode of expression, simply meant to convey a well-merited censure on all those *learned reveries* which have retarded the progress of medicine, and whose results, instead of proving a blessing and comfort, have proved a bane and curse to mankind. As examples of this class of elaborate futilities, I may instance the stimulating system of Brown, and the antiphlogistic of Broussais.

In proof of the truth of my opinion, let Homœopathy speak for itself. What system embraces more theoretic notions? Is not Hahnemann's doctrine of vital dynamism a theory of the proximate cause of organic phenomena? Is not the dynamic nature of diseases an hypothesis? Is not the explanation given in the Organon respecting the manners of medicinal action a conjecture? Let us therefore conclude, from the foregoing observations, that Hahnemann intended to condemn only the false theories which have proved disastrous to the progress of science and the good of humanity. In the next place I have to remark, that although the homœopathic school of medicine has not constructed the edifice of medical art upon the foundation of pathological anatomy, and does not consider therapeutics in the light of a corollary to morbid anatomy, yet it nevertheless fully appreciates the value and duly comprehends the necessity of anatomy as an important but subordinate acquirement in the practice of medicine.

It is true that the fundamental principle inculcated by the founder of Homœopathy respecting the treatment of diseases, is to obtain as faithful and comprehensive a catalogue of symptoms as possible, with a view of discovering a specific remedial agent, whose pathogenetic effects shall exactly correspond with the given abnormal condition.

Hence, semeiology, according to the Hahnemann school, is the basis of medical technology, and must be considered the only guide of the physician, either in the investigation of diseases, or in the selection of an appropriate remedial agent. But what is the definition of symptoms? The word symptom serves to express every appreciable change occurring in a living but abnormal condition of the organism.

Hence, by symptomatology must be understood every living expression of functional or organic alterations, which necessarily supposes a knowledge of the internal organs through whose instrumentality all functions are exercised, whether normally or abnormally.

Anatomy is that branch of medical science which has for its object the study of the natural forms, structures, connec-

Hosted by Google

tions, and properties of the several component parts of the organism. Anatomy, therefore, is indispensable, and may be justly considered the medical alphabet, which every student must learn before he can attempt to decipher the difficult and often enigmatic language of organic phenomena.

Pathological anatomy consists in the knowledge of the perceptible lesions produced in the organs. It is, strictly speaking, the science of necroscopy; for in the majority of cases, it is only by *post-mortem* examinations that those lesions can be ascertained. Organic lesions are the results or terminations of disease, and hence pathological anatomy is the necessary complement of semeiology. The latter is the sensible expression of life in its abnormal state; the former is that of death. Hence, in the homœopathic point of view, pathological anatomy is but one of the many branches of semeiology. Taken in connection with the symptoms of functional alterations coincident to each species of disease, it enables the physician to determine with greater accuracy the seat and kind of organic lesions, whereby we are enabled to diagnose one disease from another, also to prognosticate with more certainty the final issue of diseases. But without a previous knowledge of the normal condition of the organs, how can deviations from their natural standard be appreciated?

Anatomy and pathology, then, are highly important branches of medical science, and the knowledge of them are indispensable qualifications to the homœopathist.

Having completed the few preliminary remarks I thought it necessary to make, let us proceed with the subject that I have selected for this night's lecture. It is the lesions of sensations to which the organs are subject, and appertaining, according to nosologists of the old school, to that numerous class of diseases called neuralgia.

By neuralgia, then, is meant the morbid sensibility of any particular portion of the nervous system; its principal characteristic is an extremely acute and sharp pain following the course of all the ramifications of a nervous trunk, and marked by alternations of ease and pain at regular or irregular intervals. This important class of diseases was scarcely known by the ancients, for there is not to be found in medical literature any special treatise on this subject until the eighteenth century. It is worthy of a passing remark, however, that it is Galen who first recommended the section of nerves as a means of curing certain painful affections,—a means still adopted by the allopathic school in the treatment of neuralgic affections, although experience has so often proved the inefficacy of the practice.

This fact tends to show that the ancients were better acquainted with anatomy than is generally supposed. The anatomical school of pathology has attributed the essential cause of neuralgia to chronic inflammation of the nervous tissue or of the nervous sheath, thus confounding neuritis with neuralgia; or to a sort of serous infiltration between the *nerve* and its *sheath*. But these conjectural views have not been confirmed by pathological anatomy.

As regards ætiology, invariably does the homœopath, abandoning the "*prima causa morbi*," seek to discover solely two kinds of causes, the predisposing and the occasional, which are always accessible.

The predisposing causes of neuralgia are a nervous temperament and hypochondriacal disposition. Although neither age, sex, nor rank are exempt from neuralgia, nevertheless adults, old people, women, particularly at the critical period of life, and the higher classes, are more frequently attacked by it.

The occasional causes of neuralgia may be divided into two classes:

First. Those which act mechanically upon the nervous structure, such as tumours and wounds.

Secondly. Those which act dynamically upon the vital properties of the nervous tissue, such as atmospherical vicissitudes; social, mental, and moral influences; the suppression of chronic eruptions; and the abuses of certain medicinal agents, such as *Mercury*, etc.

The distinguishing characteristics of neuralgia are a sharp, lancinating, pulsating, intermitting, or continued pain, without any inflammatory symptom; the pain follows the course of the nerves, and has its origin in one or the other of the following points. According to M. Valleix:

First. At the roots of nervous trunks.

Secondly. Where nervous filaments emerge from the muscular tissue that they traverse.

Thirdly. At the terminal points of nervous branches.

Fourthly. At the cutaneous expansion of nervous trunks.

The second series of symptoms relate to the functional disturbances of the several organs dependent on the nerve specially affected; hence we may have symptoms of involuntary muscular contractions, symptoms of deranged secretions, disorders of the senses; symptoms of paralysis, of gas-

Hosted by Google

tric derangements, insomnia, lowness of spirits, and even suicidal propensities. It is worthy of remark, that neuralgia sometimes wears itself out, as it were, or cures itself spontaneously; that it not unfrequently proves rebellious to every method of treatment, and that it is most frequently found to be very difficult to cure. It has no fixed duration. A patient may be attacked once in his life for an hour, or the disorder may last several days, months, or years.

Neuralgia is most commonly a chronic affection, and it is said that its chances of cure are in inverse ratio to the duration of the affection. Hence, a neuralgia of very long standing is almost an incurable affection, whilst recent and acute cases yield as by enchantment to appropriate homœopathic remedies. Neuralgic affections, although very distressing and agonizing, are in general neither mortal nor even dangerous; they always, however, produce sympathetic disturbances, more or less serious, in the functions of the heart, brain, and digestive organs; the urinary secretion is frequently also disturbed, as is manifest by the red deposit which frequently occurs. The prognosis, therefore, of neuralgic affections depends generally on their species, complications, and causes.

The complications of neuralgia with rheumatism or gout will be found to be the most difficult to cure, as well as those protracted cases which have been treated by a variety of allopathic and empirical means.

Neuralgia may also be complicated with inflammation of the thoracic or abdominal organs. The gravity of these cases must be determined by the importance of the organ affected and the degree of the inflammatory action.

Having terminated my observations on the general march, character, duration, termination, and prognosis of neuralgic affections, I will proceed to lay before you two cases, illustrative of the homœopathic doctrine and practice.

The first is a

### Case of Gastralgia.

Mary Wannall, servant of all-work, well constituted, and thirty years of age, applied for advice on 16th December, as an outdoor patient. She stated that she has been married seven years. The period has always been regular; has had leucorrhœa for six years; has never had children. Although naturally of a sanguineous temperament, the colour of her skin and the expression of her countenance are so altered by continued suffering, that one would pronounce her at first sight to be rather of a bilious temperament, and to be much older than she is, more particularly as she is of a dark complexion, with black hair and eyes. She said that she was first seized six months ago with a most violent gnawing and sinking sort of pain, which was so intense as to cause her to faint; that the pain was seated principally in the epigastric region, and that it occurred suddenly whilst washing clothes; that these attacks have never left her, and that she has never felt well from the period of the first paroxysm; that she has been treated allopathically by several physicians, at different dispensaries, without any effect; she states that the paroxysms occur daily after dinner-time, between one and two o'clock, and describes them as follows:—Sudden seizure of gnawing-like pain in the epigastrium; during the paroxysm she is unable to move; the slightest motion aggravates the pain, and makes her feel as if she were sinking into the earth; the paroxysm usually lasts till ten o'clock at night, when it gradually disappears. During the attack her face becomes of a death-like paleness; she has constant giddiness and trembling all over the body, anxious sleeplessness, with frightful dreams, constant agitation and tossing; starting during sleep. She is giddy. She has frontal cephalalgia, with a sensation as if she would fall forward, which is increased by the least motion, or by eating, drinking, or speaking; the pain in the head is sometimes accompanied by inclination to vomit; the temper is sad, irritable, and depressed, with a strong tendency to be frightened; excessive craving for food, a feeling as if she could always eat, but whatever she eats, immediately afterwards she suffers intense pain in the stomach, with vertigo; the diurnal paroxysms are usually attended with nausea. The circulatory and respiratory systems are also very much disturbed during the paroxysm; the breathing is short and hurried, particularly on rising from the sitting posture; attacks of suffocation, palpitations of the heart, with great anxiety and throbbing over the thoracic region.

On questioning her very closely as to the cause of her disease, she said that she could not account for it; that she never had before any serious illness; that her parents were strong and healthy persons; but she recollects that about four years before the first seizure she had received a violent shock, caused from a fright by the death of a friend's child, whilst she was alone in attendance on it. As soon, however, as this event took place, she immediately felt as if something were crawling over her, from the crown of her head to the

Hosted by Google

extremity of her fingers of the right arm; a week after an eruption broke out on the same side, and on the identical parts in which she had felt the crawling sensation previously mentioned; the eruption itched a great deal, and formed large, burning ulcers, with excoriating discharges. She was attended for it by an allopathic physician, who ordered her some medicines, and also a powder to sprinkle over it, which cured it perfectly in three weeks. This was the only illness within her recollection, till six months ago, when these violent neuralgic attacks appeared, for which failing to obtain the slightest relief by all the allopathic treatment, she on the 16th December came to try Homœopathy.

On that day I prescribed a drop of the third dilution of *Aconite*, in two ounces of water, a fourth part to be taken every fourth hour, for three days, and two globules of *Sulphur* 30, to be dissolved in six tablespoonfuls of water, a spoonful to be taken night and morning. The *Aconite* to be taken every ten minutes during the paroxysm.

Dec. 19. Since she began to take the medicine she has had no paroxysm; she states that as soon as she arrived home after leaving the hospital on the 16th, she was seized with a violent attack; then, according to my direction, she began to take, every ten minutes, the *Aconite*, and after the third dose all pains ceased, and she has had no paroxysm since; she has taken the *Sulphur* as directed, feels lighter, more cheerful, stronger and better altogether; has felt since yesterday an itching, burning, and soreness all over the skin, particularly on the identical parts of the head, arm, and right side of the body, where she had the eruption after the fright. I ordered her to repeat the *Aconite* in case the paroxysm should return, otherwise *Saccharum Lactis*.

I may here take the opportunity of remarking to those unacquainted with Homœopathy, that *Sugar of Milk* is a non-medicinal substance, often prescribed when we do not wish to interfere with the action of the medicine already administered, by giving another remedy, to satisfy the patient, who otherwise might think himself neglected, from his ignorance of the duration of the action of a truly homœopathic remedy in chronic cases.

23rd. Clusters of pustular eruptions, with itching, tingling, and intense burning, made their appearance on the 20th, on the head, face, and right arm and side of the thorax; a few also on the left arm, with pains in the shoulders, and much headache. Considering, from the symptoms that the *Sulphur* was producing beneficial effects, I ordered again *Sugar of Milk*.

The eruptions are disappearing, but the whole superficial chain of cervical glands are much swollen, and very painful. Her feelings and appearance are much improved, the skin of the face, which was of a dirty yellowish appearance, has assumed a clear, healthy, and sanguineous appearance, and, with the exception of some slight pains in the stomach and head, occasionally, she feels as well as ever she did throughout the whole course of her life. It is now a fortnight since she took the first dose of *Sulphur*. I repeated the *Sulphur*, but instead of the 30th dil., I gave her this time the 200th.

January 2nd. All the eruptions have entirely left. Some fresh but small itching pustules have made their appearance on the scalp. Catamenial discharge came on yesterday, perfectly natural and regular, but rather scanty as usual. During the period she was formerly subject to great pains in the lumbar and sacral regions, but since she has been treated homœopathically, there have been none.

6th. Pustules on the scalp have disappeared. She is gaining flesh; no attack; bowels regular, appetite good. *Sugar of Milk.*

13th. She feels quite well, with the exception of a slight itching in the face and scalp, increased by heat and motion. Prescribed *Lycopodium* 30, two globules.

28th. Quite well.

Feb. 2nd. Discharged perfectly cured.—

[Dr. Henriques related another case in illustration of Hahnemann's psoric theory, and of homœopathic practice in general, which we are obliged to withhold at present from want of space. But we have much pleasure in giving the conclusion of his lecture.]

In conclusion, gentlemen, I must again repeat that Homœopathy is a system of practical medicine, the method, principles, and rules of which are legitimately deduced from direct experimental facts and actual observations. Hence it is both unjust and unphilosophical on the part of all those who refuse to examine Homœopathy on its own experimental grounds, denouncing it as imposture, fiction, or fallacy, merely because, say some—1st, it is absurd; 2nd, it is impossible; 3rd, it is fancy; 4th, it is diet; 5th, it is nature. Inasmuch, then, as Homœopathy is a simple matter-of-fact subject, it is evident that, whatever judgment an impartial inquirer, after patient investigation, might pronounce concerning its intrinsic truthfulness or erroneousness, it must be entirely the product of direct

Hosted by Google

experiments and personal observation, based upon the evidence of the senses. Mere opinions in matters of sensuous facts, however authoritative, must be considered as vain conceits. The sportful thoughts of the imagination, however amusing and suggestive, can never be admitted as fundamental premises upon which the sterner realities of scientific opinions should be established. *These* must always be subordnate to, and deduced from, fac ts. Therefore.

Whatever might be the exaggeration and the dogmatism of its panegyrists on the one hand, and the contempt, the prejudices, and the calumnies of its antagonists on the other, certain it is, that so long as the professors of the allopathic school,—a system, however excellent in some respects, but yet so uncertain and inefficient in others,—continue to be animated with an anti-rational spirit of sectarian intolerance and self-conceit, it will be impossible for them to arrive at a just appreciation and right understanding of the homœopathic problem. Indeed, whilst these mighty stumbling-blocks lie at the very threshold of the naturally tortuous and rugged path to truth, it is evident that all rational hopes of arriving at a final decision and equitable reconciliation must be despaired of. The wild roaring of intolerance is incompatible with the seraphic voice of reason—the former must be silenced before the latter can be heard. Self-conceit must first be eclipsed before the light of truth can penetrate into the sanctuary of humble reason; the ignoble passion of self-interest must be converted into the magnanimous feeling of balmy truth—love. When intolerance dares to say that must be false because it is my will—when self-conceit audaciously pronounces that is false because it is opposed to my standard of truth—and, finally, when self-interest unblushingly affirms that is erroneous merely because it is injurious to my prosperity—mankind, I say, under these circumstances, can no longer be considered the god-like beings of creation. *Truth*, in the foregoing cases, recoils at this hideous spectacle of iniquity, and lies concealed in its inmost recesses; whilst *Reason*, man's royal prerogative, thus deprived of its natural incentive to action, degenerates, and man thus finally sinks beneath the level of the brute. Truth is, however, abidingly pertinacious, and must ultimately triumph, in spite of whatever obstacles human ingenuity may devise.

The conjoint interests, however, of science and humanity make it imperative on the recognised organs of pretended medical orthodoxy to institute a conscientious inquiry into this new therapeutical system, on its own experimental grounds. It is a duty which the faculty owes to the public. It is a right which Homœopathy imperiously demands, in the sacred name of Truth. But let it ever be borne in mind, that in order to arrive at the truth of Homœopathy, direct therapeutical experiments and actual clinical observations are the only legitimate tests of its validity.

THE

# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.

SATURDAY, APRIL 12TH, 1851.

THE 3rd instant was a proud day for the supporters of the Hahnemann Hospital. On that day was held the first Annual General Meeting of the subscribers and friends of that important Institution. The Report then presented, under the influential auspices of Mr. W. Leaf, was one for which the Committee of Management and medical officers may well take credit, seeing that it so lucidly and temperately sets forth the progress of this new medical science, and clears away from the eyes of the multitude the misapprehensions which have been suffered to exist to the prejudice of Homœopathy in general, relative to supposed differences among homœopaths at large, and which it at once shows have no real foundation in fact. Questions of individual differences may exist, for these we care little; the announcement required was that dissension had not crept into the ranks of the disciples of the illustrious Hahnemann, and that announcement has been made in the most satisfactory and substantial manner.

The account of stewardship given by the Managers will earn for them the grateful thanks of all who appreciate and desire to extend the benefits derivable from the principles so staunchly advocated and so zealously pursued. Homœopathy must and will thrive when placed under the guardianship of persons so eminently distinguished for their benevolent endeavours and their philanthropic exertions in behalf of suffering humanity. It is no small meed of

Hosted by Google

praise to tell them that they highly merited the votes of thanks tendered on the occasion. No retrogression must now be suffered. The continuance of the active services of those who have successfully carried out the pure principles of the philosophy bequeathed to the world by their venerable predecessor, cannot fail to hasten the day when they shall have the delight of ascertaining that the progress made has established the reasonable prospect of its universality being ultimately recognised.

It will be unnecessary to recount the contents of the Report. That valuable document was given at length in the *Homœopathic Times* of last week. We cannot, however, suffer the occasion to pass without referring to some of its statements. These so satisfactorily exhibit the career of the science, that we unhesitatingly present one or two extracts.

The two great points required in the details of progress furnished by the committee, are the actual benefit achieved by the Hahnemann Hospital and the present condition of its funds.

With respect to the first, the Report, after alluding to the number of beds available for patients, remarks—

"At the election on the 6th of March, the complement of the medical staff was made up, and the Hospital became, in the opinion of the Board, as far as its funds will allow, equipped for administering relief to its numerous and grateful out and in-patients, who, during the five months it has been in operation, have amounted to 1569 persons, viz.—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Out-patients since 16th Oct..... | 1485 | |
| In-patients (since 1st Nov. chiefly only with twenty beds ready).. | 84 | |
| | 1569 | |
| Of whom— | *Out.* | *In.* |
| Have been discharged cured, | 347 | 40 |
| ,, ,, improved | 206 | 18 |
| Total.... | 553 | 58." |

This is, at least, evidence of the positive utility of the Institution, and of the gratifying results of the first five months' operations. With respect to the state of the funds of the Hospital, they are not in an impoverished condition, but we shall be heartily glad to find that by the subscriptions and donations already following the Hahnemann Festival at the London Tavern, they will have received a large accession.

On the position of the funds the Report states:—

"Up to the date of this Report, the amount promised is £3375. 9*s*. 11*d*. It is reckoned that only £600 is the amount of specifically annual subscriptions; but the Board trust that many sums called donations will be renewed annually. A statement of the receipts and expenditure is annexed, which shows the actual receipts to have been £2669, and the expenditure £1332, leaving a balance in hand of £1337.

"Law XII. of the Constitution requires 'that all annual subscriptions shall be considered due on the 10th of April in each year,' and it is respectfully requested that the same may be kindly attended to by subscribers speedily forwarding their subscriptions to the treasurer or secretary, or paying in the amount at the bankers, and informing the honorary secretary accordingly. This may be most agreeable to some, but failing which, the clerk or collector will be instructed to call for subscriptions.

"To the English Homœopathic Association the Board have to tender their best thanks, for the transfer of the fund, which had been for some years in course of collection for a Hospital by the members of that Society, and especially by a committee of ladies, who had, after the wonted benevolence of their sex, been foremost in the work of charity.

"The Board beg to refer to the list of subscribers for the names of other generous supporters; but two anonymous donations have been received which demand grateful acknowledgments and particular notice. The one was the munificent sum of £500, paid into Messrs. Drummond, the following letter being at the same time sent to the noble President."

In glancing thus concisely at the position achieved by the Hahnemann Hospital, the most sceptical must willingly admit that some good has resulted from the development of practice through that Institution. Not the least doubt can be entertained but that, with proper support, careful administration, and a body of management such as happily presides over its affairs, in a short period it will have attained a position which shall astonish the opponents of the system, and cause them, though tardily, to acknowledge the fact of its rapid extension. To Mr. Leaf, Mr. Sandoz, and other of the eminent lay members of Homœopathy, too much praise cannot be awarded for the active exertions they have used, and to the truly benevolent manner

Hosted by Google

in which they have come forward in aiding the popular progress of the reformation sought to be effected. The means secured, both in a pecuniary and utilitarian sense, have, under these circumstances, rendered valuable assistance in the promulgation of the doctrines propounded by Hahnemann. May life and health be spared them, and all other true disciples, to witness in years to come the crowning success of their philanthropic endeavours.

---

The Rev. T. R. Everest, the friend of Hahnemann, preached the first sermon that has been delivered in these kingdoms in favour of Homœopathy, on Wednesday evening last, at the Church of St. Augustine, Old Change, Cheapside.

The preacher was worthy of the occasion. He forgot not for an instant that he was the servant of the Great Healer of the Nations. He showed how preaching the Gospel and healing the sick went hand in hand; that the "hurts of the people" were to be remedied; that Christianity should always take account of the suffering body, as well as of the languishing soul.

He showed how the taint of sin, leprosy, is in our bodies; that it must be eradicated: how it pleased the Giver of all Good to raise up in these latter times a great Teacher of the science of healing. He spoke of his personal knowledge of the great Reformer of Medicine.

His admirable discourse in respect of logic was faultless; sometimes grave in censure, sometimes severe in Christian simplicity, sometimes thrilling in pathos. In short, it was a great achievement. The discourse must, of course, be forthwith published; and we trust it will be distributed by tens of thousands.

It were idle to praise such a man—so remarkable for his stern integrity, for his Christian philanthropy, for his love of truth. We have reason to bless Him, whose dearest name is Love, that it has pleased Him to give us such an advocate.

We doubt not that all of our readers will gladly engage themselves in distributing this sermon, so pregnant with truths of the most vital importance. George III., of good memory, wished that each of his subjects had a Bible, and knew how to read it. Henry IV. of France, also of good memory, wished that each of his subjects had a fat pullet in his pot for his daily repast. Mr. Everest thinks both of the souls and of the bodies of his poor fellow-creatures. We have long since come to the conclusion that those who are indifferent to the bodily wants of their fellow-creatures, are of necessity indifferent to their spiritual wants—let them say what they will. We care nothing for the spurious humanity that talks and does nothing.

It was lately said by a writer in our paper, that a voice powerful in eloquence, thrilling in pathos, and irresistible in argument, might be given us—and such a voice has been given. This is a good omen.

The propagation of Homœopathy is not only a good work; it is a holy task. We refer our readers to the discourse of Mr. Everest for the illustration of this proposition. We rejoice and give thanks that such a man is the advocate of our Reform, and is our co-labourer in this task.

---

The disciples of Homœopathy have good reason to rejoice at the result which has attended the celebration of the anniversary of the birthday of Samuel Hahnemann. The two Hospital dinners, of which reports will be found in our columns, have passed over in the most gratifying manner, and the funds of each have been largely augmented by subscriptions and donations. Satisfactory in every respect is the progress which has been achieved by these Institutions. The friends of the Hahnemann Hospital, it will be perceived, held their festival at the London Tavern; those of the London Homœopathic Hospital, at the Albion. The supporters of both gathered in strong array, and there was not wanting title, grace, or beauty, to enliven the respective entertainments.

The true adherents of the Cause, whether present at one or the other of these festivals, cannot fail to have been delighted with the sound information imparted with



Hosted by Google

respect to the rapid extension of the Hahnemannian philosophy, and with the growing enthusiasm manifested by the public in general to test the principles guiding the advocates of the system in their endeavours to ameliorate the afflictions of suffering humanity. It is on all hands admitted, that no higher sympathy can be excited in the popular mind than that which has for its object the alleviation of distress from which the community at large suffer, and therefore it is that claiming for Homœopathy this exalted mission, we regard with unfeigned sincerity the very prominent attention the science is attracting. The day has passed when Homœopathy can be scorned and treated as a quackery. Years of patient study have elapsed since it was first introduced, and these have brought converts daily and monthly to its ranks. The ancient opposition raised on the score of its being "a delusion," cannot therefore be permitted any longer to avail, and since it has been tested by the experience of some of the highest and mightiest in the land, proper inquiry can hereafter alone be sanctioned as the means through which its integrity ought to be impeached.

It has been said that because the doctrine of Homœopathy appeals to class interest, it has recently come more into fashion. That assertion we most emphatically deny. It is, on the contrary, because it is universal in its application that its principles are hourly becoming more extended and more appreciated.

Who will have the temerity, after the splendid subscriptions of Thursday last, with Lord Robert Grosvenor and the Marquis of Worcester at their head, to stand up and assert that Homœopathy and its career has not been viewed with satisfaction by the public, and that the public are unprepared to give it the required support? When we find funds so readily and rapidly gathered in behalf of a Cause which, though its growth has until lately been slow but progressive, the conviction must come strongly to the mind of every conscientious person, that at least the principles promulgated deserve examination. It is this examination, conducted on impartial grounds, that is asked. Through the medium of these Hospitals the process of inquiry can be readily adopted, and the truth or falsehood of the system be established. Hence they deserve, in every sense of the word, full support, since it is by their course of practice the great discovery can be assured its proper position in the records of medical reform.

The task so worthily commenced is not likely to remain uncompleted. Those friends who have so cheerfully subscribed £900 to the Hahnemann Hospital, and £600 to the London Homœopathic Hospital, on the present occasion, will assuredly pursue their good work with a vigour that shall place these Institutions beyond the pale of pecuniary want, and give them an imperishable name. Abundance of talent, scientific and literary, is already tendered in aid of Homœopathy—money alone is required to render its prominence a matter of certainty, and on this last ground we entertain not the least apprehension. Seeing the body of high intellect and wealth that were present, bearing testimony to the progress of the science as a great truth, the second anniversary festivals of the Homœopaths of London may be regarded as a signal triumph, and one worthy of the *annus mirabilis*, 1851,

---

## THE HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL.

The Second Anniversary Dinner to commemorate the establishment of the Hahnemann Hospital, Bloomsbury Square, took place last Thursday, at the London Tavern, under the presidency of Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P. Amongst the company we noticed, Admiral Mainwaring, Major Tyndale, James Wilson, Esq., M.P., William Leaf, Esq., Rev. T. R. Everest, etc. Among the medical gentlemen, who attended in great force, we noticed Drs. Chapman, Chepmell, Curie, Dudgeon, Epps, Guinness, Madden, etc.; and Messrs. Epps, Engall, Hands, Wilson, etc., etc.

On the removal of the cloth, the Chairman proposed the health of the Queen, and said, that although their Hospital was not at present honoured with royal patronage, he hoped that it soon would be (hear, hear).

Drunk with the usual honours.

The Chairman next gave Her Majesty's

Hosted by Google

Royal Consort, and remarked that His Royal Highness was born in the same country as the founder of their system.

The health of H. R. H. Prince Albert and the rest of the Royal Family having been duly responded to,

The CHAIRMAN said, there were two gallant professions of which this country boasted, who in the time of need were always ready to act in her defence, but whose blood unfortunately was not spilt in homœopathic doses (laughter). Amongst the medical men, both in the army and the navy, he was glad to say that many were becoming converts to Homœopathy. He begged to propose the Army and the Navy.

The toast having been duly honoured,

Admiral MAINWARING, in returning thanks on behalf of the Navy, said they had not met to discuss the merits of the army or the navy, but that of Homœopathy (hear, hear). For ten years he had practised Homœopathy, and the more he saw of it, the more convinced he was of its truths. He had lately attended the lectures delivered by Dr. Curie, which were alone sufficient to bring home conviction to any person of unprejudiced mind (hear, hear). One of the lectures related to diseases of the most malignant character, and he believed any person who heard it must become a convert to the system. Last year they met to establish a hospital, this year they met to celebrate its success (cheers). When they saw their system rising as it was over the old system of medicine, who could fail to be convinced that they had truth on their side (hear, hear). What could be a more pleasing sight in cases of illness, than to witness the mild treatment of Homœopathy, when contrasted with the violent practice of the old school (hear, hear). He was happy to say, that when he attended the lectures before alluded to, he saw some of the medical men in his own profession present, and he could only express an ardent hope that they would pay a visit to Bloomsbury Square, where they would see practically what they had heard theoretically (loud cheers).

Major TYNDALE briefly returned thanks on behalf of the Army.

The CHAIRMAN said, the next toast he had to propose, was one to which he craved their particular attention. They had met on that occasion under circumstances of great pleasure, it being to celebrate the attainment of a great object (hear, hear). Last year, in that hall, and on the same day, they met to ask themselves the question, could a Homœopathic Hospital be established (hear, hear)? That shadow had become a substance, and now the Hahnemann Hospital was an accomplished fact (loud cheers). They had now met for the purpose of congratulating each other on the completion of their great work—that was one of the objects; but he hoped it was not the only one, because it must be remembered that only half the battle had been won (hear, hear). Although enthusiasm distinguished the commencement of their proceedings, perseverance was necessary to carry out their principles to the fullest extent. They had also met for the purpose of completing their task, and placing upon a firm basis the Institution they last year founded (hear, hear). That was not all; they had met for the purpose of learning the progress that had been made, and to show to the world that they were open to the strictest scrutiny, and by that scrutiny they were prepared to stand or fall (loud cheers). Their proceedings must and would go forth to the public. This was a new system and before it was allowed to become a portion of the regular system of this country, it ought to be thoroughly tested (hear, hear). He was sorry to say, however, that this discovery had not been investigated in a friendly spirit (hear, hear). Another reason of their meeting, was to show that their proceedings could not be kept from public scrutiny, and that they did not wrap up their prescriptions in barbarous Latin (laughter), and throw into their system undefinable mysteries (hear, hear). Now, when they found that the friends of Homœopathy could fill the large room in which they were now assembled, and the friends of an establishment connected with the old school were content to meet in the small room below,* it was quite evident that the tables were turned, and that Homœopathy was in the ascendant (cheers). Now he would ask them if, a year and a half ago, they could have thought that a Homœopathic Hospital could so speedily have been established in London? He thought the most sanguine friends of their illustrious predecessor must have doubted it (hear, hear). They had, however, to contend against old-rooted prejudices—against an old established medical hierarchy; those prejudices were rampant in all hospitals and medical schools throughout the country. It was a fearful power to contend against, but the enemy must be combated, and in the end the great truths they had met to advocate must ultimately prevail (cheers). Besides this, they had against them—he would not say a bigoted, but a powerful press, which was generally opposed to them (hear, hear). They were certainly at present the weakest party, but still they had no reason to despond. Well, in their moment of darkness, a short time since, there rose against them an opponent in the person of the Deputy Coroner for Middlesex, who took the opportunity of insulting one of their friends (hear, hear). "But out of evil good generally comes:" that question was publicly taken up, and a large meeting, at Freemasons' Hall, which would be in the recollection of most of them, was the result (hear, hear), and from that moment all their difficulties were conquered (hear, hear). Not only did the friends of Homœopathy muster strong on that occasion, but they filled that large hall from one end to the other. Their anticipations of that day were likely to be justified by the result; the year 1850 had not passed away before two Homœopathic

* To elucidate this part of the noble chairman's speech, it is necessary to state that the friends and supporters of the London Hospital were also dining at the London Tavern, in one of the smaller rooms.

Hosted by Google

Hospitals were established (loud cheers). It only remained for them to endeavour to heal those divisions which unfortunately had so long existed between some of their medical practitioners. He fervently hoped that desired end would speedily be accomplished (cheers). It was true they had not the advantage of royal patronage, neither had they the patronage of the Cardinal Archbishop (laughter); but it was quite possible they might be honoured with such distinguished patronage. Although they did not possess so many advantages as their opponents, the benefits their Institution conferred upon society in general gave them the greatest hopes for the future; they were impelled only by an honest desire to benefit their fellow-creatures (hear, hear). They did not look for honour and glory from any particular sect or class, but were desirous of upholding a system which he most sincerely believed would tend to the comfort and advantage of mankind (hear, hear). In conclusion, he begged to propose success and continued prosperity to the Hahnemann Hospital.

The toast having been responded to in the most enthusiastic manner,

Dr. DUDGEON, in replying to the toast, said, to drink success was one thing, to ensure success was another. Having established the Hospital, it now became their duty to keep the Institution prominently before its friends and the public. It was the duty of the officers of the Institution to act with energy and firmness. They were engaged in the cause of science and in the cause of truth. If they kept that fact before their eyes, as far as the Institution was concerned, it must prosper (cheers). It was much to be regretted that many brilliant institutions had been ruined by exclusiveness and illiberality; that, however, was an evil they should especially guard against. Their Hospital was opened exclusively for the benefit of the poor, and was free to the inspection and practice of every qualified practitioner. With respect to the lectures which had been delivered by Dr. Curie and Dr. Henriques, he had no doubt whatever that they would prove of the utmost importance (hear, hear). Although their great genius Hahnemann had gone, his spirit still lived, and he had left them the benefit of his untiring perseverance and energy. In following, therefore, in his steps, they would promote the Cause they had in view. The principles of Homœopathy were fast developing themselves, and would ere long take precedence of the allopathic system (hear). Although their great genius was gone, the example he had set deserved to be followed out by laborious and energetic men (hear, hear). When he (Mr. Dudgeon) first studied Homœopathy, he was told it would be only a nine days' wonder, but he had lived to see its principles fully established, and he predicted that many years would not elapse before it in a great measure drove allopathy almost out of the field (hear, hear). That day was the 96th anniversary of Hahnemann's birth, and it was interesting to look back to what he had done. When he was an allopath, he was spoken of everywhere as the Great Dr. Hahnemann, but the moment he began to practise his new and bright system, he was jeered at and scouted (hear, hear); and they all knew the privations he had to undergo. But a man's greatness was very frequently known only after his death; so it was with Hahnemann (hear, hear). Hahnemann was now dead, but establishments similar to that they had assembled to commemorate, would be lasting monuments to his memory (hear, hear). Not only in this country, but also in foreign parts, was his system being acknowledged; this was well testified in respect to Leipsic, from which town he was ignominiously expelled by his colleagues, but where a statue had now been erected to his memory (cheers). He begged in conclusion to propose, in solemn silence, the Memory of Hahnemann.

JAMES WILSON, Esq., M.P., in rising to propose Success to Homœopathy, especially the establishment in Bloomsbury Square, said he hoped he might be allowed to express his gratification, and he must say surprise, at the meeting that evening (cheers). Surprise, to find within one year their establishment so rapidly improving. There can be no doubt that the success of the Institution depended mainly on the competency of its officers (hear, hear), and he could see no reason why it should not be carried on in a friendly spirit (hear, hear). When he saw the enthusiasm of the meeting whenever Homœopathy was touched upon, he felt, as all present must feel, the great power and benefit of the system (hear, hear). He had witnessed in his own circle the many benefits derived from the system of Homœopathy. When he saw behind him the phalanx of female beauty who had graced the meeting with their presence, he could not doubt the success of the undertaking (hear, hear).

W. LEAF, Esq., proposed the health of the Rev. T. R. Everest (loud cheers). Not only was their Institution indebted to the reverend gentleman, but all homœopaths were under a deep debt of gratitude to him (hear, hear). Mr. Everest was one of the first champions of Homœopathy in this country. He published in this kingdom the first work on that science, and he knew of no work down to the present time, which had given such a clear and concise account of Homœopathy (hear, hear). No man living knew better than Mr. Everest the views of Hahnemann with respect to this great science (cheers). Many in that room could testify to the great talent and perseverance of the rev. gentleman. His sermon of Wednesday evening would be another giant addition to the homœopathic literature of this country (cheers). And he was gratified to add, that after the sermon a collection of upwards of £20 was made (loud cheers). He could only add, that Mr. Everest was as earnest in his pastoral duties as he was in promoting the great science of Homœopathy, and if any one wished to know how a pastor ought to live with his flock,

Hosted by Google

and a flock with their pastor, they had only to go to Wickwar (loud cheers).

The toast having been drunk with the greatest enthusiasm.

The Rev. Mr. EVEREST rose and said, it was now nearly eighteen years since he commenced practising Homœopathy in his humble way amongst his own flock; and it was his firm conviction that it was one of the greatest blessings ever discovered by man (cheers). A few of their friends below fell foul of my sermon; they did not at all like the idea of it, and some of them actually went to the Bishop of London, with the view of preventing the sermon being preached (hear, hear). Now surely the Bishop had quite enough upon his own hands at present, without interfering in such matters (hear and laughter). The ostensible grounds on which they sought to put down the sermon was, that he advocated quackery (hear, hear). Now what was quackery? Was it to put down science? If so, theirs was not quackery (cheers). Dr. Dudgeon had given the medical definition of quackery; now he would give them a laical definition (hear, hear). As they were honoured with the presence of so many ladies, he would give the explanation in a manner which they would perfectly comprehend (hear, hear). He would suppose that any of them had a large nursery: one child cried out, the old nurse immediately starts up and says, Oh, that's little Joey (laughter); so then she kicks Jim, cuffs Bill, thumps Charley, and pinches the baby (loud laughter), and that's what she calls clearing all out. That's the old system. Now the new nurse, not knowing the names of the children, when she hears one cry, runs at once to the cause of the disturbance, and by soothing and caressing, allays the cause of irritation; she does not kick Jim, nor cuff Bill, nor thump Charley, neither does she pinch the baby, but adopts the true remedy. And now, ladies (concluded the rev. gentleman), which do you call quackery? (Loud cheers and laughter).

The CHAIRMAN next rose and said, the homœopathic practitioners of the metropolis were a class of men who should be held in the greatest respect. He did not know whether the company he was then addressing had all suffered from illness; if any of them had been so fortunate as to escape, they could not know much about the benefits derived from the exertions of those gentlemen, for himself he could speak from experience (hear, hear). With regard to the provincial practitioners, he knew some of them, and he believed a more hard-working class of men he never met with (cheers). He therefore had great pleasure in proposing the Metropolitan and Provincial Practitioners of Homœopathy.

The toast having been duly honoured.

Dr. CHEPMELL briefly acknowledged the compliment on behalf of the metropolitan practitioners.

Dr. MADDEN, of Brighton, responded on behalf of his provincial brethren. He said, that in following Homœopathy in the provinces, the practitioner lost three great privileges. 1st, the privilege of consultation; 2nd, the privilege of co-operation; and 3rd, the privilege of consolation (hear, hear). It was undeniable that it was a great advantage, not only to the practitioner, but also to the patient, in cases of great danger, to have the benefit of the advice and experience of other persons in the profession; but this was totally denied to the practitioner in Homœopathy (cheers). Few persons out of the profession knew the sorrow and anxiety entailed upon a practitioner when such advice could not be obtained (hear, hear); the want of co-operation was little less important. All know the feelings of a person when in trouble; it was their first and most anxious wish to unbosom themselves to some dear friend. So it was with the practitioner; but in Homœopathy that consolation was denied him (hear, hear). It therefore behoved all parties adopting the science to be firm and united. If they joined together in so just and righteous a cause, all would be well, and they might then defy the attacks of their opponents. The provincial practitioners, therefore, thanked the company for sympathising with them, for they certainly required all their sympathy and friendship (loud cheers).

W. WARNE, Esq., the Honorary Secretary, then read a communication from Dr. Epps, to the following effect:—"I will give £30, *i. e.* £10 per year. If ten persons will subscribe £1000, I will give £1000. If twenty persons will subscribe £500, I will subscribe £500; to be paid, in the first case, by £100 per annum; in the second, by £50 per annum." This announcement was greeted with tremendous cheers. Mr. Warne then read a list of subscriptions and donations, which amounted in the aggregate to £900 7s. 4d. (loud cheers).

D. WILSON, Esq., said, as the toast he was about to propose had only been intrusted to him as he was about to take his seat at the dinner table, perhaps he would be excused for the very feeble and ineffective manner in which he was sure to discharge what was due to the toast. He trusted, however, that they would believe he would express the sentiments of his heart as an act of duty. He (Mr. Wilson) said it would be unnecessary for him to expatiate upon the character of those who presided over the Hahnemann Institution, without whose aid he was afraid the Institution would have been very badly off (cheers). With respect to their President, he trusted he had already seen sufficient to enable him to say, that he had no reason to be ashamed of his flock (cheers), the medical section of which had been facetiously styled *young geese*, and of whom it had been jocosely surmised and prophesied, that they would ere long be compelled to retire into their shell, by the appearance of a new race of brilliant allopaths, who were now undergoing the process of *incubation* (cheers and laughter). He (Mr. Wilson) thought they had no reason to be afraid of the experiment. It was most gratifying to him to see on their second anniversary meeting such a splendid assembly. Were he to be excused for casting a phrenological glance at the brilliant assembly now present, he thought they had some

Hosted by Google

reason (and so had the President, for believing that his flock were not *absolute geese)*, to believe that they had truth on their side, and they were prepared to show that those truths were, in fact and in truth, what they were represented to be (cheers). He (Mr. W.) hoped that the gathering of this vast assembly would further embolden their Noble Chairman and President to proclaim the truth of Homœopathy in those high circles where it was his Lordship's privilege by birth and station to live. He had already nobly withstood the scoffs and sneers of pitiable ignorance; at the same time his Lordship could not look around him and say that he had not been nobly supported (cheers). He begged to be allowed to give the company a few hints. Something had been said about a medical school. Now a school they must and would have, which would enable them to educate the students in the principles of Homœopathy. That, he believed, could very easily be accomplished. He (Mr. Wilson) observed with regret that some of his valued lay friends shook their heads at this, but he would remind them, that in our future endeavours we would be in a much better position to secure what we required than what we were in when we contemplated the formatiou of the magnificent Institution for the support and advancement of which we were now mainly assembled round the festive board. He (Mr. W.) well remembered that when a few, upon whom he had his eye, made up their minds to establish a Hospital, now called the Hahnemann, when they in fact led an almost forlorn hope, and wafted the dying ember, with what distrust their project was met, nay, in some instances, with the cold shoulder. Yes, he could now see those gentlemen sitting who must acknowledge this to be a fact. A valued and valuable lay friend had whispered something about funds; he (Mr. W.) had no fear on that score, if we went before the intelligent public in a proper manner. But of what use would a school be unless they had a charter? and that he thought would not be such a difficult matter to obtain as some might think, as he had some slight reason to know that the British House of Commons had a by no means small sprinkling of homœopaths amongst its members, and, what with the Noble President's assistance and energy, he was sure our difficulties would be trifling. We must satisfy an intelligent public and the legislature that we did not attempt to throw overboard the essential and collateral branches of a sound medical education, so admirably taught by the most eminent and distinguished in our present allopathic schools; but we wanted to show that we intended to add the most important branch of medical education, viz. how and what remedies were to be used to cure the sick, of which we held our biassed allopathic brethren to be ignorant (cheers); but it was no use to have a school unless it was of a high order and chartered, one where chemistry, physiology, pathology, and also Homœopathy could be studied. We wished to possess, and in fact did possess, as much knowledge as allopaths themselves, but we have superadded something more. This was what we wanted to enforce. He (Mr. W.) maintained that the moment a student of medicine entered the allopathic wards, he was in danger of being poisoned with prejudice, hence the necessity for such a college as he was now advocating; and that while all praise was due to the indefatigable Board of Management, he must remind them that until this object was accomplished, their task was not at an end, and he had no doubt that the energetic executive would be well supported by their friends now assembled around them, who, he had no doubt, would be working bees (hear, hear.) Now for the carrying out of those objects they must have funds (hear, hear), and he was perfectly satisfied that when such a school was established, or it was known that it was about to be established, the funds would flow in (cheers). Of the lack of funds, could they entertain the least doubt, when they were so graciously supported by those noble handmaids (the ladies), who he was pleased to observe ornamented the dais on which the Noble Chairman sat, helpmates of whose active benevolence and untiring industry in endeavouring to propagate and support whatever was humane and grand: and as an illustration, he had but to point to a placard for a Fancy Bazaar in aid of the Hahnemann Hospital, on the wall opposite. It was no use having a Homœopathic Hospital, without being able to show what Homœopathy could do (hear, hear). When the public learnt what strides Homœopathy had already made, and was still making, its permanent success could not be doubted. He begged to propose as a toast,—The President, the Treasurer, the Board of Management, and the Hon. Secretary of the Hospital (loud cheers).

The Chairman briefly returned thanks, and proposed the health of Dr. Curie, a gentleman whose unwearied exertions had tended so much to promote the science of Homœopathy.

The toast having been most flatteringly responded to,

Dr. Curie, in returning thanks, explained the principles of Homœopathy at some length, and called upon the meeting and all those who had the science at heart, to unite in its general support (cheers).

The Noble Chairman then vacated his seat, and was succeeded by W. Leaf, Esq., who proposed the health of the Medical Council and Staff of the Hahnemann Hospital, coupling with it the name of Dr. Epps (loud applause).

Dr. Epps begged to thank the company for the very kind manner in which they had drunk his health. He believed that health and Homœopathy were twins (hear, hear); had it not have been for Homœopathy, there was no doubt that he would have been in his grave (hear, hear). He therefore felt it his duty to spread as far as possible its glorious truths. Now, such was his impression, that if they could establish a Homœopathic Assurance Society, they would be enabled to take insurances at a premium never dreamed of by any of the present companies (hear, hear). But they

Hosted by Google

must not holloa before they were out of the wood; they must still keep their shoulders to the wheel. Their enemies knocked them about terribly, but although they had been slain so many times, they were still alive, like Alexander the Great, who

> "Fought his battles o'er again,
> Though thrice he slew the slain."

So they would continue to fight their battles. Since their last meeting their numbers had very greatly increased, and he trusted, when they met next year, their numbers would have so augmented that the room would be unable to contain them (cheers). Much indeed depended upon the Medical Staff, and it required them to be extremely cautious in every step they took, and to act as if every eye was upon them (cheers). With this intent, they must so follow out their practice as to enable them to effect cures which should astonish their opponents (cheers), and to present by an array of statistics the truth of the superiority of their system. If they pursued this course, he felt thoroughly satisfied that, taking the same diseases and the same number of patients, he would undertake to assert that, on a comparison of allopathic with homœopathic treatment in the hospitals, that the deaths would be as four to one (cheers). Most of them had witnessed the career of both systems, and numbers of them had practised both (cheers). All he could say was, grapple with the difficulties they might meet with in their course, and he was well assured they would be able to overcome them (cheers). They could show through the Hospital what they could not do in private practice (cheers). After alluding to the severe case of smallpox treated by Dr. Curie, in his clinical lecture, Dr. Epps concluded an eloquent address, by stating that the progress of Homœopathy must increase, and that eventually its disciples would be held in the highest honour by the present and succeeding generations.

Dr. CHAPMAN, on rising to give the health of the Ladies, expressed his regret that the night was so far advanced, and that the auditors who remained were so few; but the audience, though few, was fit—as some of the ladies were yet present. He might have thought himself put at disadvantage in being asked to speak at so late an hour, but for the fact that the toast he had to propose was the noblest of all—the Ladies. He had, on former public occasions, expressed his conviction of the deep debt the noble cause of Homœopathy owed to the ladies. Without their goodwill and co-operation, the public working of Homœopathy would have fared but indifferently; and their aid was now more wanted than ever. The Ladies' Committee of the English Homœopathic Association had contributed nearly £400 to the funds of the Hahnemann Hospital (cheers); and it would be seen by the programme, that the Duchess of Kent had consented to patronise the Bazaar in aid of the funds of the Hospital (loud cheers). This was another work of the ladies in support of their Hospital. In fact, their aid could not be dispensed with—

> "Nam tali auxilio, quoque defensoribus istis
> Tempus eget."

(loud cheers). He must say he did not consider the Hahnemann Hospital was yet based on a secure foundation. There was yet much to be done. They wanted funds—they wanted money, and he thought that a regular system ought to be adopted for collecting subscriptions. There should be, first, a maintenance fund for carrying on the Hospital. Secondly, a building fund; and thirdly, an endowment fund; and it was for the public o apportion their means to these objects as they thought proper. A friend of his had suggested to him, and he regarded the idea as a very good one, that in every town and village in the kingdom there should be an organization for the gathering of funds and for the promotion of the Cause. He regretted that Mr. Everest was not still present: but in the admirable discourse he had delivered on the preceding evening, which would be speedily published, and which he hoped would be distributed by thousands and tens of thousands through the length and breadth of the land, that admirable friend of Hahnemann had shown how Homœopathy appealed to the feelings and circumstances of women. He had shown how the physical training of the child, and the right treatment of the physical condition, should commence immediately after, and even before, its birth. But as the Sermon would so soon be published, and might be read by all, he would not detain them by any further remarks on it (cheers). Dr. Chapman concluded an able and humorous speech by giving the health of the ladies.

This was cordially responded to.

Several other incidental toasts were given, and the proceedings did not close till a late hour. The ladies, who honoured the festival with their presence, appeared highly interested in the proceedings, and the musical arrangements were under the direction of Mr. Pawsey.

## LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

ON Thursday, the subscribers and friends of the LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL held their Second Anniversary Festival at the Albion, Aldersgate Street, when about 130 sat down to dinner. The Most Honourable the Marquis of WORCESTER presided, supported by Lord Alfred Paget, M.P., Col. Somerset, M.P., Culling Smith, Esq., M. B. Sampson, Esq., W. Piper, Esq., the Rev. T. Burnet, G. Krehmer, Russian Consul-General, Dr. Quin, T. Uwins, Esq., R.A., Dr. Hamilton, Dr. Holland, James Spencer, Esq., Edward Esdaile, Esq., H. Bateman, Esq., T. Piper, Esq., C. Piper, Esq., Dr. Massol, Dr. Mayne, Dr. Partridge, and others.

After the cloth was cleared and dessert had been placed upon the table, a number of ladies were ushered into the gallery to witness the proceedings.

Hosted by Google

*Non nobis Domine* having been sung by the vocalists engaged (Mr. Lockey, Mr. Young, and Mr. Buckland),

The Noble CHAIRMAN proposed the first toast of the evening, the Queen, which was responded to in the most enthusiastic manner.

The next toast given by the Noble Chairman, was the health of Prince Albert, Albert Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family. In alluding to the popularity which the Prince had gained as the Consort of her Majesty, the noble Chairman pointedly mentioned the promise of future excellence in the Prince of Wales, whom he described as an intelligent child, and likely to be an honour to the high post which he would hereafter be called upon to fill (great applause).

The toast was most enthusiastically received.

CULLING SMITH, Esq., said he had been intrusted with the proposal of a toast, which he was sure would meet with the approbation of every gentleman present—it being the health of an illustrious lady, who had condescended to become the patroness of their Hospital, (applause). That illustrious lady had always shown the greatest interest in the progress of this Institution; while the gracefulness of her general demeanour was equalled, if not surpassed by her charitable and benevolent disposition, (cheers). They ought to be proud that they had for their infant institution such a patroness—the more especially as she bore a name, the *prestige* of which was felt in every charitable institution—and ought to make them exert every nerve to place their Hospital on a footing second to none in the metropolis (cheers). He begged to propose the health of H. R. H. the Duchess of Cambridge, patroness of the London Homœopathic Hospital (loud cheers).

M. B. SAMPSON, Esq., amidst loud applause, said, he had to fulfil a duty by proposing a toast which, he was aware, would not require one word from him to call forth the warmest feelings of those present in responding to it—it being the memory of the great founder of the system, to carry out which their Hospital was established—Hahnemann (cheers). All the gentlemen present, even if they were not disciples of that great and good man, would understand and acknowledge the reasons why they paid reverence to, and were attached to his memory. It was not simply because he was the discoverer of Homœopathy, or because he was a public benefactor, that they paid the most profound respect to his name, but it arose more from the sense they entertained of his disinterestedness in carrying out his principles (cheers). Some persons were apt to fancy that all great discoveries were the result of chance—that they came unsought—and that it was impossible, by following out the ordinary course of labour, to arrive at any great results in science or art. That, however, was not the case, and the London Homœopathic Hospital was established to follow up and carry out the system which Hahnemann had first propounded; and there were in that great city, tens, hundreds, nay thousands of individuals who at all times held themselves in readiness, even at the risk of their own lives, to investigate and solve any phenomena in science which might present themselves to their notice. Though Hahnemann held a distinguished place in their regard on that account, that of itself was not sufficient to attach his disciples to his memory (hear, hear). They would naturally say, then, that there must be other reasons why he held so prominent a place in their regard. There was another reason (cheers). It was not because Hahnemann had discovered that Peruvian bark produced on the human system results analogous to those caused by fever that they so honoured him, but because, in the consciousness of his own judgment, he had thrown aside those guides which previously existed in medical science, and had devoted his whole soul and his whole powers of thought and application to the carrying and tracing out of the principles he had discovered (cheers). That great man had estranged himself from domestic ties—thrown up all prospects of honour and profit—given up all that he possessed—and left his home to practise the system in the truth of which he was convinced. This discovery of Homœopathy, whatever might be the glory with which it crowned his subsequent career, had originally been followed out by him because he felt it to be the path of duty—a path which under every difficulty he invariably and faithfully trod until the opening importance of his principles began to be understood and acknowledged. It was in that view that they looked at the character of Hahnemann, and he (Mr. Sampson) felt that the principle laid down by him would go on forcing a conviction of their truth on mankind, until the time would come when they would not merely be admitted by a sect, but belong to the whole world (cheers), In Hahnemann the highest intellectual, moral, and physical qualities were combined in an especial degree; and he believed, indeed he was sure, that they had never been exercised, excepting for the promotion of the good of mankind (cheers). He had, in his old age, seen his doctrines, which were among the grandest emanations from the human mind, not only accepted, but practised with a due regard to, and appreciation of, the moral doctrines by which his long and useful life had been regulated (cheers). The toast which he was about to propose was, "the Memory of Hahnemann," and he hoped they would drink it in solemn silence, though, at the same time, they must ever regard in their hearts as a day of rejoicing the day of the birth of one of the most glorious labourers in the cause of mankind—the discoverer of the most splendid science of the age—and who had followed out his great principles until he had passed away from the world (loud cheers).

Hosted by Google

The memory of Hahnemann having been drank in solemn silence,

The CHAIRMAN next proposed the toast of the evening, "Success to the British Homœopathic Institutions—especially to the London Homœopathic Hospital" (cheers). He came before them to do so with mixed feelings,—feelings of pleasure at being permitted that honour, and feelings of regret that he was altogether inadequate to the task of properly putting the toast before them; the more especially after they had listened to the eloquent and able address of the gentleman who had just sat down, and who had for years past devoted his great and acknowledged talents to the advocacy and defence of the principles of homœopathic science (loud cheers). Though he felt the difficulties under which he laboured, still he regarded it as a high honour to be placed in the position he then filled, and to be allowed to propose such a toast (cheers). He would not detain the gentlemen present at any length, but he felt bound to make a few observations relative to the objects for which their Hospital was founded. The gentleman whom they had the honour to have at the head of their medical staff, Dr. Quin (loud cheers), had long laboured independently to promote and extend a knowledge of the science of Homœopathy (cheers). But though his labours had been crowned with success, the practitioners of the old school, though seeing a portion of the results of his treatment, could not be prevailed upon to adopt his principles without seeing how they were carried out. To enable them to do so was one of the reasons which led to the establishment of this Hospital (cheers). And he was happy to say that he had reason to believe that it had already led to very gratifying results, as men of recognised talent and standing in the profession, who had never been disciples of the great Hahnemann, had not only been constant attendants at their lectures, but had watched the progress and treatment of many of their cases, from the moment of their reception into the Hospital, through all their stages, until, in most instances, they were restored to convalescence (cheers). He had heard it stated that there were already too many hospitals, and that they ought not to establish any more, as they so diverted the streams of charity, that they injured those previously established, without doing an equivalent amount of good. That he denied; and he believed that the principles of charity were so universal in the metropolis of this country, that there was yet ample room for many more institutions of that description (cheers). Therefore, he considered these hospitals had great claim to public support, the more especially as he found that the patients cured in their hospitals returned convalescent to their homes, upon an average, seven days earlier than the patients of hospitals conducted on the old principle (cheers). That was a matter of great importance to the working man, as, of course, when he did not work he did not receive his wages, and could not, therefore, contribute to the support of his family. Nor was that all: those who returned home from the old hospitals, after being thoroughly drenched with nauseous drugs, were generally but very little fitted for labour; but those who returned home from the Homœopathic Hospital did so in a better state of health than they were before they were attacked with the illness which took them to the hospital (cheers). There was one important circumstance to which he could not help alluding, viz., that, whereas the average deaths among the patients in other hospitals was 8 per cent., in theirs it was only 4 per cent. (cheers); though he did not wish to attach too much weight to that circumstance, as they had as yet only had the experience of one year, yet he still thought it a most gratifying fact (cheers). Their Hospital was in most complete and perfect order, and he trusted before they again met, that they would be enabled to extend its operation—as they at present only had thirty beds, which, however, was an increase of five on the number they originally had. Even with that limited accommodation, however, they had, during the year, received within their walls 156 patients, of whom 97 had been cured (cheers), and 20 materially relieved, six only having died. Four had left the hospital too early for any result to be arrived at—20 still remained under treatment. During this time, also, they had received 1547 out-patients, of whom 554 had been cured; 407 materially relieved; 3 died; 25 admitted as in-patients; 202 left the hospital for various causes; 178 for irregular attendance; and 357 still remained under treatment (cheers). Moreover, all this good had been effected at a most trifling outlay; their total income only having been 1724*l.*—of which amount 494*l.* had been invested, and 81*l.* 17*s.* still remained in hand (cheers). Looking to these circumstances and these results, he trusted that the public would come forward liberally to support the Homœopathic Hospital, and that medical men who had not yet subscribed to their principles, viewing the wonderful effects of their treatment, would be led to acknowledge its benefits, and extend the application of the system upon which it was founded amongst other medical men and their more immediate connections (cheers). He felt that they were greatly indebted to the zeal, energy, and talent of their medical officers, whose care and attention to the wants of their patients and the interests of the Institution, had brought it to its present proud position; and he looked with confidence to a continuance of that care and attention to maintain and increase its prosperity for the future (cheers). The Noble Marquis concluded, amidst loud cheers, by proposing Success to the London Homœopathic Hospital.

Dr. C. HOLLAND, in a neat speech, proposed the health of the Vice-President of the Hospital, his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, who was an old and tried friend of Homœopathy.

The CHAIRMAN begged, on the part of his father, to thank them most sincerely for the very flattering way in which they had been kind enough to receive the toast (cheers).

R. UWINS, Esq., R.A., believed that he was the oldest lay convert to the truth of the principles of Homœopathy, and it gave him great

Hosted by Google

pleasure to observe the progress those principles were making with the public (cheers). He had to propose the health of the President and Vice-Presidents of the Institution (cheers), and in doing so, he could not help congratulating them on the number of important additions they had lately received to the list of their vice-presidents (cheers). He found in that list the name of Dr. Whateley, the Archbishop of Dublin, who was generally acknowledged to be the greatest logician and ablest reasoner of the day (cheers). He also observed the name of Mr. Sampson (cheers)—who had made himself remarkable for the perseverance with which he had brought his clear and manly mind to bear upon the subject, and who had also long been known by his able essay on the practice of Homœopathy (cheers.) He would give them the President (the Most Noble the Marquis of Anglesey) and the Vice-Presidents of the London Homœopathic Hospital (loud cheers).

Lord A. PAGET returned thanks for his father, who, he stated, had received great benefit to his health from Homœopathy.

Dr. QUIN, in proposing the health of the Chairman, the Marquis of Worcester, was received with loud cheers. Alluding to the establishment of the Hospital, he said, they had been asked why, with their small means, they should think of establishing an Hospital at all. Mr. Whitton, who he regretted was not then present, had last year said, "if we cannot have a cathedral, let us have a chapel, as that will, at all events, do some little good" (cheers). They had had their chapel, and they had had a congregation amounting to nearly 1,800 persons, and that they had done good had been shown by the results of their service laid before them that day. A great number had been restored to health, and a still larger number relieved (cheers). He felt great happiness and pleasure in having assisted in bringing about these results (cheers), and he could not allow the opportunity to pass without thanking his colleagues for the kindness with which they had invariably co-operated with him (cheers). Indeed, the greatest harmony had always prevailed amongst all the officers of the Institution. They were also greatly indebted to the Committee of Management for the attention they had paid to the interests of the Institution; but, above all, they owed a debt of gratitude to their honorary secretary, Mr. Ralph Buchan (cheers), who had been most energetic and zealous in carrying out and watching over the operations of the Hospital (cheers). He had great pleasure in stating that many members of the allopathic school had attended their Hospital, watched their progress, and fairly admitted that they had done some good, though they did not altogether give in their adhesion to homœopathic principles. Their system and principles had formerly been met with ridicule, but now a better spirit prevailed, and they were met with argument and reasoning, though that argument was founded on a false basis, and the reasoning drawn from erroneous deductions (cheers). Dr. Quin then gave a humorous description of the ridicule with which their principles were formerly attacked, and proceeded to say, that within the last few days £100 had been paid into the account of the Hospital at the Bank, under the initials of A. Z.—the very alpha and omega of the alphabet. No doubt, the person who sent that cheque—and from the writing it was evidently a lady—meant that the other friends of the Institution should fill up the other letters with £100 each (cheers and laughter). The letter Q had already done so, and moreover was prepared to put down another £100 whenever the other letters had done their duty (cheers and laughter).

The health of the Chairman was then formally put, and heartily responded to.

The CHAIRMAN briefly acknowledged the compliment, and as he was obliged to leave to attend parliamentary duty, Culling Smith, Esq., assumed the vacated chair.

The Rev. JOHN BURNET, in proposing thanks to the Board of Management for the efficient manner in which they had presided over the interest of this Society, urged very forcibly the great necessity of increased contributions being entered into, and especially appealed to the ladies.

CULLING SMITH, Esq., said, as Chairman of that Board, he begged, on behalf of himself and colleagues, to tender his sincere thanks for the honour they had done them. The appeal that the last speaker had just made to the sympathy of the ladies was so warm and touching, that it was certain to have its due effect (great cheering).

R. BUCHAN, Esq., (the honorary secretary), then read the list of subscriptions and donations, which amounted to between £600 and £700.

C. SMITH, Esq., then proposed a vote of thanks to the medical officers of the establishment (cheers).

S. YELDHAM, Esq., returned thanks, expressing his acknowledgment of the honour conferred upon the medical officers, and speaking in support of the development of Homœopathy.

The minor toasts of the evening were then disposed of, and the company separated.

## Review.

*Homœopathy Briefly Explained.* By a Practitioner. Dublin: Published for the Irish Homœopathic Society.

THIS is a well-written popular explanation of Homœopathy; and is well calculated for large distribution among those who only want a brief declaration of what Homœopathy is. We give some extracts, which our readers may find interesting.

"One of the chief objections generally alleged against Homœopathy is the absurdity of the minute doses, in which its practitioners are in the habit of administering their remedies; and this minuteness is said to be so extreme, as to render the possibility of an existence of any remedial or medicinal power in the so-called doses quite out of the question. Without discussing the action of small doses, it is sufficient here to remark, that the *magnitude* of the dose

Hosted by Google

has *nothing whatever* to do with the *principle* of the system; and that Homœopathy may be, and has been, practised with doses of the ordinary calibre. We have already stated, that the symptoms recorded in the "Materia Medica Pura," as the effects produced by the various medicines, have been obtained by large doses of the substance, given in a crude form. When this is kept in mind, it is not difficult to comprehend, that when a patient presents himself with symptoms, we may say, for the sake of illustration, of inflammation of the lungs, and that the physician administers to him a remedy capable of producing that disease, in doses sufficeintly large to do so, he may very naturally expect to conclude his attendance by the death of his patient; but when the remedy is given in such a quantity, as merely to excite reaction in the system, we assist nature in the expulsion of the disease under which the patient labours. It may here be observed, that the symptoms which manifest to us the existence of disease, do not actually constitute the disease; but are, as it were, the efforts of the system to free itself from the morbid state, be it from what source it may, that constitutes the disease. For instance, cough, pain in the chest, hot skin, quick pulse, thirst, etc., etc., do not constitute inflammation of the lungs, but are merely the symptoms indicative of its presence, and caused by the struggles of the system to free itself from the disease. Thus when we give a small quantity of a remedy, which produces symptoms resembling those of the disease we wish to remove, we merely assist the efforts of the organism or system to rid itself of the aforesaid morbid state; and as it has been supposed by Mr. John Hunter and others, that two similar morbid states cannot coexist in the system, the medicinal symptoms, when the dose is properly proportioned, will destroy those arising from disease. This mode of dealing with disease, assuming this theory to be true, has the semblance of rationality, and is much less objectionable than that of offering direct opposition to the efforts of nature by combating, as it is generally termed, the symptoms, and actually paralysing the efforts made by the body to get rid of the injurious influence, constituting disease. Thus we see that a diminished dose is a *consequence* of the principle of Homœopathy; and although it may be difficult to conceive how so infinitesimally small a portion of an active agent as is sometimes used, can have any power, no one who has had an opportunity of witnessing the results, can doubt the facts. The impossibility of detecting, or estimating in any way, the miasmata of fever, small-pox, plague, cholera, or any other infectious or contagious disease, notwithstanding the undeniably frightful results produced by either of these imperceptibles, proves that we must sometimes admit an effect without being able clearly to define, analyse, or weigh the cause. To borrow an illustration or two: the whole amount of caloric contained in our globe, were it condensed and collected together, would not perceptibly affect the most delicately adjusted balance. And Newton used to boast, that had he the mastery of fire he could pack the planet in a nutshell. Electricity, also, is imponderable, and yet its irresistible and awful power, as manifested in the midsummer thunder-storm, is unquestionable.

"The fluid contained in the poison-bag of the rattlesnake, the smallest portion of which, introduced into a scratch on the finger, has been known to produce almost fatal results, yields to chemical analysis no more noxious ingredients than are contained in olive-oil. The new and much-valued *Cod Liver Oil*, according to most careful analysis, contains 0·05 *Iodine*, with an equally small quantity of *Bromine*, and yet it is to these substances that its virtue is attributed.

"In thus glancing at the possibility of great effects being the result of imponderable agents, we must not forget the almost incalculable susceptibility of the human organism, on which these imponderables are required to act. How often do we see rude health completely blighted by a word? The sudden news of a calamity or bereavement has caused prolonged delicacy, idiotcy, apoplexy, or even death;—and why should not a frame, capable of being so powerfully affected by a mere impotent and imponderable announcement, be susceptible to the action of a medicinal agent carefully prepared, even though ever so minutely divided?

"It is not easy to understand why the mere novelty of the doctrine should be considered such an insurmountable objection to the reception, or the very engagement in an investigation of it. That Hippocrates and his successors did not comprehend the circulation of the blood, as demonstrated by Harvey, is not now deemed ground for its rejection, though, at the time of its promulgation, such was considered to be the case. Without being octogenarians, hundreds now living can recollect how the use of the stethoscope was ridiculed and decried in Great Britain, not only as useless, but objectionable; yet where is the physician who could dispense with this simple and most useful little instrument? Because our grandfathers and fathers were content with coach travelling, are we to discard railroads? Because Hahnemann's discovery, though perhaps darkly guessed at, by some of his predecessors, is only fifty years old, is that a reason that the student and physician of the present day are to ignore it, and be content to plod on as heretofore in the path of progenitors who were born, lived, and died under the *regime* of the lancet and black bottle? All that Homœopathy demands is a fair, unbiassed scrutiny. It is no system of trickery or charlatanism that needs to fear the light. Its principles are at present before the world in all the languages of Europe; its hospital statistics, much as has been said to the contrary, court investigation, and do not shrink from comparison; and we can say with candour that we have never known an instance where investigation has been entered on, in an unprejudiced spirit, that the result has not been acknowledgment of the principle.

A few more extracts from this pamphlet are in type, which we will insert in our next.

Hosted by Google

## Correspondence.

### HOMŒOPATHY IN MANCHESTER.

#### A VISIT TO THE MANCHESTER HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

HAVING an hour to spare in Manchester, I called upon Dr. Walker, and begged the favour to be shown the Homœopathic Hospital. My request was at once acceded to. In a few minutes I found myself before a large building, situated in Bloom Street,—a central part of the town, consisting of three large houses thrown into one. The exterior is in white stucco, and moulded in the same material; and running the entire length of the building were the words, "Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary." We entered and found the rooms on the ground-floor devoted to consulting, waiting, and dispensing rooms; in short, to all the uses and requirements of the Dispensary. One of the waiting-rooms was quite full of patients, and in another room Mr. McDowal, who was formerly house-surgeon, but is now in extensive private practice, was prescribing for the sick. The dispensing department seemed admirably adapted to its purpose, and in it were deposited, in pigeon-holes, alphabetically labelled, the case-papers of the patients accumulated since the opening of the Dispensary—at once a monument and a record of the untiring zeal and diligence of the medical staff.

I was sorry to observe that the form of prescription was a powder for solution in water, which in dispensary practice is much inferior to pilules. I was also sorry to perceive that the prescriptions were frequently two medicines in alternation.

We then proceeded upstairs, and found ourselves in the Hospital. The first-floor was devoted to the "Men's Wards," and the floor above to the "Women's Wards." Altogether, these rooms presented a most comfortable and home-like appearance; indeed, although I have seen most of the hospitals in London, I do not remember one in which the wards present the same amount of comfort that these do. The number of beds, I believe, is about fifty; there were not, however, more than thirteen patients in at the time of my visit. I was told that the five shillings per week, which they pay, operated to keep down the number, and sometimes to shorten the stay of those whose illnesses required a longer residence in the Hospital.

The origin of the Institution, which ranks as one of the most useful in the kingdom, is due to the late Dr. Davids, who introduced Homœopathy into Manchester about the year 1843. When Dr. Davids was obliged to relinquish practice, owing to ill-health, he was succeeded by Mr. Phillips, who still continues to devote his time and services, notwithstanding his great practice. Since its extension into a Hospital, it has had three house-surgeons: Mr. McDowal, of whom we have already spoken; Dr. Matthews, who is now exclusively engaged in private practice; and Mr. Harrison, formerly house-surgeon to the Liverpool Toxteth Hospital, and now ably filling the same office to this Institution.

Those who, like the writer, remember the Homœopathic Dispensary merely a small room at the back of Mr. Turner's shop, and even for this accommodation indebted to Mr. Turner's liberality, and now see it a large, commodious, and flourishing Institution, will not fail to augur great things of it, and still greater of the system of medicine whose blessings it labours to diffuse. OMEGA.

April 4th.

[We are very glad to find that pilules are *not used* at the Manchester Hospital and Dispensary.—ED.]

### HOMŒOPATHIC AND ALLOPATHIC ALLIANCE;

#### OR, HOMŒOPATHIC AND ALLOPATHIC TREATMENT.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—I find advertised, to be delivered in May, "The Flora Homœopathica," by Edward Hamilton, Esq., M.D., a work that will, in most respects, be an acquisition to the medical world, whether homœopathic or allopathic. The advertisement states it will contain, among the rest, "Medical uses of each plant, HOMŒOPATHIC and ALLOPATHIC." This announcement, I confess, surprised me, coming from so able an homœopathist as the author. The approximation or alliance of two such things struck me as inconsistent and injurious. I cannot believe that anything calculated to sustain in the mind the theories, thoughts, and practice adopted as an allopathist, will do other than be a bar to receiving and maintaining the principles, philosophy, and the law of healing set forth in the great natural discovery of Homœopathy, and to practising medicine according thereto, which we believe to be given to man as of God appointed. Those of us who

Hosted by Google

have practised allopathy for years, but have had our eyes opened to Homœopathy, *in spite of our will*, have found the vague and vain notions which we had received as allopathists to be so at variance with the law of healing, as made happy proof of in Homœopathy, that with difficulty they have been cast away and *forgotten*, and that until this had been effected an obstacle remained to our success. We, therefore, see that anything that would serve to keep alive allopathic notions, found to be so untrue and unsound, is unfriendly to truth and the best interest of mankind.

Of course, I may seem to be thus speaking anticipatory of the work to which I refer; but as little doubt can exist as to what will be presented by an arrangement of medical uses of plants, "*homœopathic and allopathic*," I feel justified in expressing my sense of the harm that will be done, unless, as I would heartily desire (May being at some distance), an alteration of the title and allopathic description of effects alluded to be made. If gentlemen wish to have their minds instructed in the effects each plant exerts on different structures and secreting organs of the human frame, the simple pathogenesy of them will afford it without the use of those terms described in the expression "allopathic uses;" such are diuretic, diaphoretic, etc.

The expressions in allopathic usage will draw into life the false theories and evils of the old school we have forsaken, and have been at some pains to forget.

There is all the difference between using such terms descriptive of effects that aid me in remembering a wrong principle and a false philosophy, and simply giving the medicinal effects as produced by the plants in common language. If persons desire to learn allopathy, let them seek it in Todd Thompson's large or small edition, or in Dr. Paris's, where a bad thing can be found so well arranged.

Doubtless the author is in no danger of harm from the course he proposes, having never been, as we have heard him say, subject to the evil training of the allopathic school of medicine, but is, as we say, *a "thorough-bred" homœopathist*, and so he fearlessly proposes to give *allopathic uses* of plants. But if one of old, when his enemies desired to help him build the ruined walls of Jerusalem, said, "what have ye to do?" so would we recommend no alliance or intercourse yet awhile with allopathic language. Better translate its information into homœopathic language, according to sound medical philosophy, and we shall be profited.

It may seem to some a small matter this, and that the more information we can get of varied character the better; but we believe that unless the varied matter tends to initiate and to impress the mind with the truth and the existence of a law in nature, according to which medicines and remedies are curative, and to sustain in the mind acquaintance with the philosophy of Homœopathy (a word used to express that law), it is injurious.* The reason why imperfection in judgment and in practice exists is, that Homœopathy is taken up without understanding its principles, or seeing clearly that Homœopathy exhibits, and commands obedience to, a natural law of healing, and that we cannot and dare not attempt to cure upon other principles; and hence ought not to allow our minds to be drawn aside by the phase allopathic literature puts on.

And this reminds me of a circumstance that expresses to the life what I have endeavoured to show.

Some years since, two converts to Homœopathy met. The one said to the other, "I say, ——, how does—say *Silica*, or as may be, act? Is it diuretic, diaphoretic, produce absorption, or how?" "Why," said the other, "you are beside the mark; you must forget your old notions altogether, and language too, or you will miss the truth. In Homœopathy we have another—a truer and better thing altogether. It stands upon other principles, and on the course of nature, discovering to us a law of healing, according to which our medicines must be administered; for the ideas in which we had been trained are not exponent but opponent to this great discovery, '*ομοιος παθος*,' or '*similia similibus curantur*,' expressive of it."

And here let us look the two systems, Allopathy and Homœopathy, in the face; compare their working, and observe the facts as they occur in life's medical practice! Nature and the healing art, according to a law of healing, is exhibited by Homœopathy; and notions and theories, leading to expenditure of strength and life, as the result of ignorance, in allopathy; or, at the best, a palliative course of treatment presented; or, the right medicines used, in doses injurious to health and the after life. Suppose,

* See some valuable remarks, "Hahnemannian Essays, No. I., *Homœopathic Times*," page 270. "Above all things, care must be taken to avoid all false inoculations," etc., and the connection. Also, *British Journal of Homœopathy* for July, page 296, by S. Yeldham, Esq.

Hosted by Google

then, A. B. is attacked with an eruption on the skin, and with congested state of the vessels of the head, or inflammatory symptoms; this, in common allopathic language, is considered to be the disease, and which is to occupy our entire attention. This so-called disease, or outward visible variance from health, is considered the great evil. Hence the allopathist assaults the eruption with strong drugs, in poisonous and in large quantities without, to cure, as he says, this part of the disease; and the loaded blood-vessels and inflammatory symptoms of the head he assaults and brings low, and empties by bleedings from the arm and neck; the skin he attacks also near the neck by blisters and by diaphoretics generally; the bowels by cathartics; the kidneys by diuretics, etc., etc.; and all these unoffending parts, as we shall see! But the patient is greatly reduced in strength, and say that the eruption disappears, and that he survives the first time the illness, and such a battery of treatment, he probably will not a third or fourth similar treatment of the head, and has, too, a revulsion to the chest.

In the latter fatal result, the allopathist pronounces that more bleeding is desirable, but the patient cannot bear the necessary remedies, and if it be tried, *secundum artem*, he dies. Every homœopathist who knows the working of both systems can speak to the last result and usual *rationale*. But what does Homœopathy tell us of such a case of disease, and of the procedure Nature has been taking, and the mode of cure Nature adopts or would adopt, and the means the God of Nature has provided for cure? And, first, the eruption on the skin and the symptoms of the head are not the disease, but are proved to be efforts of a curative character, set up by the God of Mercy according to His laws of healing, instituted in the human frame to rid it of a disease, or to present the effects of *disease* that lies within—a hidden thing! Who shall make it patent to mortal sight? It is unseen by our eye, but was imparted by the parent to the germ of the individual, and advances with his growth. But to proceed. In the course of the life of the individual, outward circumstances unfavourable to health operate upon the already ailing man; and now Nature, with a power implanted, makes an effort on the skin and on the head whereby to restore or maintain a more healthful state, or present the destructive tendency of the inward secret disease. And now the homœopathist hails these symptoms with interest and gratitude. Indebted, under God, to Hahnemann, he has learned that there are medicines which simulate or resemble in their effects this eruption and these head symptoms; also, that by administering these, and thus aiding these efforts of Nature, and for the most part by decimal doses, and only doing thus, but avoiding all medicinal and other influences calculated to interfere with their effects, these symptoms of the secret disease wonderfully, rapidly, safely, and comfortably are removed—leaving his patient little debilitated in mind or in body; and, finally, an exhibition of usual health granted. Do you ask me how can these be? I say God has appointed it.

And now compare the two descriptions. By the allopathist, Nature's curative efforts have been assaulted, and if the patient survives, he is less able to bear Nature's next effort to maintain health or prevent injury. But was Nature, we ask, seeking cure by bleedings? if so, she would have set it up; or by purging, or by the urine? She does so in some cases, and then we seek to aid her accordingly:—thus, in diarrhœa, by *Rhubarb* or *Arsenic;* in dysentery, by *Merc. Cor.;* in inflammation, apoplexy, or congestion, by *Belladonna, Aconite,* or *Cuprum Acet.*, etc., etc. If the allopathist see Nature's operation in forming a scab over a cut and fosters it, let him know, understand, and obey her in every case, and that "*similia similibus curantur.*"

I would here ask, who shall say what are the treasures of curative means and their varied healing properties, which remain to be discovered to us by the gift of Homœopathy to man? It seems to me that God has put now the key of the treasure-house of His remedies into our hands; has unlocked the door, and is saying to us, care for the key, keep the door open, dwell within the treasure-house; there search and prove what treasures of healing remedies for every disease are there provided for you, and how full of mercy I have been to fallen man, but beware of losing the key or locking yourself outside again.

We have already searched a little. We have picked up the sting of the rattlesnake, *Lachesis*, and of other serpents; the hard flint, *Silica;* the puff-ball; the ink of the cuttle-fish, *Sepia;* and *Psorine*, and much more; and who shall say where we are to stop, while we keep the key and abide in the treasure-house and search? None but the Creator and the Father of Mercies! But let us hold fast the key—the philosophy and practice of Nature and of the divine healing art—Homœopathy, and so keep

Hosted by Google

within the treasure-house, seeking out and using its contents, and beware of every wrong influence.

JOHN MILLARD, M.R.C.S.L., &c.
4, Lloyd Square, March 22, 1851.

## HOMŒOPATHIC EXPERIENCE IN GUERNSEY.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—Mrs. C— brought me her infant George, aged two months, in strong convulsions; the body arched so as to rest on his head and heels; perfectly stiff, and violently screaming; his face red; eyes staring and turned upwards; his arms in constant motion; no perceptible derangement in his system; all seemed healthy and natural in his body, except the symptoms mentioned above. The woman told me that she had lost four children before the age of three months, all taken in the same manner, and ending in death; this was her fifth born child. I give two globules of *Belladonna*, which relieved the convulsions in a few hours, but the next day they returned. I repeated the *Bell.*, with the same success; this state of things continued for a fortnight, when the child entirely lost all trace of them. I gave him, after a space of time, medicines to secure their non-appearance, as *Sulphur*, etc.: this was in 1837. He grew a fine lad.

In 1838, Mrs. C— brought me her infant William, aged six weeks. He had been screaming violently for the last twenty-four hours; was to all appearance a very fine, healthy baby. The mother told me that, after screaming some days, his brothers had all been taken with the convulsions which terminated in death, except George, who was quite restored to health. I gave the baby one globule of *Rheum*, in an hour the cries ceased; the following day I gave one globule more. The child grew up a fine boy, without any trace of disease.

I have found the *Rheum* always succeed when infants cried and were uneasy, without any visible cause; and I strongly recommend it to mothers and nurses under the same circumstances.

Daniel M—, aged ten years, came to me, Jan. 22, 1838. His mother told me that he was in most unusually low spirits, complained of a pain in his forehead and in the lower stomach; the pain made him cry; no appetite; diarrhœa; pale face; cold and shivering: gave him *Sulph.*, two globules, and one globule for the 23rd. On the 31st he was much better, gave *Sulph.*, two globules. The 7th of February I saw him, he was quite well, and continued so.

March 4th, 1839. P. B— caught violent cold; pain in limbs; feverish; bad cough, with violent pain in his side. *Acon.*, two globules; *Bry.* two globules. Much better on the 10th; gave *Bry.*, two globules, which cured him. He began his work again.

Mrs. P—, an old woman, who had been frightened and agitated, was seized with apoplexy, March 2nd, 1839. Her mouth was drawn on one side; she could not speak or swallow; she seemed sensible, but could not express her feelings. On the 3rd they came to me; she remained in the same state as the day before, when the attack took place. I gave two globules of *Aconite*, and four hours afterwards, two globules of *Bell.* On the 4th the mouth returned to its proper place, and she could speak, but she had much difficulty to swallow; gave one globule of *Aconite*, and one globule more in the evening. On the 5th she had recovered all, only remained weak, as she was a very old woman. On the 26th she was walking out as formerly. She lived some years after this in good health.

November 17th, 1837. Mary L—, aged five months. All round her throat and neck, outside, was quite sore, and running with matter; likewise in the folds of the ears, and behind them; the discharge very offensive; the poor child was quite an object of disgust in consequence. I gave one globule of *Sulph.* November 20th, gave one globule more; on the 30th one globule more, which removed all trace of disease.

April, 1838. Martha S—, aged sixteen. Face pale; no appetite; sick night and morning; ejected a thick, oily substance; violent perspirations; a warm room caused her face to flush and inflame; phlegm seemed to come up the windpipe and choke her, when she tried to cough it up; much wind came off her stomach, which resembled loud hickup; her feet and hands were always cold. She had been subject to these attacks from an infant. I then relieved them with *Antimonial Wine.* I gave one globule, 18th dilution, of *Pulsatilla*, every seven days, for three weeks; this has quite cured her, and to this day she has had no return. She is now the mother of a family, March, 1851.

March 8th, 1836. M. D. G—, aged sixty years. Very weak; could not sleep; sensation of throbbing or beating in the stomach; no appetite; cough, which tore his head and lower stomach; fingers white and dead. She had ex-

Hosted by Google

perienced great grief: gave her two globules of *Opium*. On the 9th, two globules of *Nux Vomica;* two globules more on the 16th, better; two globules more. On the 26th was well, except the fingers, which continued to die ; two globules of *Phos. Ac.* entirely cured all her ailings. H. C.

St. Sampson's Rectory, March, 1851.

---

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

Sir,—As you have admitted the effusions of a *Schoolboy*, may I crave the insertion of the following doggerel, by

Your obedient servant,

March 22, 1851. An Old Boy.

Ye who in Hahnemann delight,
List to the praise of *Aconite*.

If you cannot sleep at night,
Take a dose of *Aconite*.
The bad effects of fear or fright
Are quickly cured by *Aconite*.
If your brain feels hot and tight,
Take a dose of *Aconite*.
If spots or mists obscure the sight,
Take a dose of *Aconite ;*
Or if it cannot bear the light,
Take a dose of *Aconite*.
If your tongue be dry and white,
Take a dose of *Aconite*.
Inflammation at its height
Is soon allayed by *Aconite*.
Quenchless thirst, no appetite,
Demand a dose of *Aconite*.
If smarting with mosquito's bite,
Take a dose of *Aconite*.

Thus every ill (almost, not quite)
Is stayed or cured by *Aconite*.

---

## HAHNEMANN'S STATUE.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

Sir,—It will be in the recollection of your readers, that in No. 65 of your valuable periodical I drew attention to the proposed change of site of Hahnemann's statue, in a letter to which I must again refer them. Having ascertained that the committee intrusted with the erection of the statue had endeavoured as much as possible to meet the views of their English colleagues on this point, I transmitted to each practitioner of Homœopathy in this country the following circular, which will sufficiently explain itself:

82, Gloucester Place, Portman Square,
London, March 5, 1851.

Sir,—I have to-day received a letter from Dr. Rummel, of Magdeburg, in the name of the committee for erecting Hahnemann's monument, in which he informs me that, yielding to the request of the English Homœopathic practitioners expressed at the Congress at Cheltenham last September, the committee had reconsidered their resolution to erect the statue at Cœthen, and had finally determined that it should be placed in Leipzig, which is associated with Hahnemann's early homœopathic career, and has the great advantage over Cœthen of being a large and populous university city and the great literary mart of Germany, where, consequently, the statue will be much more seen and appreciated than at an insignificant and unfrequented town like Cœthen.

Dr. Rummel informs me, that in consequence of this change of locality, considerable expense will be incurred, principally by the oss of certain funds that would otherwise have been received from the town and Duke of Cœthen ; and that, as the unfortunate political state of Germany precludes the idea of a further appeal to his countrymen, he hopes that the homœopathists of England, at whose request the additional expense was incurred, will not suffer the committee to be losers by their endeavour to meet the views of their English colleagues.

At Dr. Rummel's request, I have undertaken to make an appeal to the admirers of Hahnemann in England, and to become the medium for the transmission to the committee of any sums that may be subscribed in this country for aiding in defraying the expense of the statue.

It is to be presumed that many of those who have not yet contributed will be happy to have an opportunity of aiding in the erection of so worthy a testimonial* to the memory of the Great Founder of Homœopathy, and that some who on a previous occasion subscribed may be willing to add to their former donation.

Any sum that you may be pleased to forward to me for this purpose will be acknowledged by me in one of the homœopathic periodicals, and transmitted, with a list of contributors' names, to the German committee without loss of time.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Robert Ellis Dudgeon.

According to my promise in the letter referred to, I now forward to you the names of those who, in reply to my circular, have expressed their desire to contribute to the defraying of the additional expense incurred by the committee in consequence of the change of the site of the statue;

* It is a colossal statue in marble, by the sculptor Steinhäusser, of Rome, representing Hahnemann in a sitting posture; it is just finished, and will be uncovered at Leipzig on the 10th of August of the present year.

Hosted by Google

| | £ | s. | | £ | s. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dr. Beilby | 1 | 1 | J. Moore, Esq. | 1 | 1 |
| Dr. Blyth | 1 | 0 | Dr. Roth | 0 | 10 |
| Dr. Dudgeon, (2nd sub.) | 1 | 1 | Dr. Russell (2nd sub.) | 2 | 2 |
| Dr. Dunn | 1 | 1 | Dr. Scott | 1 | 0 |
| Dr. Pearson, (2nd sub.) | 1 | 1 | Dr. Viettinghoff | 1 | 1 |
| Dr. Henriques | 1 | 2 | Dr. Wielobycki, (2nd sub.) | 1 | 1 |
| Dr. Ker | 3 | 3 | G. Epps | 1 | 1 |

W. Hering (2nd sub)..... 1 1 0

I may remind your readers that the total amount of these contributions falls far short of what is required to cover the additional expense (about £70). And I would fain hope that I shall, ere long, be enabled to forward you a larger list of contributors, and I trust that those who are willing to assist in thus doing honour to the memory of our Great Master will send me their proposed contributions without delay, as I should like to transmit the sum collected to Dr. Rummel as soon as possible.

I am, etc.

R. E. Dudgeon, M.D

82, Gloucester Place,
March 25, 1851.

## Literary and Scientific Miscellany.

Elementary Anatomy and Physiology.—Nothing shows the instinctive tendency in the human mind to pry into causes, and obtain knowledge by observation, more strikingly than the irresistible propensity in children to pull to pieces their toys, in order to see how they are made. How many dolls have come to an untimely end through the endeavours to discover the anatomical mechanism by which the eyelids opened and closed! What more common cause of destruction of all playthings that include anything of mechanism in their construction than this innate desire to comprehend the nature of the machine? And if, then, this be one of the most general, as well as earliest, manifestations of the mode in which the mind endeavours to gain ideas, why should not children be allowed the opportunity of knowing something about their own framework, and the mechanism of their own movements? To afford them this opportunity is the aim of the little work by William Lovett, entitled "Elementary Anatomy and Physiology, for Schools and Private Instruction," compiled and abridged from some of the best modern works on those sciences. The information is conveyed in brief and clear sentences, explanations being appended of all the technical terms that necessarily enter into the propositions. A series of questions at the conclusion of each section or lesson require for their answers a summary of the facts previously expained. The subject is illustrated by ten well-selected and well-executed coloured plates. The first gives a front view of the skeleton and a few detached bones. The second and third plates are of the muscles, with an instructive diagram of the structure of the skin. The fourth plate displays the parts contained in the cranium, the thorax, and abdomen, and affords a significant warning of the consequences of tight lacing. The fifth plate shows the alimentary canal, with the lacteals and thoracic duct. The sixth contains a clear diagram of the organs of circulation. The seventh, of the heart and lungs, and the valves of the veins. The eighth plate gives a view of a section of the brain, with the cerebral nerves. The ninth plate shows the spinal cord and nerves, with a diagram of the sensory and motory roots of a nerve. The tenth plate contains very clear illustrations of the organs of the five senses.—*Literary Gazette.*

The Excision of the Enlarged Tonsil.—Many people are aware that the practice of removing the tonsil in cases of deafness has of late been brought into vogue, and the numerous sufferers from the distressing affection of the hearing were only too anxious to undergo any operation, however painful or mutilating, to gain the precious gift. The knife has always been admitted to be the opprobrium of surgery, and never so much so as when it is used more for the *éclat* of the operation than benefit to the patient. It is then satisfactory to find Mr. Harvey, a surgeon of experience in aural surgery, and after a fair and full trial of the excision of the tonsils, pointing out, as the result he has been led to, not only that enlarged tonsils do not necessarily produce deafness, but that removal of them is attended with serious injury to the health of the patient. He relies upon remedies more generally approved by the profession, and more particularly on the application of *Colchicum*, a plan first employed by himself. He supports his practice by many cases related in the book, and certainly makes out a most decided veto against the excision, an operation which, apart from its usefulness, is admitted, in children especially, to be anything but easy or free from injury, on account of the nearness of the carotid arteries to the seat of disease.

Architectural Beauty.—We have two qualities of buildings for subjects of separate inquiry; their action, and aspect, and the source of virtue in both; that is to say, strength and beauty, both of these being less admired in themselves than as testifying the intelligence or imagination of the builder. For we have a worthier way of looking at human than at divine architecture; much of the value, both of construction and decoration, in the edifices of men, depends upon our being led by the thing produced or adorned, to some contemplation of the powers of mind concerned in its creation or adornment. We are not so led by divine work, but are content to rest in the contemplation of the thing created. We take pleasure, or should take pleasure, in architectural construction. Altogether, in the manifestation of an admirable human intelligence, it is not the strength, not the size, not the finish of the work which we are to venerate; rocks are always stronger, mountains always larger, all natural objects

Hosted by Google

more finished; but it is the intelligence and resolution of man in overcoming physical difficulty which are to be the source of our pleasure and subject of our praise. And, again, in decoration or beauty, it is less the actual loveliness of the thing produced than the choice and invention concerned in the production, which are to delight us; the love and the thoughts of the workman more than his work; his work must always be imperfect, but his thoughts and affections must be true and deep. This origin of our pleasure in architecture I must insist upon at somewhat greater length, for I would fain do away with some of the ungrateful coldness which we show towards the good builders of old time. In no art is there closer connection between our delight in the work and our admiration of the workman's mind than in architecture, and yet we rarely ask for a builder's name. The patron at whose cost, the monk through whose dreaming the foundation was laid, we remember occasionally; never the man who verily did the work. Did the reader ever hear of William of Sens, as having had anything to do with Canterbury Cathedral? or of Pietro Basegio, as in anywise connected with the Ducal Palace of Venice? There is much ingratitude and injustice in this; and therefore I desire my reader to observe carefully how much of his pleasure is derived, or should be derived, from admiration of the intellect of men whose names he knows not. The two virtues of architecture which we can justly weigh, are, we said, its strength or good construction, and its beauty or good decoration. Consider, therefore, first, what you mean when you say a building is well constructed or well built; you do not merely mean that it answers its purpose,—this is much, and many modern buildings fail of this much,—but if it be verily well built, it must answer this purpose *in the simplest way, and with no over-expenditure of means.—Ruskin's Stones of Venice*, vol. i.

New Negro Language.—In an appendix to the first volume of his work on Dahomey, Captain Forbes gives an account of the Vahie or Vei language, which has been reduced to writing by the negroes themselves, unassisted by Europeans. This remarkable discovery was made by Captain Forbes, and was communicated by him to the missionaries of the Church Missionary Society at Sierra Leone, who despatched one of their number, the Rev. J. W. Koelle, to investigate the matter. The writing itself is syllabic. About 200 symbols, of which about half seem superfluous, represent the sounds of all the syllables occurring in the language. Those symbols were invented about sixteen years ago by an intelligent native, who had for a few weeks learnt our ordinary phonetic language from an American missionary. Mr. Koelle obtained some MSS. written in this language, which have been transmitted to England. The geographical extension of the Vahie language has not yet been determined; but it is stated by Captain Forbes to extend over Cape Mount, Soungrie, Marma, and Gallinas, on the sea-coast, and several interior countries. The discovery of this written language is one proof among many which Captain Forbes's book contains, that the negroes are capable of greater intellectual attainments than many Europeans imagine; and that if the incubus of the slave trade were removed, they would probably make rapid advances in knowledge and civilization.

Death of Professor Oersted.—This eminent Danish philosopher died on the 9th inst., in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He studied medicine in Copenhagen, and subsequently directed his attention to natural philosophy. In this branch he greatly distinguished himself, and at length became university professor. His name will be associated with the grand discovery of electro-magnetism, which led to the subsequent development of the electric telegraph.

Dr. J. D. Hooker.—This eminent botanist has just arrived by the Overland Mail from his sojourn in the East, having investigated according to the request of the government, the vegetable productions of Himalayan India.

Life Assurance.—The annual report of the Scottish Amicable Mutual Life Assuranee Society, showing its unprecedented success, may be obtained at the offices, 43 and 44, Lombard Street, London, or from any of the provincial agencies.

The following is the new business of the Society, as reported to the annual meeting—

| | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Business, 1850. | Capital sums assured | 36,367 | 0 | 0 |
| | Annual premiums..... | 12,273 | 0 | 8 |
| | Single premiums ..... | 4,962 | 12 | 9 |
| | Number of policies, 944 | | | |
| Net increase, 1850, to total business, deducting for policies emerged, forfeited, surrendered, and not taken up | Capital sums assured.. | 272,354 | 9 | 0 |
| | Annual premiums .... | 8,764 | 15 | 0 |
| | Single premiums ..... | 4,962 | 12 | 9 |
| | Number of policies, 809 | | | |

Applications for agencies will be entertained.

## ALLOPATHY AND HOMŒOPATHY.

### THE POINTS AT ISSUE BETWEEN THEM.

By E. E. Marcy, M.D., New York.

(*From the North American Homœopathic Journal.*)

(*Continued from page* 472.)

The chief points at issue, then, between the two systems may be briefly summed up as follows:

Allopathy, in her efforts to cure diseases, strikes at the whole organism, and strives, by creating artificial inflammations in *healthy tissues*, to divert the enemy from the primary point of attack. She beholds the citadel in flames. and her engines direct the subduing element in torrents towards the *neighbouring* buildings to repress the conflagration.

Homœopathy, on the other hand, impresses

Hosted by Google

with her drugs the *affected structures alone*, and induces in them those changes which speedily effect a curative re-action. She does not act upon healthy parts, or in any way complicate the original malady; but by substituting *medicinal* in the place of *morbid* symptoms, places the system in the most favourable condition for a speedy and spontaneous recovery.

Allopathy, in order to palliate temporarily morbid phenomena, is obliged to administer inordinate doses of crude drugs for the purpose of producing such violent mechanical effects upon the general system, as to conceal, partially and for the time being, the primary affection. Thus, an emetic, a drastic purgative, a blister, or a nauseant, may divert attention momentarily from a febrile affection; or an opiate may benumb the organism, and thus cover up pains; but, in the meantime, the malady advances unchecked, while a new train of medicinal symptoms has been superinduced.

Homœopathy, taking advantage of the important fact, that the tissues acquire vastly increased susceptibilities to medicinal impressions during disease, employs her specifics in those doses which experience has proved to be most suitable to subdue the morbid action. Therefore her adoption of all strengths, from the concentrated tinctures up to the highest attenuations, in her therapeutical applications. The only question with the homœopath, in the selection of his dose, is, what strength will cure most promptly and with the least detriment to the organism? In deciding this point, he takes into consideration, age, sex, temperament, habits of life, the structure affected, and the nature of the morbid action, and from the grand totality of the case, selects that dose which he deems requisite to produce the desired impression upon the disordered parts. We appeal to the judgment of the whole profession, whether this conrse be not in accordance with, reason and sound philosophy.

The theoretical doctrines of allopathy, notwithstanding they have been in process of accumulation for more than two thousand years, and might naturally be supposed to have acquired some uniformity, are still so various and contradictory as to shake the confidence of large numbers of her own wisest adherents, respecting the value of the present condition of the healing art; while her therapeutical measures are characterised by so much diversity, indirectness, uncertainty, and oftentimes positive injury, as to attract the observation and excite the distrust of a very large portion of the intelligent public.

Homœopathy, on the contrary, has but one principle of cure—simple, easy of comprehension, and invariable. Upon this great principle every homœopath founds his therapeutical applications, and it is the universal recognition of this momentous truth which must necessarily unite every disciple of the illustrious Hahnemann in the promulgation of the doctrine. Without *similia similibus curantur*, Homœopathy could have no existence; but with its glorious characters emblazoned upon our flag, we may range the whole domain of the sciences, and continue to accumulate facts which shall serve as blessings to the afflicted portions of our race.

The after-effects of an allopathic course of medicine are always more or less detrimental and permanent; while no secondary medicinal disorders ever result from homœopathic treatment.

Finally, the employment of drugs allopathically often enjoins the necessity of a persistence in their use, since their secondary and permanent effects are the opposite of the primary ones, or *morbid;* while the secondary effects of homœopathic medicines are always *curative*, and tend to a speedy restoration of health.

## PHOSPHORUS.

In Dr. Baur's opinion, the phosphoric vapours are the immediate cause of necrosis of the jaw, and these consist of phosphorus, but chiefly of phosphoric acid. Although the phosphate of lime as it exists in the bones is insoluble in water, by the arrival of an additional quantity of phosphoric acid, which is absorbed, and penetrates into the bones, the basic phosphate of the bones is transformed into an acid phosphate, which is very soluble in water, and deliquescent in the air. In this manner the bone loses its consistence, becomes inflamed, suppurates, and falls into a state of necrosis. As the disease always commences where there are carious teeth, the transformation takes place directly: the vapours coming in contact with these teeth, first affect them, and then the jaw with which they are in connection. This view of the disease is confirmed by Von Bibra's analysis of the bones in this disease, from which it results, that there is a predominance of organic matter, with a deficiency of the salts of lime, especially the phosphate.

Consequent upon this theory, the prophylactic measures are the prevention of the vapours from gaining access to the teeth by means of a mask, or better still, by a sponge soaked in some feeble alkaline fluid. In the workshops there should be shallow vessels, filled with alkaline fluid, in order to attract the phosphoric vapours. All cavities of the teeth should be filled with a mastic stopping, and the teeth themselves, as well as the face, frequently washed with liquor calcis. As a curative indication, Dr. Baur suggests the restoring the phosphate to its basic condition, by saturating the economy with saline bases, and especially lime.—*British and Foreign Medical Review*, from *La Gazette Medicale*.

LONDON: Printed by Thomas Harbild, of Albany Cottage, Sydenham, in the County of Kent, at his Printing Office, 1, and 1½, Dudley Court, in the Parish of St. Olave, Silver Street, in the City of London; and Published by Henry Renshaw, at the Office, 356 Strand, in the County of Middlesex.—*Saturday, April 12th*, 1851.

Hosted by Google

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.
Review of British and Foreign Medical Science and Literature.

"RESPICE, ASPICE, PROSPICE."—St. Bernard.

No. 96. Vol. II. | SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1851. | Unstamped 3d. Stamped 4d.

## Communications.

### CASES OF SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS,

ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE INEFFICIENCY OF COD LIVER OIL,

*And of the Efficacy of Remedies rightly chosen.*

By Dr. Elwert.

Communicated by Dr. Rosenstein.

*(Continued from page 477.)*

We resume this interesting series of cases:

10. Carolina Hannemann's brother having also taken *Cod Liver Oil*, during many months, without any benefit, for an ophthalmia, with tumefaction of the glands, I prescribed *Belladonna* 6, and *Spirit. Sulph.* 4, which he took alternately every eight days. The ophthalmia was soon cured, and his general state of health was also very good.

11. J. F. Jecke, suffering for many years from a painful tumefaction of the submaxillary gland, with squinting, when he looked at any object; he had taken various remedies, also *Cod Liver Oil*, without success. He called upon me on the 30th of May, I ordered *Belladonna* 6, one drop every fourth evening, during two months, after which time I discharged him cured. Two years later he was attacked with a similar complaint; this time the gland suppurated, however, after the use of *Spirit. Sulph.* 2, *Iodium* 3, and *Acid. Nitric.* 6, he perfectly recovered within three months.

12. The son of J. Wehrs, two years old, very thin; skin faded; belly large, hard; eating voraciously; suffered from moist scald-head, which was very itchy, covering the whole head; the glands of the neck were swelled. He was a perfect image of scrofulous atrophy. He had been treated for a long time with allopathic remedies, amongst others with *Cod Liver Oil*, without any benefit. I ordered, for several weeks, *Staphysagria* 3, a few globules every fourth evening; the effect was so palpable that I would not have discontinued its use, but a colliquative diarrhœa compelled me to prescribe *Arsen.* 20, during several days, when it ceased. I prescribed *Staphysagria* again, after which *Calcarea* 8, a few globules every fourth evening. The cure was complete.

13. The widow Garben consulted me on account of her grand-daughter, one year old, labouring from a similar complaint. Her physician prescribed *Rhubarb, Magnesia, Mercury*, etc., to unload the intestines of crude matter, and ordered also a severe diet; when I was consulted I considered the case hopeless. She died. If Hippocrates were to rise and witness the doings of some of those who call themselves his disciples, he would feel convinced that his doctrine has been made a complete monstrosity. The so-called rational medical man calms his conscience when he has sent his patient to the tomb of the Capulets. He is satisfied he has treated him according to the rules of his art.

14. Dorothea Reineke, sixteen years old, had suffered ten years from the following symptoms: cough, particularly morning and evening; fistulous ulcers; shooting pains in the chest; short breath in walking; night-sweats; eruptions over the whole body. She had taken various medicaments, and amongst others *Cod Liver Oil*, for several years. I could not promise a prompt cure; however, the parents insisted that I should undertake the treatment. The patient received *Spirit. Sulph.* 2, one drop every sixth evening; the cough ceased, and the eruption improved. *Sulphur* was continued until the 27th October, the cough, the night-sweats, and the eruption disappeared. I prescribed now a few doses of *Lycopodium*. I have not seen the patient since.

15. Charlotte Luders, nine years old, had suffered three years from a fistulous ulcer in the hip. *Cod Liver Oil, Mercury*, cataplasms of herbs, setons, etc., nothing relieved her. I prescribed, from the 28th September until the 1st of March, twenty-eight doses of *Silicea*, which cured her entirely.

16. Dorothea Stürtz, fourteen years old, suffered for many years from scrofulous inflammation of the eyes; the use of many medicaments, and also *Cod Liver*



Hosted by Google

*Oil*, did not benefit her. The characteristic symptoms of the disease were the following: redness of the eye, and a small ulcer upon the cornea; burning pain; shooting in the eye, with constant weeping, and extreme photophobia. I administered, from the 8th April until the 28th May, *Hepar Sulph.* 8, one grain, in *Spirit. Vini*, one ounce, a few drops in water, morning and evening. The eyes were cured under the influence of this medicament. As the patient suffered from cough, with mucous expectoration, I prescribed *Stannum* 4, one drop, in four doses, and *Stannum* 3, one grain, in four doses, one every third evening alternately; the cough yielded also to the influence of this remedy. The patient was dismissed cured.

17. Elisa Schulze, three years old, had been subject for two years to a moist scald-head, with photophobia; an exanthema, which caused, particularly in the night, a very disagreeable itching; the axillary as well as the submaxillary glands were swelled; periodical salivation. She had taken many allopathic remedies, also *Cod Liver Oil*, without any beneficial result. I prescribed, on the 17th February, *Spirit. Sulph.* 3, one drop every third evening, during two months. The tinea, the tumefaction of the glands, and the exanthema improved, also the itching. I prescribed, in the commencement of March, *Hepar Sulph. Calc.* 3, a few grains in two drachms of *Spirits of Wine*, two drops in water, every evening, during two months. The ophthalmia, the tinea, and the salivation disappeared. A constant mucous cough, troubling her day and night, was removed by the use of *Tinctur. Calcar.* 8, a few drops morning and evening. In the month of August the eruption broke out again. I prescribed *Mercur. Solub.* 3, one grain, alternately with *Tinct. Merc. Solub.* 6, one drop every fourth evening. In the month of August, the year following, she was attacked with a severe pneumonia, which brought her very low; however, *Stannum*, *Sulphur*, and *China* cured her gradually. This case, as many others of scrofulous subjects, have convinced me that they are very subject to inflammatory affections of the lungs, which often assume a dangerous character, and demand caution in the prognosis.

18. Charlotte, of Celle, eight years old, suffered from a very painful ophthalmia, with photophobia; sties; an eruption in the face and neck; swelling of the lips and nose; hemicrania, with vomiting. She had taken different allopathic remedies, also *Cod Liver Oil*, but all these remedies only deranged her health more. I prescribed *Belladonna* 6, one drop every third evening, during many weeks. In the month of February, I thought that *Graphites* suited better, and the patient received four grains of the 3rd trituration, divided into eight doses, and four of a drop of the 8th dilution, to be taken alternately. The eruption of the face and of the neck diminished, also the headache, accompanied with nausea. Under the influence of *Spirit. Sulph.*, and of *Staphysagria*, which I prescribed afterwards, the sties and the ophthalmia disappeared to the greatest extent; but the last having increased afterwards, I found *Hepar Sulph. Calc.* 3, indicated, on account of little ulcers on the cornea; however, this medicament did not produce much effect. I had recourse to *Euphrasia*, *Calcarea*, and *Psorine*. The eye remained until now in a healthy state, still the patient cannot be considered cured. I shall, at some other time, return again to this subject, and enter into a fuller detail.

19. W. Rebenstich, shoemaker, was subject to fistulous ulcers of the shoulder, under the arm, and of the hips. The allopathic medicaments contributed much to the development of the disease. The ulcers extended more and more; there are now more than twenty. Hunger cure, mercurial friction till salivation, Plummer's powder administered during three months, setons, cauterization—all have been tried, also *Cod Liver Oil*, without any benefit. I treated the patient for a few weeks, and have every reason to hope a favourable result.

20. Henrietta Rebenstich, ten years old, took *Cod Liver Oil* a whole year, for ulcers of the nose; under the influence of this medicament the eyes inflamed and the cheeks swelled. *Graphit.* 3, one grain, alternately with *Graphit.* 6, one drop, one dose every fourth evening. Cured her perfectly in three months.

21. The woman Lendwedel also took *Cod Liver Oil*, without the least benefit, for fistulous ulcers of the chin and under the arms. *Hepar Sulph.* and *Silicea*, closed them in three months.

22. I think I have proved by these examples, that *Cod Liver Oil* does not produce the results which are expected from its use in scrofulous and other diseases, and that a great number of cases which have been treated unsuccessfully by allopathic remedies, have been cured, or at least greatly benefited, by homœopathic remedies.

I will close my remarks by citing a few more facts, which will show how much more brilliant are the results of

Hosted by Google

the homœopathic treatment than the allopathic, when no time is lost, and the treatment commences at once with homœopathic remedies. The son of M. Wesselhöft, of Hanover, eight years old, was affected with a painful tumour on the under jaw, which extended towards the neck. I prescribed, on the 31st of July, *Calcarea* 8, one drop every third evening; the tumour showed a disposition to suppurate. I applied bread poultices, and administered internally *Hepar Sulph.*, three grains every third evening. The tumour opened and discharged a puriform matter. On the 18th of September the wound closed, and the suppuration ceased. I administered *Calcarea* again as before. On the 18th of November I received a letter, stating that the suppuration had recommenced. *Silicea* 10, one drop every third evening. On the 14th of December the discharge was bloody. This circumstance induced me to prescribe *Merc. Solub.* 3, one grain every third evening, during three weeks; the discharge having become again puriform, I administered *Silicea*, during one month, and the wound closed.

23. The result, under similar circumstances, was the same with my son Charles, with this difference, that the cure was more prompt.

24. M. Wedekind, merchant, from Hildesheim, had already lost a child with joint-disease, which had been treated allopathically, when his daughter Minna was attacked with the same disease. The first example had convinced him of the insufficiency of the allopathic treatment. I commenced the treatment in the month of October. The disease had already made such progress, that it was expected that the thumb would suppurate. I administered *Hepar Sulphur. Calc.* 5, one globule every sixth evening. In the month of January I administered *Conium* 20, a few globules every fifth evening; the wound diminished. In the beginning of March I prescribed *Tinct. Sulph.* 20, three to four globules every fourth evening. The wound cicatrized towards the midst of April.

25. My daughter, Louisa, twelve years old, had remained weakly since she had an attack of croup. She was subject to hoarseness, oppression, and enlargement of glands in the neck, fever, etc. It is now more than a year that the symptoms of joint-disease could not be mistaken in the articulation of the middle finger. I prescribed *Lycopodium* 6, *Spongia* 3, and *Nit. Acid.* 5, in one-drop doses. The disease has not entirely disappeared, but very much diminished. I have never succeeded in obtaining a similar result with allopathic medicaments. Although I have often been called in at the beginning of the disease, I could neither arrest the progress of the disease nor prevent its degeneration into cachexia. But where should we find observations which indicate the course of the disease and its treatment? Rust (Handbuch der Chirurgie, vol. xv. page 121) makes the same confession. "The prognosis of spina ventosa" (pædarthrocace), says he, "is very unfavourable in point of treatment, on account of the remedies at our command. We cannot even hope to arrest its progress," etc. He says elsewhere, on the point of the treatment of spina ventosa, which attacks rather adults, that "we may employ mercurial preparations, *Antimony*, etc., for want of better means; but experience has proved that we need not expect decisive results." We may ask the question, why these, as well as other means taken from the allopathic practice, should still be employed in this case? It is not true that we do not possess better means. *Mercury* and *Antimony* are too important remedies to be employed merely as experiments, so much the more, as allopathy never experiments with small doses. Unfortunately there is no other given reason in the common practice for the use of a medicine in this or that disease, than that it is applicable; but everything is not applicable. Have we not seen administered in delirium tremens, twenty-four grains of *Opium* in twenty-six hours; twenty grains of *Lapis Infernalis (Argentum Nitricum)* in twenty-four hours; twelve grains of *Saccharum Saturni (Plumbum Aceticum)* in a day, even for many days? In how many cases has the decoction of Zittman been considered applicable? How many have been destroyed by the use of this medicament? Truly, many physicians would renounce making experiments with it, did they but know the ingredients of which it is composed.

---

## SECOND CLINICAL LECTURE,

*Delivered at the Hahnemann Hospital, April 2nd, 1851.*

By Dr. Henriques.

*(Continued from page 512.)*

The only remedies administered in the foregoing case, as you must have remarked, were *Aconite*, *Sulphur*, and *Lycopodium*. From a careful analysis of its history and of the totality of the symptoms, I came to the conclusion that the disease was a manifestation of suppressed psora. Hence my

Hosted by Google

therapeutical indication was derived principally from etiological considerations. I thus reasoned on the case. The organism of this woman must have been in the first instance contaminated with the psoric miasma which had remained latent, impeding, no doubt, the normal play of the organs, although unobserved, as is often the case, until a powerful emotion of fright revealed outwardly, in the unmistakable language of cutaneous eruption, the internal psora. For whence could have arisen the itching eruption described in the history of the case? Will it be said that fright can produce psora? I do not think that such an opinion could possibly be entertained by any unprofessional person, much less by any medical man of whatever school. I shall not stay, therefore, to examine such an absurdity; we must, in my humble opinion, admit the only possible hypothesis, which has been so beautifully developed by Hahnemann in his doctrine of chronic diseases. Fright, then, according to the homœopathic method of reasoning, appeared to act as the exciting cause in the production of the itching eruption, the psoric characters of which could not have been mistaken. This was injudiciously suppressed by the allopathic physician, who caused it to disappear in so short a time with some outward application; the psora re-entered the organism in its miasmatic form, and both these morbific causes co-operated to produce that lesion of sensation in the digestive apparatus which has been denominated Gastralgia, and thus illustrating the truth of Hahnemann's 202nd and 203rd propositions of the Organon, which run thus: "Every external treatment of such local symptoms, the object of which is to remove them from the surface of the body, whilst the internal miasmatic disease is left uncured, as for instance, driving off the skin the eruption of itch by all sorts of ointments, burning away the chancre externally, and destroying the condylomata by the knife, the ligature, or the actual cautery. This pernicious external mode of treatment, hitherto so usual, has been the most prolific source of all the innumerable named and unnamed chronic maladies under which mankind groans; it is one of the most criminal procedures the medical world can be guilty of, and yet it has hitherto been the one generally adopted and taught from the professorial chair as the only one." In conformity with these views I first prescribed *Aconite*, a remedy whose pathogenetic symptoms correspond generally to the ill-effects of fright. The result was marvellous; for you will recollect that on the first day, after taking three doses only, the paroxysm was cut short and never returned, thereby demonstrating, in the most convincing manner, both the homœopathicity of the remedy and the undeniable efficiency of the infinitesimal doses employed by the homœopathic school, and so much ridiculed by allopathic professors and partisans. What allopathy could not do in six months with ponderous masses of medicines, Homœopathy succeeded in effecting, by virtue of the potentiality and the homœopathicity of a single medicinal agent. The next remedy administered was *Sulphur*, with a view of combating the suppressed psora; it answered admirably the end for which it was given, for in four days it produced a cutaneous eruption, exactly similar in sensation, form, and situation to that which made its appearance shortly after the fright. The third and last remedy indicated was *Lycopodium*, which I gave an account of; the slight itching in the face and scalp occurring more particularly when heated. With respect to the potencies employed, you will have remarked that I gave *Aconite* in the form of a tincture of a low dilution, and that I first gave the 30th dilution of *Sulphur*, and when repeated I gave the 200th. In the actual state of Homœopathy, and amidst a variety of opinions on the subject of potencies, it is impossible, and indeed it would be temerity on my part, to attempt to fix a rule; but I may be allowed to say that my experience has led me to the following conclusions:—First, that remedial agents develope their curative powers in a direct ratio to their homœopathicity to the disease, proportionally to the susceptibility of different individuals, and inversely as the quantity of the matter in the agent. Second, that tinctures seem to pervade the organism more rapidly, and consequently are more suitable to the acute stages of diseases; that the more chronic the disease, the higher the potency should be. Third, that when it is necessary to repeat a remedy, the potency should be varied; thus, in conformity with these rules, *Aconite* was given in tincture to combat the most urgent and acute symptoms: the first dose of *Sulphur* was of the 30th dilution, which was required in virtue of the chronicity of the psoric miasma; and when it was found necessary to repeat the *Sulphur*, I varied the potency by giving the 200th dilution.

The second case I am about to relate is one of hepatalgia,* a disease of more frequent occurrence than is generally imagined. The ancients gave the name of

* Pain in the liver.

Hosted by Google

hepatalgia to every pain seated in the liver, and unattended with fever; hence, till modern times, hepatalgia was not considered a distinct idiopathic disease, it was regarded merely as a symptom accompanying every affection of the liver. It is true, the ancients did remark that the intensity of the pain was not always proportionate to the extent and gravity of the diseases of which they supposed it to be a symptom; but this fact did not lead them to inquire whether the liver, like every other organ of the body, might not be deranged exclusively in its sensibility. It was reserved for the anatomical school of pathology to establish the fact that hepatalgia might exist as an idiopathic neuralgic affection of the hepatic plexus. Its distinguishing characteristic is a very acute, lancinating pain situated in the hypochondriacal regions, which is sometimes continued, often intermittent, and not unfrequently accompanied by icterus,* but which, from the absence of all rational signs of organic lesions, cannot be attributed to inflammation. Hepatalgia is a very distressing and most painful affection; it is not, however, a dangerous one unless, as is sometimes the case, an inflammation of the liver supervene.

In the fourth volume of his "Clinique Médicale," Andral makes the following valuable remarks respecting the nature of this affection, and in proof of the existence of hepatalgia as a distinct disease. There sometimes occur severe pains in the hepatic region, which cannot be accounted for after death by any lesion of the liver, or of its excretory ducts. This is the case in certain hepatic colics. This circumstance alone, but more the character of the pain, its intermittence, the good state of health which often exists during the intervals leads, us to believe that these pains are specially seated in the numerous nervous filaments which are distributed to the liver, and which come from the pneumogastric, or more especially from the great sympathetic. We have likewise a proof that these pains belong exclusively to the liver, because they are often accompanied by icterus, which disappears with the pain, or lasts a little longer. Is there anything astonishing that in this case an affection of the nerves should modify the biliary secretion? Does not the nervous influence, in a most evident manner, act on the other secretions, as for instance, tears, saliva, urine, etc.? Is not tic douloureux often accompanied by a vicious secretion of the salivary glands? I will now proceed to the second case.

* Jaundice.

Emma Sear, needlewoman, 23 years of age, unmarried, sanguineous temperament, apparently of a strong plethoric constitution, blue eyes, light hair, fair complexion, and delicate skin, came to the hospital as out-door patient, on the 2nd of January, to consult me for a pain in the right side, with which she had been affected for the last fifteen months, and which was becoming daily more and more insupportable. She could not assign any cause for it, but she remarked that it first appeared after an attack of scarlet fever for which she was treated at the Fever Hospital. The attack of scarlet fever does not appear to have been very severe, for she did not remain longer than ten days at the hospital, at the end of which time she was discharged cured. She was neither bled nor leeched for it. In reply to my inquiries, Emma Sear replied that she had never to her recollection been affected with any eruption of the skin, nor had she ever been seriously ill; that her father and two brothers died of consumption, and her mother of cancer. She complained of an intermittent pain in the right side; the character of the pain varied, it was sometimes shooting, at others burning, but it was generally a sharp pain, commencing from the region of the right hypochondrium under the false ribs, and extending up to the chest and shoulders, and along the arm of the same side. The pain in the arm appeared to follow the course of the brachial nerves; it was sometimes very intense, and the arm felt as if it were swollen. She had a dry tickling cough, with a sensation of dryness and uneasiness in the throat; there was also great uneasiness and tenderness all over the abdomen, particularly when touched, however slightly, a sort of electric commotion was excited throughout the body. There was loss of appetite, insomnia, and melancholy; urine was high coloured, and deposited a thick red sediment, and the bowels were very torpid; skin was dry and parched. There was no perceptible alteration in the circulatory or respiratory organs; pulse slow, and rather tremulous. I could not detect any enlargement of the liver, nor were the symptoms of hepatitis* present; I therefore did not hesitate to pronounce this case one of hepatalgia.

I prescribed successively *Nux*, *Bell.*, *Mercurius*, and *Bryonia*, without obtaining the slightest amelioration, indeed, she appeared to be getting worse; the pain was more intense, her countenance more anxious and distressed; she was evidently thinner, and she stated that she felt feverish every

* Inflammation of the liver.

Hosted by Google

night. I could not, however, detect any febrile action.

Considering the state of this patient sufficiently urgent to require regular and continued attendance, and fearing lest hepatitis might supervene, I admitted her on the 10th of February as an in-door patient.

Feb. 11th. Found her labouring under the same symptoms already enumerated, in addition to which there was slight nausea; the sclerotica was slightly tinged with yellow. She had had no evacuation for seven days; extreme sensibility along the spinal column, from the occiput to the third dorsal vertebra; the slightest touch on this part caused her to start as if electrified. Urine very abundant, straw coloured, and without sediment; aching in the stomach after taking the smallest portion of food, gurgling in the abdomen, disturbed sleep, great anguish in the epigastrium, melancholy, irritable, and incapable of the least exertion.

Reflecting on the previous history, and actual morbid state of this patient, and considering that I had been five weeks attending her without the slightest benefit, it now naturally occurred to me to examine what could be the obstacle to her cure.

Did it arise from an error in diagnosis? Was it that the patient did not attend to her regimen? Was it from the non-homœopathicity of the remedies? Or was it in consequence of chronic miasma? That I had not mistaken the real nature of the disease was evident from the seat and intermittence of the pain, and from the absence of inflammatory and febrile action, besides which, no signs of organic lesions could be detected by percussion or by the stethoscope, either in the liver or in the chest. It is true, the digestive and secretory organs were deranged; but are not these sympathetic phenomena frequently observed in neuralgia? Neither had I any grounds for supposing an error in regimen. I felt satisfied that I had selected remedies truly corresponding to the symptoms. There was no want of vitality nor of remedial susceptibility in the organism. What, then, could be the obstacle? Latent psora, and that alone, as will be seen by the sequel. Feeling convinced of this, I commenced the antipsoric treatment, by giving *Lycopodium*, two globules of the 30th dilution.

Feb. 12th. Had this morning a large, soft, dark-coloured evacuation; pain in the side, undiminished; frontal cephalalgia; nausea; urine abundant and pale coloured. S.L.

13th. Pain in the side much better; large evacuation last night; altogether better. S.L.

15th. Nausea; pain; headache returned. S.L.

16th. Being ill myself this day, she was visited by Dr. Malan, who reported that she had been better till this morning, when she had a violent return of all her sufferings; he ordered an enema.

17th. No better; constipation; gastric disturbances increased. *Sepia*, two globules of the 30th dilution.

March 6th. Has had no medicine since Feb. 17th, during which there has been no material alteration in her symptoms. The pain, however, appears of a more decidedly intermittent character; the most obstinate symptom is constipation; she has an enema daily. I ordered *Opium*, three globules of the 12th dilution, in three doses; one every fourth hour.

10th. Has had no evacuation; *Bryonia*, one globule of the 3rd dilution, in three doses; one every fourth hour.

11th. Slight evacuation last night.

16th. Constipation continues; feels in general health much improved, although the pain in the side continues, though less frequent and less severe; the paroxysms return every third day. *Nux*, two globules of the 200th dilution.

18th. Is improving; no evacuation. *Sulphur*, two globules of the 30th dilution.

26th. Pain very much diminished both in frequency and intensity; began to feel an itching on the 24th, and yesterday appeared a furfuraceous, dark-coloured itching and circular eruption, resembling much ringworm on the left inferior maxillary region; simultaneously with the appearance of this eruption all pains have entirely ceased.

27th. Has had two natural evacuations yesterday, and one this morning; feels stronger and better.

29th. No pain, all the functions are in a normal state.

April 1st. Continues quite well, and eruption dying away.

2nd. She is still in the hospital, and can be seen by whoever may desire it.

The most remarkable phenomena to be observed in this last case, and to which I take leave most especially to call your attention, are:—

1st. The obstinacy of the affection till *Lycopodium* was administered.

2nd. The remarkable change which occurred simultaneously with the appearance of the eruption, and the progressive amelioration that followed the use of *Sulphur*.

3rd. The constancy of abdominal inertia. Now the inference I desire to draw from the first fact is, that a simple estimate

Hosted by Google

of the totality of symptoms ought not to be exclusively our guide in the choice of a homœopathic remedy. Experience convinces me that we must frequently draw our indications from other sources. This is a very important fact in a practical point of view. It is my custom, after sketching as complete and faithful a portrait of the disease from the past history and actual symptoms of the case, to classify all the phenomena into the following groups:—1st, etiological; 2nd, organic; 3rd, vital; 4th, sympathetic. The etiological comprehends all those circumstances relating to casuality.

The organic are all sensible local changes in form, colour, and structure of the organs.

The vital relates to general symptoms expressive of morbid sensations and actions of the entire organism.

The sympathetic comprehends all symptoms derived from the natural relation existing between the diseased organs and the rest of the organism.

As it is undeniable that we rarely meet with a remedy corresponding perfectly to the whole portrait of the disease, I am guided accordingly in selecting a remedy, by indications drawn from one or more of the foregoing groups; giving a preference always to those which appear most prominent or urgent, as the case may be.

The following case will illustrate my views. A gentleman consulted me some time ago for a periodic affection of the eyes; he had been often attended homœopathically for it, and recovered, but the disease returned every two or three months. On minute inquiry and critical examination of the character of the ophthalmia, it appeared to me to be occasionally by the syphilitic miasma. I commenced treating him irrespectively of the acute symptoms, employing in succession such remedies as are specific against syphilitic affections, such as *Mercurius*, *Aurum*, *Nitric Acid*, and *Thuja;* by which means I succeeded in effecting a perfect and apparently a lasting cure; for twelve months have elapsed, and he has had no return. This was a case of etiological indication. The next case is that of ovarian dropsy. A young woman now under my care, who is obliged to be tapped, and from whom eight gallons of thick flocculent serum are extracted every month; this patient has not a single pain or symptom. The only indication for the selection of a remedy are the extraordinary quantity of water and its rapid collection; emaciation and thickening of the ovaries. This is a case of organic indication; that is, an indication of such remedies as are known to act especially on the uterine apparatus.

In Emma Sear's case, the remedies selected at the commencement of the treatment, although they bore the greatest symptomatic resemblance to the most striking, peculiar, and characteristic symptoms of the disease, nevertheless they were not homœopathic, for they did not produce the slightest effect; and why? because latent psora was the specific cause. Hence it would have been right at the onset to have selected a remedy from etiological consideration; and so I might multiply cases to any extent, but I think these sufficient to illustrate my views.

Emma Sear, then, did not begin to improve till she was under the influence of an antipsoric. After she took *Lycopodium* the general health improved, but the local affection remained unaltered; and it was only after she had taken *Sulphur*, that the patient could be said to be better. As if by a sort of metastasis, the disease, under the action of *Sulphur*, transported itself from the liver to the skin; the latent miasma revealing its presence by an eruption on the cheek, manifesting all the characteristics of psora. Emma Sear is now convalescent, the eruption is disappearing, the pain in the side scarcely exists, her bowels are regular, she is gaining flesh, complexion is healthy, and her spirits are good. This highly interesting phenomena of metastasis, or displacement of a disease from one point to another of the body, was noticed by the ancients from the remotest period of medical art. It forms a leading point in Hahnemann's theory of psora, which as I propose hereafter to discuss, I shall not make any further observation on metastasis till then.

The inertia of the intestinal canal was constant, and would, according to the views of the old school, have been the principal basis of treatment. What! leave a patient ten days with a pain in the side without an evacuation? What madness! the allopathic practitioner would say. To which I reply, "tolle causam," and the symptom will disappear; *relieve the system from the psoric miasma* and the constipation, which was but an insignificant symptom of the disease, and the bowels will act. This practice was adopted, and it perfectly succeeded, as the case of Emma Sear proves.

I must not omit to state that, with regard to dietetics, the patients in both these cases were allowed to take as much plain and nourishing food as they desired, in conformity with the homœopathic dietetics. Most of you, gentlemen, are no

Hosted by Google

doubt aware that Hahnemann, in 1828, communicated to the medical world, in his treatise on chronic diseases, that after twelve years' study and observation he succeeded in discovering the cause of all chronic diseases to be in three contagious miasmata, namely, the syphilitic, the sycosic, and the psoric. Each of which, if not cured by a specific remedy, invariably determines a dyscrasia of a sensible or latent character. It was to prove to you by facts the truth of this beautiful theory of the immortal Hahnemann, that I selected the foregoing cases, and I hope I have succeeded.

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.

SATURDAY, APRIL 19TH, 1851.

THROUGH some inadvertence in our leading article of last week, the name of Mr. WARNE was omitted among "the eminent lay members of Homœopathy," to whom the Cause is so much indebted. No one feels more deeply than ourselves the omission alluded to. Mr. WARNE, for whom we entertain the highest respect, we are sure, will not suppose that it was a premeditated intent to slight his valuable services. As the Honorary Secretary of the Hahnemann Hospital, every one is aware of the indefatigable exertions used by that gentleman to promote its success, and both at the meeting and the dinner those exertions were warmly and appropriately acknowledged.

THE more we reflect, the better are we satisfied with the progress Homœopathy has made during the past year. Nothing more startling could have been produced to re-establish encouraging evidence of this great fact than the result of the festivals of Thursday week. Glowing panegyrics might be passed upon the proceedings until words were exhausted, if it were considered necessary to examine the detail accompanying these demonstrations, but to the solid thinker and the true philanthropist such encomiums are of a secondary character, when compared with the substantial testimony afforded by the actual results of that day.

To possess the knowledge that upwards of four hundred and fifty persons, on the 10th of April, 1851, met to celebrate the festivals held in commemoration of the birthday of Hahnemann and the establishment of two Metropolitan Hospitals, and that these festivals were presided over by members of the aristocracy, supported by many eminent in science and literature, must afford the most sincere gratification to the select few who were chivalrous enough in the infancy of Homœopathy to struggle with and defend its truth and principles. To know also that at these same demonstrations, the eloquence of the advocates of the system and their position in society enabled them to bring together subscriptions amounting to at least £1,500, is another fact of no mean importance, and is one that must most sensibly impress upon the advocates of allopathy the increasing strength and vigorous vitality of their comparatively youthful rival. These are circumstances which must most powerfully appeal to the public, and we rest assured that the public will appreciate them in a proper spirit.

Scanning the addresses made at these dinners, we are almost tempted to bring forward passages, which well deserve to be engraven on the minds of all who desire to hold place and position among the disciples of Homœopathy. We, however, refrain, knowing the spirit which animates the whole body of the brotherhood, and feeling moreover that the success which has lately attended their endeavours will re-inspirit them to great exertions in future. Homœopathy has established a proud pre-eminence in England, but more particularly in the metropolis, and that pre-eminence must not be suffered to experience a relapse.

When we have such men as the Rev. Mr. EVEREST and other Christian divines amongst us, who not alone follow out the principles of Homœopathy in private life, but have also the courage to advocate them in the pulpit, little apprehension need be

Hosted by Google

entertained but what the philosophy of Hahnemann shall be "sown broad-cast o'er the land." Worthy disciples are these of the cause of our illustrious predecessor, who fearing neither the powers, temporal or spiritual, so gloriously perform the work assigned them. A new feature is this in the career of Homœopathy, but it is one deserving most extensive imitation.

We have been induced thus to dwell upon the issue of the recent festivals, because we must all be aware of the manifest advantage to be derived from the permanent establishment both of the Hahnemann and the London Homœopathic Hospitals. To secure them a permanency such as they are well entitled to, no lukewarmness must be suffered to exist. They each ought to be placed on a proper foundation, and so supported as to put all question of doubt at rest. What would tend more effectually to promote this end than the suggestion contained in the speech of Dr. CHAPMAN, who said:—

"He must say he did not consider the Hahnemann Hospital was yet based on a secure foundation. There was yet much to be done. They wanted funds—they wanted money, and he thought that a regular system ought to be adopted for collecting subscriptions. There should be, first, a maintenance fund for carrying on the Hospital; secondly, a building fund; and thirdly, an endowment fund; and it was for the public to apportion their means to these objects as they thought proper. A friend of his had suggested to him, and he regarded the idea as a very good one, that in every town and village in the kingdom there should be an organization for the gathering of funds and for the promotion of the Cause."

Were this suggestion carried out, and it could be with little trouble, we have no hesitation in affirming that where we now count subscriptions and donations by hundreds, we should speedily count them by thousands. The cause is deserving of the attempt, let it therefore be readily and cheerfully made.

---

WE have heard with regret that our reporter has not, in some cases, happily caught or condensed the remarks of the speakers at the Hahnemann Dinner. We must first plead that his position for hearing was not favourable, and, secondly, the unavoidable hurry with which the report was prepared for printing on the next morning.

Here we are glad to have the opportunity of giving place to the following important observations, contained in a letter received from CHEVALIER BUNSEN, expressing his regret that a very obstinate influenza prevented his attendance at the dinner.

"I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without expressing my anxious wish that this evening *the foundation of an effective medical school*, I mean of an effective system of teaching medical science according to the principles of Homœopathy, may not only be considered as settled, but effectually *secured*.

"If, in general, practice without science is impossible, a scientific course of lectures upon those branches of medical science in which Homœopathy differs from the usual system is, in my conscientious opinion, the *conditio sine qua non* of establishing, in the face of government and of the public, its right to an equal consideration, and consequently to a fair treatment.

"*Clinical Lectures* are of infinite importance for such pupils as have already gone through such a course of systematic lectures (besides the ordinary study of medicine); but they seem to me perfectly inadequate for supplying the place either of lectures on the *Materia Medica*, or on *general pathology*.

"Since Hahnemann, great discoveries have been made as to the *Materia Medica*, as founded by him; who can doubt that their knowledge ought not to be left to the apothecaries, or to aphoristic treatment in medical journals? But, above all, who is not aware that the whole scientific basis of homœopathic treatment has, since the appearance of the Organon, gained an infinitely larger basis, which enables Homœopathy more than before to claim, as common inheritance, the observations and discoveries of medical science, from Hippocrates to our times?

"With such an institution of systematic teaching, in the broad daylight of publicity, and the control of the collateral sciences of chemistry, anatomy, and physiology, Homœopathy will rise triumphantly above party spirit and prejudice, here and elsewhere. May it be the glory of the London Hahnemann Hospital to take the lead in this wise and honourable course."

Our readers will rejoice with us that Homœopathy has the counsel and encouragement of so great a philosopher and scholar as CHEVALIER BUNSEN.

---

Hosted by Google

## Review.

*Homœopathy Briefly Explained.* By a Practitioner. Dublin: Published for the Irish Homœopathic Society.

"One of the great novelties of Homœopathy is the laying aside of the lancet in acute diseases. Bleeding has long had its strenuous opponents, as well as advocates, among medical authorities; by many it is only used in extreme cases, and then looked upon as a necessary evil, to be avoided if possible. Homœopathy points out this possibility, and obviates the stern necessity. Several of its remedies are found effectual in removing inflammatory fever, and lowering the pulse, without exposing the patient to the risk of encountering all or any of the numerous ill-consequences of excessive blood-letting. The practice of bleeding in the commencement of acute diseases, generally of long duration, and very exhausting, is particularly objectionable. It is true that the rapid abstraction of blood may, for a short period, reduce the pulse; but how often does the practitioner find, on repeating his visit in a few hours, that his patient's pulse has regained its inflammatory standard; and that he must again have recourse to depletion, after which he may be obliged even again to renew the attack; thus draining the sufferer of that vital fluid, on a proper supply of which rests his best or only chance of recovery, should his illness be protracted to any length. The object of this repeated abstraction of blood is to diminish the quantity of that fluid in the body, in order that a smaller supply may be conveyed to the diseased part. Is not this, to say the least, a clumsy contrivance?—to enfeeble the whole frame in order to relieve a part; and, as though the disease in itself were not sufficiently reducing, to add to the sufferer's physical weakness, and protract his convalescence. The evils of over-bleeding do not stop here. How many martyrs to neuralgia, dyspepsia, imbecility, idiotcy, insanity, and even apoplexy, owe the commencement of their ailment to this injurious practice. The use of blisters, setons, issues, and moxas is discarded by the homœopath for nearly the same reason as bleeding. These cruel means of procuring relief are supposed to act on a principle of counter-irritation, by exciting inflammation in an external part, to remove it from an internal,—a practice not only useless, but often dangerous. The homœopathic law guides us to a remedy, which at once attacks the disease, without the necessity of resorting to these tortures, which more or less debilitate the constitution.

"The use of large doses of strong medicine, particularly purgatives, is also dispensed with, to the great advantage of the poor dyspeptic, whose intestines are generally considered fair game for the experimental exhibition of every drug, in the long list of drastics and laxatives contained in the pharmacopœia; the effect of which is merely, by irritation, to excite a secretion from the delicate mucous surface of the intestine; being another means of weakening the already enfeebled invalid. Indigestion, as it is generally called, or want of action in the bowels, is, in the majority of cases, a consequence, and not the cause of disease. The secretion from the bowels is merely one of the ways in which the system is freed from those portions of the blood which, having gone the round of the circulation, have become impure, and no longer fit for the purposes of nutrition. The skin, the lungs, the kidneys, and the bowels have each their allotted part to bear in this never-ceasing task; and if, by delicacy or want of action in any one of the great purifying agents, the normal balance is destroyed, we always find the others undertaking an extra amount of labour. A person whose nervous system has been overwrought, or put out of order by mental exertion, sedentary habits, distress of mind, or excesses of any kind, finding his bowels deranged, without observing that either the skin, kidneys, or lungs are in stronger action, in order to compensate for the inactivity of the bowels, the want of action of the latter is at once set down as the *cause* of the malady; a smart purgative is administered; the empty intestine is irritated and stimulated to pour out a secretion of watery fluid, which is in fact a portion of the blood, and temporary relief is generally procured; the patient feels better for a few days; but then comes reaction, or rather want of action. The intestines, exhausted by this forced exertion, require repose; constipation returns, and is again attacked with pill and potion, which must be subsequently so frequently repeated, that this part of the system becomes thoroughly weakened, and dependent on artificial intervention for that action which is usually a natural function. All this time the disease which has been the cause of this state has been establishing itself, and taking deeper root in the constitution; the patient becomes more and more enfeebled; nutrition is interfered with; emaciation takes place; and the invalid, who has actually in many instances been made so by injurious treatment, comes to a homœopathic physician, whose first proceeding is to interdict the use of all aperients. The patient departs dissatisfied, and in a few days returns to complain that no natural action has taken place, and begs for something to effect it. To comply, and force a weakening secretion from the exhausted mucous membrane, would be but to increase the evil. Better to suffer inconvenience for a few days, and allow the internal organs, by repose, to regain natural tone. "But," cries the patient, "there will be accumulation, obstruction, inflammation, and what not." By directing the treatment to the real cause of the malady, and proper attention to diet, the worn-out powers of the intestines are allowed to recruit their strength, and in most cases resume their natural function. The balance is restored; appetite returns; nutrition resumes its regular course; the patient regains his long-lost sleep and strength; and is, in fact, in every way a new man. How much suffering might have been spared by merely abstaining from the nauseous and noxious pill and potion, which only aggravate the disease and weaken the patient! The

Hosted by Google

passion for medicines of this class is truly unaccountable: almost the first thing swallowed by the British infant is a spoonful of castor-oil. The great injury to the constitution and the numerous cases of subsequent delicacy, of which the seeds are sown by this early placebo, are incalculable."

## TWO CASES OF NEURALGIA TREATED HOMŒOPATHICALLY.

By E. E. Marcy, M.D., New York.

[Our readers will perceive how largely we are indebted to the *North American Homœopathic Journal*, conducted by Drs. Hering, Marcy, and Metcalfe; having availed ourselves freely of its excellent matter, we have much pleasure in republishing the following interesting cases so successfully treated by one of its Editors, and trust that our old-established English colleagues, who must have an abundance of similar and other interesting cases to prove the truth of our law, will be induced to shed a little more ink, and favour the public and us with their experience.]

### Case I.—Cephalalgia.

Mr. C—, aged about fifty years, of a sanguine, bilious temperament, active habits, and hitherto in the enjoyment of excellent health, began to experience, about the 1st of July, 1849, periodical attacks of dull, pressive pains in the anterior part of the head, attended with morbid sensitiveness of the scalp, and depression of spirits. During the month of July, the paroxysms only made their appearance at intervals of three to five days, usually after breakfast, and continuing until the patient slept at night. In the month of August the pains recurred daily, after breakfast, commencing with a sense of contraction and pressure in the forehead, and becoming, towards noon, acute and throbbing. The ordinary allopathic routine of bleeding, blistering, cathartics, opiates, and tonics was commenced at the onset of the malady, and persisted in until about the middle of January, 1850, without arresting the paroxysms or even mitigating, to any notable extent, the sufferings of the patient.

On the 11th of February, 1850, he came under the writer's care with the following symptoms: daily paroxysms of throbbing and pressing, or shooting pains, generally located in the forehead, but sometimes semi-lateral, and occasionally pervading the whole head, accompanied by depression of spirits, disinclination to mental or physical effort, tenderness of the scalp, sensation of heat and fulness in the head, and sometimes by nausea. Aggravation of the symptoms resulted from walking or from jarring the head, and temporary relief was obtained from cold applications and from gentle frictions over the affected part. The attacks commenced soon after breakfast, and continued until the patient was lost in sleep at night.

Feb. 11th, nine o'clock, a.m. Grain doses of the 3rd trituration of *Arsenicum* were prescribed, to be taken dry, and repeated at intervals of six hours; regimen moderately strict.

12th, six o'clock, p.m. The pains came on at the usual time this morning, but with much less severity than heretofore. A sensation of weight and dulness was experienced in the forehead in the place of the more acute and throbbing pains, which persisted until evening. The medicine to be continued at intervals of eight hours.

13th, seven o'clock, p.m. A sensation of heaviness in the forehead and slight confusion of ideas were felt this morning at nine o'clock, which disappeared at eleven, leaving the head free from pain. Medicine to be continued.

14th, nine o'clock, p.m. Symptoms to-day the same as yesterday. Continue the medicine.

15th, seven o'clock, p.m. Has experienced no pain or unpleasant symptom to-day, up to this hour. Continue the medicine morning and evening.

27th. Mr. C— has remained quite well since the 15th instant, having continued the *Arsenicum* twice a day. Medicine to be discontinued.

March 6th. Has been suffering from a cold for the past two days, with the following symptoms: sore throat, dry, irritating cough, dull, throbbing pain in the temples, eyes red and somewhat sensitive to light, and a slight oppression at the upper part of the thorax.

A drop of the 3rd dilution of *Belladonna* was prescribed at intervals of six hours until the symptoms should be ameliorated, after which the periods of repetition were to be extended, as circumstances appeared to require.

9th. The catarrhal symptoms have disappeared, and the patient is apparently well.

June 16th, 1850. Mr. C— informs me that he has had no return of the neuralgic pains since February, but has remained in the constant enjoyment of excellent health and spirits.

### Case II.

Mrs. H—, aged about forty-five, of a nervous, sanguine temperament, light hair, fair complexion, blue eyes, mild disposition, and inclined to melancholy, has been afflicted with frequent attacks of what have been termed nervous headaches, for more than fifteen years. During the first few years, the headaches made their appearance at intervals of from two to four months, since which time the attacks have gradually become more frequent, and the pains upon the whole more intense. The following is the record of her symptoms when she came under my care, on the 23rd of September, 1850:

Paroxysms of headache, generally recurring once in three or four days, always preceded by depression of spirits and inclination to sleep, confined to a circumscribed spot in one of the temples, in the first instance, but in four or five hours, extending to the eye of the same side, causing contraction of the lids and redness, attacking each side of the head at alternate paroxysms. The patient always wakes up with the pains in the morning, and they continue from 24 to 36 hours, without any cessation. The pains are of a severe aching, and sometimes

Hosted by Google

of a throbbing character, ameliorated by moving about in the open air, by taking coffee, by cold topical applications, and aggravated by sitting quietly in a warm room, by lying down, by sleeping, or by anxiety. There is always some swelling under the affected eye, the eyeball is sore to the touch, and she is faint, irritable, and inclined to weep during the paroxysms. Any unusual care or anxiety is almost certain to bring on an attack. Hands and feet cold during the paroxysms.

*Prescription.*—*Pulsatilla* 6, one drop every afternoon on sugar. Regimen, plain, but nutritious.

Sept. 26th, twelve o'clock at noon. Mrs. H— woke up this morning at six, with a pain in the left temple, but less severe, and of a different kind from those she usually experiences—the character of the pains being numb or gnawing, rather than aching and throbbing. The pain has continued about the same up to this hour, accompanied with great depression of spirits, irritability, and apparent grief. A single dose of *Ignatia* 3 was ordered, and the *Pulsatilla* to be omitted until to-morrow.

30th. The pains for which *Ignatia* was prescribed on the 26th instant, subsided in about two hours after the administration of the medicine, and none have been since experienced; but in their stead, a light and somewhat confused sensation in the forehead every morning on rising, which goes off on moving about. Continue the *Pulsatilla*.

Oct. 5th. No more headaches have been experienced, but there still remains some lightness in the head on first waking up in the morning, and frequent sensations of faintness during the day. There is also a puffy appearance under the eyes, resembling the condition to which large doses of *Arsenic* give rise. The *Pulsatilla* to be omitted, and *Arsenicum* 30 to be taken every morning.

12th. Symptoms all improved since the *Arsenicum* has been employed. The faint feelings have all disappeared, the spirits have been good, and the general health in all respects is better. There is yet, however, an occasional sensation of lightness in the head in the morning. *Arsenicum* to be omitted, and a drop of *Pulsatilla* 30 to be taken every afternoon for six days.

Nov. 20th. Mrs. H— informs me that she has had no return of the headache, or other unpleasant symptoms, since the last prescription. Her general health is better than it has been for the last fifteen years, and she considers herself quite well.

Dec. 19th. Mrs. H— has had no return of her disease up to this period, and assures me that she is entirely cured.

## ZINC.

The *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, quotes from the French journals the following cases of zinc poisoning.

1. *Poisoning by Oxide of Zinc, used as a substitute for White Lead.*—By Dr. Bouvier, of the Hôpital Beaujon. A man, aged forty-two, a labourer, entered on 19th April with all the symptoms of metallic colic. He had been employed for the fifteen previous days at a white-colour manufactory, along with five other workmen, in barrelling oxide of zinc, and in repairing casks which had contained that substance, during which operation they were exposed to an atmosphere loaded with the powder of the oxide. From the commencement of their work, he and his comrades experienced colic and a repugnance to food; and the wine and brandy which they took to excite their appetite was disgusting to them, and did not remove the clammy taste which they had constantly in their mouths. This man could not continue long at work. After ten days of this employment, he was seized with vomiting, severe colic, accompanied by constipation, which persisted and increased in intensity so much that he rolled on the floor in agony. On the day of admission, he continued to vomit, and to suffer severe abdominal pain. The vomited matters were bilious, and he rejected all his food almost immediately after swallowing it; he had had no stool for five days; the belly otherwise was natural, the tongue whitish; he had no appetite, was free from fever, but was sleepless. The next day, 20th April, the bowels were opened by two ounces of *Sulphate of Magnesia*, and the painter's purgative clyster, as used in La Charité—(this consists of twelve ounces of wine, with six of oil.) The free evacuation of the bowels, and the administration of two and a half grains of *Opium*, were followed by cessation of vomiting and diminution of the pain. From this time to 26th April, after having taken from six to twelve grains of *Gamboge* daily, and using frequent clysters and medicated baths, he became convalescent, and was dismissed cured on 4th May.

From the whole history of this case, there appeared to be no doubt that this man suffered from a genuine zinc colic. To ascertain that it was really oxide of zinc that had caused the illness, M. Bouvier collected, by washing the surface of his body, the metallic particles which adhered to it, and found them to consist of oxide of zinc. We are not entitled from this to say that the oxide of zinc is as noxious as white lead; but it shows, at least, that some precautions require to be taken by those who work with it, in order to preserve their health.

2. *Zinc Poisoning observed in the Workmen employed in twisting Galvanized Wire.*—By MM. Landouzy and Maumene, of Rheims. The iron wire employed for securing the corks of champagne, is sent in bundles of one to ten kilogrammes to workmen called *tordeurs*, who, by a dexterous manœuvre, cut and twist from ten to twenty threads of wire at a time. These wires are then made up in packets of one kilogramme, and, after being beaten with a bit of wood to make them even, are packed in bundles. Although this sort of work had been followed by the same workmen from eight to fifteen years, under very bad hygienic circumstances as regards ventilation, they never had experienced any evil effects from it till the beginning of January, 1850, when the so-called galvanized wire (which is iron wire covered with a layer of

Hosted by Google

zinc) was substituted for the common iron wire; and, soon after, the workmen began to complain of the taste as of a sweetish powder in the throat, an incessant tendency to cough and spit, shiverings, and general malaise. The whole of the people employed in this branch of industry —two youths, two women, and two men—were affected with symptoms which were referable to zinc. Four had symptoms of general depression, with sore throat, swelling and ulceration of the tonsils, inflammation of the palate, white pellicles on the gums, salivation, fetid breath, colic, and diarrhœa. In one, the colic and diarrhœa were the only symptoms observed; in another, the colic was accompanied by nausea, tenesmus, and obstinate constipation. The wires with which they worked had been made hurriedly and carelessly, and were covered with a dusty powder, which escaped abundantly during the twisting, and especially the heating, of the wires. This powder consisted of zinc, oxide and carbonate of zinc, alloy of zinc and iron, and oxide of iron. It contained no trace of lead.

These symptoms seem to have subsided readily, without treatment, on abandoning the occupation. With one exception, all the workpeople returned to their work in from three to six days.

That the symptoms were due to the exposure to the dust appears from the circumstance that, in fifteen days more, the same workpeople, in the same hygienic circumstances, resumed the same work, with the same galvanized iron, but free from all dust and none of these phenomena manifested themselves which were formerly observed.

## Correspondence.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—Should the homœopathic treatment of the subjoined cases be considered by you of sufficient interest for the pages of your very useful Journal, they are at your service, and will be followed up, if acceptable, by others, as well as with provings of various medicines made on myself.

You will perceive, from the report, that the "similia similibus" system has found an inquirer in this "ULTIMA THULE;" and what I believe to be a novel feature in homœopathic history is, that in these cases neither the patients themselves, nor those interested for them, are aware that the treatment pursued differed from the ordinary practice.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. MAC SWINNEY, L.S.A.

Galway, April 7, 1851.

### CASE I.—FACIAL ERYSIPELAS.

On the morning of the 10th ult., I was called on to see Miss C. S—n, an exceedingly pretty-looking young lady, nineteen years old, light brown hair, grey eyes, fair skin, sanguine temperament, and strumous diathesis; and was informed that she had been suffering for the two preceding days from general faintness, and rigor, for which an aperient was administered. Her present state is as follows: she has passed a restless night; has great constitutional irritability; loaded tongue; pulse 100, full and bounding; photophobia and frequent jactitation. Vesicular erysipelas has appeared this morning on the forehead, right eyelid, and adjacent parts. Prescribed for her *Aconite* and *Belladonna*, in alternation every three hours, with water and whey for regimen.

Ten p. m. Much about the same. Complains of a sensation of creeping, and great uneasiness in the integuments of the head.

11th, ten a. m. Passed a better night; slept four or five hours. Erysipelas spreading over the left side of the face, and forming into blisters on various parts; the entire head and face is now enormously distended, and so disfigured that she can scarcely be recognised. Continue medicine.

Ten p. m. Very uneasy; great restlessness; swelling hot, tense, and shining; the whole orbital fossæ are now closed by the swelling of the eyelids, so that she cannot see; skin of the face very sensitive, and troublesome from the creeping sensation; pulse 110. Complains of soreness in the sides; inclined to sleep.

Ordered *Rhus*, 1st dil., one drop in four ounces of water, to be alternated with the *Aconite* every second hour.

12th, twelve a.m. Appearances much about the same; a tendency to moisture on the surface; pulse 110; tongue cleaner in the centre, but furred on the sides; bullæ desquamating; had a tolerable night. Continue medicine.

13th, ten a.m. Slept a few hours; pulse coming down, 106; complains greatly of her head; swelling about the same; cannot open her eyes yet; creeping not so troublesome. Ordered tepid ablution, with some grapes. Was sent for at four p.m., and found her feverishness much increased, with great uneasiness; cephalalgia dreadful; pulse 130; skin shining and hot; great anxiety about her family and friends. Thinks the sudden exacerbation must have been owing to the grapes, as she had nothing but water and whey from the commencement. Ordered an enema to be administered immediately.

Nine p.m. Enema acted sparingly; head a

Hosted by Google

little relieved; pulse 110; epigastrium sore and tender to the touch, with desire to vomit. Gave *Aconite* and *Belladonna*, of which last, not now having any of the dilutions, I gave of the *Officinal Extract*, one grain, to six ounces of water, alternately every three hours.

14th, ten a.m. Not much sleep during the night; a copious and general diaphoresis set in about two a.m., that is, about two hours after the first dose of *Belladonna*, which continued up to the period of my visit; tongue clearing; swelling seems to be abating; can open the left eye a little, and there is not so much tenderness about the skin of the face; pulse 98; an alvine dejection this morning; feels better. Stopped the *Aconite*, and continued the *Belladonna*.

15th, eleven a.m. Had a good night; one eye quite open, the other closed still; pulse 76; natural softness; complains of soreness in her throat; feels a great deal better. Stopped all medicine. Ordered beef-tea.

16th. Very much better; almost convalescent. Thus terminated this severe case of erysipelas, which completely succumbed after six days of treatment, during five of which my patient lived on water and whey.

The other, a case of cynanche tonsillaris, I will send you by next post.

## Miscellaneous.

HOMŒOPATHY IN NEWCASTLE.—We find by the following paragraph extracted from the *Newcastle Chronicle*, that Dr. Hayle, who lately lectured on Homœopathy in Newcastle, has with good judgment decided upon passing his lectures through the press. The topics which he treated embraced the leading principles of homœopathic science, and the objections stated by Dr. Glover were answered in a manner that must have put the querist to the blush;—

The principal topics which Dr. Hayle treated in his late Lectures on Homœopathy, now in the press, were the following:—After giving a brief account of the progress of Homœopathy in this country, in which the psychological causes of the opposition it encountered, the homœopathic controversy with Dr. Wood, Dr. Forbes's admissions, and Dr. Andrew Combe's philosophic views of the question were touched upon, the lecturer proceeded to Dr. Glover's attack upon Hahnemann's moral and scientific character, which were vindicated by a passing review of the principal phases of his life, and a statement of the chief features of the moral and scientific character of that great man. To the high moral tone assumed by Hahnemann, in his denunciation of the practice of giving large doses of violent remedies upon a very insufficient acquaintance with their properties, the lecturer traced the remarkable virulence of the opposition he encountered in Germany. The question of the small doses was then discussed, when the lecturer, after having stated that division weakened one class of medicines but gave to another the only opportunity it had of access to the nervous centre, showed that there were in nature substances existing in a state of extreme division, acting imperceptibly on healthy systems in general, but occasionally producing very marked effects, possessing therefore all the properties ascribed to the homœopathic remedies; this fact taking away, therefore, even the character of novelty from the mere assertion of the existence of those properties, and rendering the ascription of them to other substances a fair and legitimate subject for experimentation. If this were admitted, the object of the lecture would be gained, for that was not to prove the assertions to be true, but to show that they possibly might be so. The lecturer closed with Hahnemann's recommendation—the experiment, not the multiplication table.

In the second lecture, the steps, intellectual and moral, by which Hahnemann was led to his great discovery were stated. His clear perception of the evils attendant on the use of large doses of violent medicines without any safe guide, his consequent retirement from practice, from a just appreciation of the sacredness of human life; the questions of disease and cure anxiously debated in his mind, distressed by the sufferings of his children; his refuge in the goodness of God as a guarantee for the simplicity and nearness of a law of cure, his consequently discarding all speculative systems, and having recourse to the path of humble observation and experiment; his perception that from a trial on the healthy body alone could the properties of a remedy be rightly ascertained, and that then, from an observation of the cases in which it had been observed to cure, a relation between the former and the latter might possibly be observed; his providential selection of Peruvian bark as the first remedy for trial, and its production in him of symptoms similar to those he had shortly before cured by that substance; his persevering and self-denying experiments on other substances for many years, with an observation of similar results, were all detailed. Dr. Glover's objections were then examined and answered; and after proposing a theory in explanation of the law, the lecturer concluded with a statement of what he conceived to be the relations of the homœopathists to the rest of the medical profession.

LONDON: Printed by THOMAS HARRILD, of Albany Cottage, Sydenham, in the County of Kent, at his Printing Office, 1, and 1½, Dudley Court, in the Parish of St. Olave, Silver Street, in the City of London; and Published by HENRY RENSHAW, at the Office, 356 Strand, in the County of Middlesex.—*Saturday, April 19th*, 1851.

Hosted by Google

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.
Review of British and Foreign Medical Science and Literature.

"RESPICE, ASPICE, PROSPICE."—St. Bernard.

No. 91. Vol. II. SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1851. Unstamped 3d. Stamped 4d.

## Communications.

### HAHNEMANNIAN ESSAYS.

### No. XIV.

Medicine was a Babel of facts—*rudis indigestaque moles*—till Hahnemann was given for their arrangement. Napoleon, as a lawgiver, reduced the 60,000 volumes of the lawyers of France to a pocket volume. Hahnemann reduced the Babel of medicine not to a pocket volume, but to the government of a law, under whose influence conflicting theories disappear, light comes out of darkness, order out of confusion, harmony out of the dissonance of innumerable discords. His arrow-flights of thought reached the mark: the impress of his mind is stamped on our art, and future generations will acknowledge him as the lawgiver of medicine. His loving and reverent disciples already recognise him in that character. He was a myriad-minded man, though puny sciolists choose to call him a visionary, a theorist, a fanatic, a fool, a rogue, an impostor, and so forth. The minnows make war against the Triton. What matters it? In a few generations what is now heterodoxy will be orthodoxy, and then our Reformer will be classed with the wonders of our race.

To generalize, in the truest sense of the word, the mass of temporary and individual phenomena recorded in the multiform and Protean history of medicine; to control by a specific law the colours of diseased life, and of deficient vitality; to discover how small and most minute forces act in a curative as they are known to do in a destructive direction, was the office of Hahnemann. This is yet a thing misunderstood or not at all understood, even by many of his adherents, and there is abundant proof that it is disagreeable and repulsive to some of them: but Time, the Arbiter, will do him justice, and it will be found that true philosophy and Homœopathy are indissolubly united.

Hahnemann was irresistibly compelled to do his best to investigate and declare the truth in relation to medicine. The pursuit of this truth was in his case a moral necessity. He thirsted for it as the hart for the water-brook; his thirst was never slaked to the last moment of his life. He could have unceasingly drunk of that refreshing water, had his life been capable of prolongation to the longest age of the antediluvian world.

He had been a traveller in many countries, in many ages, in painful study, in watchings and vigils, with Poverty for his nurse, Hope for his guide, and Love for mankind for his comforter: to him all medical literature was tributary: the fragmentary medical lore of the older Ind, of mysterious Egypt, of marvellous Arabia; the learning of Greek and Roman; the Babylonish dialects of modern times; the researches of alchemy; the growth of chemistry; the reveries of the poet; the recorded facts of natural history; in a word, whatever was needful to constitute the Reformer of medicine, was under his sway. He had sifted all medical theories; all of medical science, that deserved the name, he had digested. All history that referred to his art, from the earliest record of our race to his own time, he had travelled through: he harmonised all experiments that had been made before and during his time, on the subject of defending, ameliorating, and prolonging human life: he probed the depths of the vast sea, and explored the shallows that lay on the surface, of what was called medicine: and he, like a true Interpreter, cautiously and yet firmly, declared the Delphian knowledge that was given him.

With consummate skill he made all the light he had received converge to one point, in which, as in a focus, the myriad rays derived from every source were collected—"let like be treated by like." Yet such was the noble simplicity of the man, that while he was the teacher for all time, the humblest who approached him at once discerned that he was their modest fellow-student, and co-labourer.

In him the dry bones of the past were incarned, and a living doctrine grew under his plastic influence. So great was his genius, that the chief difficulties of the student of his writings lie in the fact of his minuteness and universality being so



Hosted by Google

constantly interfused the one into the other. His manner of treating his subject was *exhaustive* in the immensity of its scope, wonderfully *suggestive* in his homeliest utterances. Like Athene, as described in the Eumenides of Æschylus, he surveyed, as an autocratic emperor, the whole array of medical literature, assembled for the occasion on the plains of barbarous Thrace, (that is in the written history of medicine), and governed all. His was a mind at once inventive, generative, and constitutive, as conceiving and resting in the idea of a law, and patient and collective for the purpose of accumulating, arranging, and classing facts. He loved knowledge for its own sake, he loved it much more from the hope and belief that what he attained, or originated and enounced, was for the benefit of man.

From his own pen, and in his own pages, his loving disciples learn to venerate and appreciate their teacher. He is their book and academe. But he must be deeply studied to be understood; he dealt deeply with a deep subject; the demand on the intelligence and the intellectual powers of his readers is not slight. It is even severe, as befits the grandeur of his subject. In him simplicity and subtlety; abstruseness and clearness; logic and expostulation, are evermore present. No wonder—for he was the type of the health-priest. On the surface of the earth he gathered herbs of healing power, from the depths of the under-ground he extracted the virtues of minerals, and he even compelled the ocean to be his tributary. Things harmful and things healthful he constrained to his beneficial will, and his humane control.

He would have nothing to do with half-truths. This is in reality the great offence he has given to his medical opponents. He believed himself to have a mission for the benefit of mankind, and he resolved to accomplish it. For this end he scorned delights, and lived laborious days, and watched through many a night; for this end he bore obloquy, sustained contempt, embraced poverty, and endured the shame that was heaped on him; for this end he willingly renounced the praises of men, and consented to be driven from pillar to post, from place to place. He did not shrink from the sacrifice he had resolved to make: his indomitable will and his inflexible perseverance bore him onward. His self-abandonment for the establishment of his law of healing is one of the most remarkable proofs of moral greatness to be found in uninspired history.

Having lived eighty-eight years, his death was still premature; for his intellect was unclouded; his heart was unchilled; his love for his kind was undiminished. Those who revere him, and who yet lament his surcease, know that the mortality of the man came to end—and not his life. For he lives in his writings, even *here;* and his name will ever be preserved in the list of the worthies who have done good service to mankind. He was held accursed by the majority of his medical brethren in his bodily life, and even now too many, in their ignorance, speak of him lightly and irreverently.

But how shall his disciples do honour to his memory? by endeavouring to develope good and true Homœopathy, in obedience to his testamentary exhortations and entreaties, by drawing a line between development and retrocession, between liberty and license, between the *idea* of their master and the phantasmagoria of fantastic dilettanti; and finally by remembering that the philosophy of Hahnemann is a bequest to be put to use for the advantage of the human family, not to be recklessly squandered, nor viciously applied.

For the opponents of his doctrine, and the maligners of his memory, we can only wish an honest regret and a hearty repentance. Let his followers, henceforth, cease to regard these outbreaks of the ungenerous, and these follies of the wilful. To establish true Homœopathy should be their aim; and the expression, "true Homœopathy," implies much. The real danger now is, not the opposition of the upholders of effete medical systems, nor of old school colleges, and halls, and corporations; not the bitterness of individual antagonists, nor the rabid ravings of partisan journalists; but the laxity of those who are the professed champions of Homœopathy, and the natural proneness of men to find the shortest cuts to knowledge and science of every kind.

True Homœopathy can never be anything that is different from the Idea of Hahnemann's law, and in violation of his deductions. How shall the praise of our Hahnemann be summed up? What Bacon is among philosophers, and Shakspeare among poets, he is among physicians—

"He is not of an age, but for all time."

## CONCLUSION OF DR. CURIE'S FIRST CLINICAL LECTURE AT THE HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL.

GENTLEMEN,—In the case of Dr. Rogers, which I have just read to you, the diffe-

Hosted by Google

rent periods and progress of the disease, as described by the best writers, may be readily indicated. I think it is useful to establish carefully those divisions, as by that means the mechanism of the disease is better understood, and consequently the practice is rendered more easy.

We find five periods in the disease.

The first period, or of incubation, is established by analogy, as no sign in the organism indicates it. This period comprises the interval between the day of infection and the day when the first symptoms develope themselves.

The second period, or of *invasion*, comprises the interval from the first day of the appearance of the *symptoms*, to the day when the *eruption* appears. In Dr. Rogers's case, it lasted from Sunday night till Thursday morning.

The third period, or of *eruption*, begins when the redness is first apparent, and lasts until the eruption is completed. In Dr. Rogers's case, the period lasted from the 20th to the 24th.

The fourth period, or of suppuration, begins when the pustules are becoming purulent, and lasts till the pustules are quite dry. In Dr. Rogers's, it began on 24th February and lasted till the 12th of March.

The fifth period, or of desquamation, lasts until all the crusts have fallen off. In Dr. Rogers's, it has lasted from the 12th of March till the 1st of April.

I shall make no observation on the first period, as what I have to remark on this will be comprised in the prophylactic treatment.

The second period assumes a form more or less violent, according to the power of the morbific cause, and as it threatens more seriously to decompose the organism, by combining itself with its tissues, it is easily understood then why the vital reaction, the protecting principle of life, puts forth all its means of action.

We see the circulation trebling its activity, the nervous system distributing more irritability and sensitiveness all through the organism; the skin, the mucous membranes, the kidneys, overcharged with vitality, to seize and eliminate, each according to its power and mode of function, the morbific and threatening cause.

That period, excepting trifling differences, offers the same organic actions in every disease; the difference is only in the circle of activity, more or less wide. Sometimes one organ only exhibits an increase of activity, sometimes two or three, and sometimes, as in variola, the entire organism is in a state of reaction.

The doctrine which I advocate has been transmitted to us by the ancients. Hippocrates has clearly expressed his belief in the curative power; and at no very distant period, one of the greatest men from whom the medical art has derived its glory, Sydenham, the English Hippocrates, has, in the most clear language, proclaimed that doctrine, and it is on the occasion of the same disease, the variola, that he endeavours to demonstrate that the organic action observed in the disease is salutary, and ought to be encouraged rather than suppressed.

That theory, I believe, is a necessary consequence of the axiom upon which Homœopathy is based, *similia similibus curantur*. Homœopathy, therefore, is not separated from the ancient doctrines by an abyss so immense as so many persons, ignorant of the progress in science, believe with the most candid faith.

Hahnemann, coming at his appointed time, prepared by the science of his predecessors, has succeeded in bringing the means of realizing the views of Hippocrates, and especially of Sydenham, modified by the progress of successive ages.

I must leave these scientific considerations, to return to the practical part of the case.

Gentlemen, if you have clearly understood the symptoms of the second period, you will possess the best guide for the practice. We have to come in aid of the heart and the vessels, and for which we have an excellent remedy, *Aconitum*; examine its effects on a sound organism, compare them with the disease, and you will find all that activity, that violence of action in all the sanguineous system. *Aconite* excites to action those organs already so much in motion, and causes an incalculable benefit. The reason is, because in supporting the action of the heart and of the vessels, the medicine aids a salutary action. The evil is not in the violent action of the heart and vessels, but in the morbific cause, that the current of circulation is removing to the surface of the organism.

In that second period we have to support also the innervation; you have seen that everywhere the sensibility, the activity is increased. To suffice for such a powerful and universal nervous influx, the nervous fluid will be soon exhausted, if art did not come to its help. Here we find *Belladonna* acting on the focus of the nervous force with the same certainty that we have seen *Aconite* acting upon the organs of circulation.

The Materia Medica Pura shows us clearly

Hosted by Google

the specific action of *Belladonna* on the nervous apparatus. The professor of Materia Medica will have to show you soon all the details about this action of *Belladonna*.

The third period, or of eruption.—In that period the secreting vessels, excited first by the vital power, and secondly, by the presence of the morbific cause, begin the chemical act of depurating the blood; the virus is deposited in the secreting tissues, which become swollen, till the fluids succeed in breaking open those tissues, and ooze out in a new form—chemical combination necessary to its expulsion.

This period is much longer than the first, and the reason is obvious, the chemical action requiring time and precautions.

The morbific cause, which has a constant tendency to decompose the tissues in combining with them, must get through them without attacking them. This is a problem, which the vital principle, that first cause of our life, could alone solve.

In this period of the disease we have to aid, as in the first, the circulating action of the blood and the nervous influx, and you have seen that *Aconite* and *Belladonna* have been continued during all that period. We have, besides, to aid the vital and chemical action of the skin.

*Belladonna* and *Mercurius* are both here exercising their influence.

The Materia Medica shows us here again that those two remedies fulfil that double indication. Under the influence of *Belladonnu*, we see the skin getting spotted, red, and swollen; under the action of *Mercurius*, pimples, vesicles, pustules develope themselves, and fill up with pus: just the very chemical action we require, in order to aid a similar chemical action instituted by the vital force itself.

The fourth period, or of suppuration.—All that period the virus was concentrated in the interior of the organism; at present we arrive at the period of its excretion. Miasmatic effluvia escape from the organism, and the virus, combined with the pus, is rejected with it. Both facts proved by the danger of contagion, demonstrated by daily experience.

In this period the communication with the exterior is largely established, and to accomplish completely the depurative act, the vitality doubles again its efforts in order to be equal to the struggle. The organism cannot rest until it is placed again in a normal condition. In that period a single particle of virus and pus re-entering the constitution might become the cause of death, or at least of the disorganization of some organs, such as the ears, the eyes, etc.

The vitality, therefore, redoubles its activity, which is demonstrated by the activity of the circulation, by the increased innervation, and by the increased secretion of pus, etc.

In the treatment we have, therefore, to aid the febrile action, as we have done in the second and third periods, having recourse to the *Aconite*, which we have seen so well suited for that purpose. We have to aid also the innervation by *Belladonna*, or according to the form of the nervous phenomena, by *Stramonium*, or *Opium*, as we have seen in Dr. Roger's case.

We have to help the depurative action of the skin, an act of the animal chemistry, and for that we have *Sulph.* and *Mercurius*.

The depurative process on the mucous membrane is assisted by *Mercurius*, *Carb. Veg.*, *Spongia*, *Drosera*, *Hepar S.*, choosing these remedies in conformity with the form assumed by the vital reaction in the different organs where the act of depuration takes place. The details I have given in the case.

During the whole course of the disease, I have always given the medicines in a low dilution, the 3rd or 5th, once the 12th, and in the convalescence, once the 30th. Experience has taught me that the low dilutions should be preferred in acute diseases, and I shall give you my reasons some future time. I have repeated the medicines every fifth, fourth, third, second, or every hour, being guided by the march of the disease; the more rapid its progress, the more quickly the medicine should be repeated. When the symptoms are more moderate, the repetition is less frequently required. This is a practical data, to which I shall have daily to direct your attention.

The fifth period, or of desquamation, of convalescence. — In this period the struggle has ceased; gradually all the functions resume their normal course, and the tissues their natural state. We have only to regulate the regimen, and to proportionate the quantity of food to the assimilating power. We have also to watch all other hygienic rules relative to air, exercise, cleanliness, etc.

The diet of the patient should for a moment attract your attention, during the course of the second, third, and fourth periods. I did not allow any food to the patient; water, toast and water, barley-water, gum and water, were only allowed.

The complete abstinence of all kind of food, solid or liquid, is, according to my experience, of the most absolute necessity

Hosted by Google

in *acute and severe diseases.* The prostration, the real weakness, should not make the least modification to that rule. The patient cannot receive the smallest quantity of food without being in the greatest danger. All the vital force is occupied to the fulfilment of the depurative act; not a single tissue which has not its mission to accomplish, and consequently should not be occupied with any other office. In giving food, you force the vital power engaged elsewhere to undertake another action, and you force the whole organism to neglect what is of primary importance, the extinction of the morbific cause, to accomplish an act salutary only in a physiological state, or when the disease has assumed a chronic form. You force the principle of life to renew incessantly its efforts to suffice for the morbific action and for the digestive process, and summarily for all the other acts, which are its consequences. Instead of supporting, strengthening the patient, you produce the exhaustion of his vitality. The morbific cause then becomes master of the field, and the patient dies.

Our patient, after eighteen days of complete abstinence, enters on convalescence, and immediately the appetite reappears: all the functions are resuming their physiological action. Food is given first in small quantity, only a few spoonfuls of milk, in four times more water; the digestion is performed without any disturbance. The aliment is increased daily, and in a very few days the strength rapidly increases, and the flesh also is recomposed.

Be not afraid, therefore, of the prostration, and in no case yield to the very tempting desire to give stimulants or food to remove it; you would not succeed, thousands and thousands die, not only because they are treated by erroneous modes of administering physic, but also because during their disease inopportune attempts are made to nourish them. Rather make haste to encounter the evil, and when the morbific cause is annihilated, the prostration and weakness will soon disappear.

The prognosis of variola is always serious and the best writers on that disease estimate the mortality at an eighth or tenth of the individuals who are affected, and during the serious epidemic, at a fourth and even at a third of the patients. Before the discovery of inoculation and vaccine, that disease made awful ravages amongst all nations, and was more dreaded than the plague itself.

However great the danger of that disease, still it should not be considered independent of the treatment. The danger should, according to my opinion, be estimated by the kind of treatment that the patient may be submitted to.

The exciting method and the purging system of treatment are both most dangerous, and if the patients do not all die when the attack is severe, they are in the greatest danger during the whole course of the disease, and escape frequently much mutilated, with one or two senses impaired or destroyed, or some part of the body more or less deformed.

The antiphlogistic system, carried to a certain degree, is as fatal as the preceding one. You have already understood the reasons, by what I have mentioned in the beginning of the Lecture. Those allopathic methods go directly against the acts of nature; they try to obtain the revulsion of the diseases on organs less affected; they put obstacles on salutary vital actions, and almost always they add new morbific causes to causes already powerful. Sometimes they annihilate directly the vital process in removing the blood.

The homœopathic method, which supports the vital action instituted by the vital force, renders the evil much less dangerous, and consequently allows me to give a favourable prognosis of the disease, though it must be considered serious.

No doubt we shall have long to deplore the loss of some patients, because the disease may affect individuals quite worn out by chronic diseases, and who consequently have not enough energy, or the organs are too much affected to be able to resist a serious attack; but these cases will come less and less frequent, in proportion to the advancement of Homœopathy in the general practice.

Before concluding this Lecture, I have a few words to say on the preventive treatment. We have not to consider all the means indicated in former times, because they were all completely without any power to check the appearance of the disease. I have nothing to say on inoculation, because it is not a preventive remedy, but, on the contrary, gives the disease itself.

There is really only one true preventive remedy, the vaccine virus, and that agent is adopted now by all the different schools, allopathic as well as homœopathic. This is another point of union which unites these different doctrines, and you will observe that this method adopted by the allopathic school is an agent completely homœopathic.

Compare the development of the vaccine and the development of the variola. See in both the central depression, which gives to the pustule its umbilicated aspect, and you will see a resemblance the most per-

Hosted by Google

fect, and therefore you are led to admit that the virus vaccine is an homœopathic preventive agent.

Before the discovery of the vaccine virus, thousands of patients each year were the victims of the epidemic variola. Jenner put a stop to those ravages, and it is only justice that all the civilized nations of the world should revere, as they do, the memory of that great man.

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.

SATURDAY, APRIL 26TH, 1851.

THE days of allopathy are numbered. We require no surer indication of this fact than the tone lately assumed by some of its acknowledged organs. Ridicule and abuse, formerly so liberally heaped upon Homœopathy and its advocates, have at length been abandoned, and opposition is now raised in a serious and pseudo-philosophic spirit. This is the point to which we have long wished to see our "deriding" adversaries approach, since we feel assured that *something* has operated powerfully to bring them to such a position. That *something*, we doubt not, is the very remarkable progress the Hahnemannian system has made during the last two or three years, but more particularly from the date of the establishment of hospitals. Who can regard the success attending the festivals of the 10th instant, supported as they were by a phalanx of talent and wealth, without feeling convinced that Homœopathy is "no bubble or quackery?"

The *Lancet*, in its usual feeble spirit of vindictiveness, has thought proper to renew its attacks upon Homœopathy, and those who practise, as its Editor terms it, the "globulistic imposture." The article of the 19th instant is directed against inquiring allopaths, who are threatened with instant exposure, if they refrain not from meeting in consultation those who follow out the principles and doctrine of Hahnemann.

According to this medical authority, its writers have for a long period been aware "that certain persons high in rank and influence were not unfavourable to Homœopathy." This candid admission comes a little too late, after the startling evidence afforded by the list of guests and patrons present at the Hahnemann Commemoration Dinners. Perhaps the same authority will shortly favour the medical world with the additional important announcement that two Hospitals have been established, and funds contributed in aid, by recent subscriptions, to the extent of £1500.

With the knowledge that Homœopathy is patronised by the aristocracy, and that its curative blessings have been disseminated among and are appreciated by the middle and lower classes, we are content to let the *Lancet* rail at its progress, and endeavour by its intimidation to arrest, if it can, the conversion of members of the old medical school. The taunting style, however, adopted is not well calculated to conciliate those to whom the admonition is addressed; and the threatened publication of names and circumstances under which an allopath may be called upon to meet a homœopath in ordinary cases of conference, will, we venture to assert, never inspire the awe and fear of exposure which the *Lancet* seems to attach to its individual supremacy.

But all this parade made respecting "such a disgraceful injury to the profession," and the "undeniable evidence that this practice is increasing to a most mischievous extent," whatever effect it may create upon the readers of that journal, must not be permitted to excite the least alarm among the disciples of Homœopathy. On the contrary, this verbose and ill-digested effusion ought to be regarded as encouraging, and conveying, in a direct manner, strong testimony to the success of the Cause, even in the strongholds of allopathy itself.

The public will readily perceive that there must be grounds for acknowledging the influence of Homœopathy in some quarters, otherwise the *Lancet* would not so speedily run to the rescue. That the

Hosted by Google

*Lancet* feels that in many quarters a proper sympathy is expressed for the philosophy of Hahnemann, is at once to be gathered from the whole tone of the article in question. That it will yet feel more deeply the manner in which that philosophy is gaining ground in the hearts of mankind, a few years need only elapse to show. *Hinc illæ lacrymæ.*

How strenuous, therefore, should be our endeavours to sustain by every practicable means the flattering situation achieved. The lay as well as medical members of Homœopathy must be active in the diffusion of its principles, and enlist money and assistance to carry them out on a scale which shall put our adversaries to the blush. Our lay members are in themselves a host. Wealth and influence they conjointly possess, second to none in the kingdom. They will willingly, if they honestly desire to render Homœopathy prosperous and triumphant, renew their exertions threefold, and establish the universality of the system of their illustrious founder, for the benefit not alone of the present but also succeeding generations. *Arbores serit diligens Agricola quarum aspiciet nunquam ipse baccam.*

---

## BAZAAR IN AID OF THE HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL.

The Fancy Bazaar for the benefit of the Hahnemann Hospital will be held on the 12th and 13th of June. The prospectus shows that it is under Royal and Noble patronage.

Time passes, the period is at hand. "It is earnestly hoped," to use the words of the advertisement, "that the friends of the Hahnemann Hospital will do their utmost to obtain contributions of Work of every description, Paintings, Drawings, Engravings, Music, Books, Autographs, etc., etc. Authors are solicited to present copies of their works, and when possible, the writer's autograph to be inscribed. All donations will be thankfully received."

A large expenditure is necessarily incurred, and it is needful that the friends and supporters of Homœopathy should make this undertaking as effective and as productive as possible. It is hoped that all the ladies of skill and accomplishment, and that all men who honour women, and are favourable to Homœopathy, will do their best to promote and bring to happy issue this undertaking of the ladies.

Works of art, of every kind, will be most acceptable; those who cannot contribute these, may send largess by cheques on bankers, and by Post-office orders.*

Many thousand pounds were collected a year or two ago by means of a Bazaar for the Liverpool Infirmary.

The friends of Homœopathy are especially called upon to support this Bazaar for the benefit of the Hahnemann Hospital. It should not only be successful, but it should be eminently successful. If we remember rightly, £7,000 was collected for the Liverpool Infirmary; let £10,000 be collected through the instrumentality of this Bazaar for the Hahnemann Hospital.

But the ladies who constitute the Committee of Management should be encouraged by prompt and overwhelming evidence that their labours are appreciated by their sympathising countrywomen and by their generous countrymen.

A woman, at her own personal peril, and at great personal sacrifice, introduced inoculation into England; Royal and Noble Women were the first and most effective supporters of Jenner for the introduction of vaccination.

Britain owes a deep debt of obligation to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent—first, she was the mother of our glorious Queen Victoria; secondly, she trained her as a constitutional sovereign of Great Britain should be trained, the happy fruits of which training are now apparent in the best sovereign England ever had,—one worthy of being associated with Elizabeth, without the disadvantage of the Tudor in remaining single, and leaving the world no copies of her graces and virtues. To us

* The honorary secretary, Mrs. Dudgeon, 82, Gloucester Place, Portman Square, London, would thankfully receive all contributions, of whatever kind.

Hosted by Google

homœopathists, and ultimately to the whole British Empire, the Duchess of Kent has done good service by patronising this Bazaar for the benefit of the Hahnemann Hospital.

We cannot suppose it possible that this undertaking will be allowed by the homœopathic public to be inept and infructuous.

But the time is at hand, and the proofs that the homœopathists of England, Ireland, and Scotland have been and are actively engaged on behalf of this undertaking, should be at once furnished.

The advertisement of the Bazaar gives the names and addresses of the ladies who form the Committee of Management; and we hope that contributions will flow in, in a rapid and continuous stream, and that this enterprise will have all the success it so richly deserves.

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MATERIA MEDICA.

### Æthusa Cynapium.

*Æth.—Symptoms:* Convulsions and stupor (in a dog); whilst walking he is seized with such languor and weakness, as with difficulty to support himself till he arrived home; giddiness in the head; vision confused, sometimes objects appear double *(emetic)*. Restless night. Complete insensibility; pupil dilated; insensible; eyes staring. Cries of anguish (in a child); he complains of cramps in the stomach; the whole body becomes excessively swelled, and is livid; the breathing becomes difficult and short; much pain in eyes and head; eyes inflamed and bloodshot; different circumscribed painful and inflamed swellings in the face, transient, flying from place to place; œdematous swellings of the cheeks.* Cold perspiration; chilliness of the extremities. Extremities feel benumbed, and are affected with tremors; increased thirst; total loss of appetite for every kind of aliment. Troublesome nausea, with vomiting; oppressive headache and giddiness; strong propensity to slumber, but calm repose is wholly prevented by frequent startings and excessive agitations; sensation of pungent heat in the mouth, throat, and stomach; with great difficulty in swallowing.

### 1. Agaricus Muscarius.

*Agar.*—Anxiety, sense of suffocation; ardent thirst; intense griping pains; pulse small, irregular; universal cold sweats; changed expression of countenance; nose and lips tinted violet; general trembling; fœtid evacuations; limbs cold and livid; dreadful delirium (in four persons). Raving madness (Haller). Giddiness and intoxication; cheerful emotions; involuntary words and actions; entire loss of consciousness; great muscular activity; violent spasmodic actions. In stepping over a straw, he takes a stride and jump sufficient to clear the trunk of a tree; a talkative person cannot keep secrets or silence; one fond of music, is perpetually singing.

* Stephenson's Med. Bot. viii.

### 2. Semiglobatus.

*Agar. semiglobatus.*—Spirits exhilarated; stupor; severe pains in bowels, increased by pressure, with violent vomiting and purging; fatal convulsions. Miscarriage in second month. Pulse 100 to 120. Tongue parched, slightly streaked with white; urine scanty.*

### 3. Bulbosus.

*Agar. bulb.*—He staggers as if intoxicated, and with odd gesticulations labours to express his sufferings, but cannot articulate a syllable. Delirium, with faint, indistinct screams. Pulse slow, and somewhat irregular. Pupils dilated much, with imperfect vision. He seems very averse to lying down, and his restlessness and impatience lead him to make frequent attempts to walk about the room, but without any fixed object or design; unable to answer questions or express his feeling by words. Slight convulsive motions in the legs and arms, which gradually extend to the muscles of the trunk, and cause irregular distortions of the whole body. Upper extremities swell, and assume a livid colour. Abdomen feels hard and tumid. Vomiting of an offensive greenish-coloured fluid.

*Agaricus*, in cattle.—Bloody urine, nauseous milk, swellings of abdomen, inflammation of intestine. In sheep: Scirrhous liver, cough, general wasting, and dropsy.

### 4. Campanulatus.

*Agar. campan.*—Sudden dimness of vision, giddiness, debility, trembling, and loss of memory. Recollection restored and again lost; he loses his way. Countenance expressive of anxiety; he reels about and can hardly articulate. Pulse slow and feeble. Great drowsiness. Languor and weakness.†

### 5. Procerus.

*Agar. proc.*—Giddiness and staggering, as if intoxicated; insensibility. Occasional convulsive spasms. Furious delirium, with frantic cries and vehement resistance to remedies, followed by a state like delirium tremens. Pupils contracted, dilating as sensibility returns. Drowsiness and debility.‡

*Agar. panterinus.*—Delirium; maniacal disposition to rove; convulsive movements. State of consciousness resembling coma.§

### Agaricus Campestris.

*Agar. camp.—Symptoms:* Depraved habit, leading to external suppurations and gangrene. Kind of tertian fever. Formation of abscesses, which discharge a thin, ill-conditioned pus, and

* Lond. Med. and Phys. Journal, xx.
† Lond. Med. Journal, xxxvi. 451.
‡ Ed. Med. Journal, xlix. 192.
§ Christ. 923.

Hosted by Google

pass rapidly into spreading gangrene. Greenness of the skin.*

*Agaricus* (*?*) In cattle: Bloody urine, nauseous milk, swellings of abdomen, inflammation of intestines. In sheep: Scirrhous liver, cough, general wasting, and dropsy. In man: severe colic, purging and vomiting, with severe thirst; severe cramps; pulse hard, weak, rapid, and irregular.†

### Amanita Citrina.

*Aman. cit.*—Vomiting; deep sopor; true violent cholera; coma and lethargy.‡

### Hypophyllum Sanguineum.

*Hypop.*—*Symptoms:* Pain at pit of stomach; sense of impending suffocation, and violent efforts to vomit, after twelve hours. Acute pain in the belly, which swells enormously; lethargic sleep, with crying; limbs affected with permanent spasms, after twenty-four hours, and convulsive fits. Violent fatal convulsions. She has bloody stools frequently, and vomiting; skin becomes yellow, muscles of abdomen are contracted spasmodically, and the navel is drawn towards the spine; profound lethargy and general coldness. Trembling, delirium, and fatal convulsions, 30 hours. Delirium; colic, and inflammation of the bowels, without diarrhœa. Dysentery for three days; speechless five days. Bloody diarrhœa occasionally for long afterwards; health affected for a year (Picco).

### Helvella Esculenta.

*Helv. esc.* (Red mushroom).—*Symptoms:* (In seven cases.) Vomiting of green vegetable matter, with portions of the mushroom. Coma for three days. *Jaundice all over the body, commencing as the vomitings cease,* in all the cases.§

### Pastinaca Sativa.

*Past. s.* (Parsnips).—*Symptoms:* (In five cases.) *Delirium tremens,* constant motion and excessive talking, without knowing what they said; they fancy they see objects which do not exist. They fight with each other; occasional fits of convulsive laughter. Countenance pale, pupils dilated; look vague; tongue clean, moist, and trembling. Pulse smaller, weaker, slower than natural. *They reject everything.* Vertigo and uneasiness. Sense of weight in the head.‖

### Indigo Sulphuricum.

*Ind. sul.*—*Symptoms:* Acute pain in throat and stomach; he vomits a bluish coloured liquid, which effervesces. Milk is immediately rejected of a blue colour and coagulated. Face pale, features somewhat altered, eyes sunk, lips of a violet tinge, yellowish coloured spot on the upper lip, at each angle of the mouth. Tongue blue; throat painful, and strong sensation of constriction. Epigastrium tender. Respiration difficult; great anxiety. Upper extremities cold; pulse quick and small. Urine slightly tinged blue. Vomiting a chocolate coloured matter.

* Rust's Mag. xvi. 115., Jour. de. Pharm., Sept., 1836.
† Penny Cyclopædia. ‡ Orfila ii. 433.
§ Lond. Med. Gaz. N.S. 1846, iii. p. 853.
‖ Lond. Med. Gaz. N.S. ibid. p. 687.

### Calcium Chloridum (*Calc. Muriatica*).

*Calc. chl.*—Respiration quick, snorting; vain convulsive efforts to vomit; profuse secretion of saliva, in a dog. Increased secretion of mucus, perspiration, and urine. Glandular swellings. Nausea and vomiting; diarrhœa; præcordium tender; pulse accelerated; faintness, anxiety and weakness, trembling and giddiness. Failure and trembling of the limbs; giddiness; pulse small, contracted; cold sweats, convulsions, paralysis, and insensibility. Glandular indurations, and swellings soften and disappear. Scrofula.*

*Pathology.*—Mucous membrane of stomach and intestines very bloodshot, and in many places almost black, and converted into a gelatinous mass.

### Aceticum Acidum (*and pyroligneum ?*).

*Acet.*—Hydrophobia (Leonessa of Padua, 1690). Prostration of strength; great flow of tears; weakness of hind legs; pulse irregular, feeble; convulsions and insensibility (in dogs). Hissing respiration; rattling in throat, and death from true croup in three days (lining membrane of windpipe covered with a fibrinous pseudo-membrane, exactly as after croup).† As if intoxicated; pain in stomach and violent, fatal convulsions. Dull pain in forehead. Giddiness, paralysis. Secretions smell of the drug. Pulse diminished. Urine increased in quantity; heaviness; loss of plumpness; dry cough becoming moist, slow fever and difficult breathing; her body wastes; night-sweats; swelling of the feet and legs; diarrhœa. (All the lobes of the lungs filled with tubercles, somewhat like a bunch of grapes.)‡ Chronic derangement of gastro-intestinal canal. Scirrhus of pylorus (Morgagni). Chronic inflammation of lungs (from the vapour *Simdelin*). Diluted, in phthisis it relieves the hectic symptoms, diminishes and suspends respiration, checks bronchial hemorrhage, and prevents diarrhœa.§ Pulse lowered; lassitude in the limbs; leanness; increased sweat and urine.

### Caltha Palustris.

*Calth.*—In five cases, after thirty minutes: sickness; pain in abdomen; vomiting; headache; singing in the ears; dysuria and diarrhœa. Next day, œdema of the whole body, chiefly in the face. Third day, eruption of pemphigous vesicles as large as almonds, which dry up in forty-eight hours.‖ Peculiar disagreeable impressions on the back of tongue.

### Citri Succus (*Acidum Citri. Lemon-juice*).

*Cit.*—Hæmoptysis.¶ Scurvy.** Rheumatism; rapid reduction in force and frequency of the pulse, six, eight, and ten beats in twenty-four hours. Urine, previously alkaline, becomes acid.†† Poisonous effects of hyoscyamus.

* Vogt, Pharmakodyn. Beddoes, Duncan's Annals, i. 225. Christ. 209.
† Hébréant, Courvisart's Jour. of Medicine, xxiv.
‡ Portal, Lond. Med. Gaz. ii. 175, N.S. 1838-9.
§ Pereira, i. 401. ‖ Rust's Mag., xx. 451.
¶ Med. Times, xii. 243. ** Stevens on Blood, 451.
†† Med. Chir. Jour., iv. 529.

Hosted by Google

### Hippomane Manchinella.

*Hipp.*—Diffuse cellular inflammation (in dogs, applied to a wound).* Inflammation even in sound skin, wherever it is applied. Sensation of severe burning, followed by blisters on the skin (from its application).

### Sambucus.

*Samb. eb.*—Violent colic, and constant vomiting of coagulated, greenish matter.†

### Kali (*Liquor Potassæ. Oxide of Potassium*).

*Symptoms.*—Severe pains in epigastric region, and nausea; general coldness; face pale, and expressive of intense suffering. Slight perspiration, and black stool. After two days the tongue and back part of mouth throw off a very thick, tough membrane.‡

### Kali Oxalicum.

*Kal. ox.*—(Binoxalate of Potass.) Vomiting and faintness; she falls, and utters loud cries; extreme depression, pulse so feeble as scarcely to be felt; skin cold and clammy; face and lips pale, with continual rigors over the whole body. Sensation of scalding in throat and stomach; pain in back; great soreness of the eyes, with dimness of vision. Tendency to faint. Conjunctiva in both eyes much injected, and the pupils dilated even in a strong light. (*Mist. Creta, Ether., Tr. Opii, Mist. Camph.*) Scalding sensation extended over abdomen, with tenderness on tolerably firm pressure; throbbing pain in the head, and great thirst; pulse full and quick; countenance flushed; (reaction ?)§

### Kali Tartaricum.

*Symptoms.*—Flatulence and griping; diarrhœa. Violent vomiting and diarrhœa. Severe purging, with constant vomiting; extreme weakness, he is scarcely able to walk. Pain in the umbilical region, and great thirst; tongue brown and dry; pulse feeble; pain in the loins. Thighs and legs appear as if paralysed. *Thighs and legs paralysed.* He vomits a blackish-green fluid; fæces like coffee-grounds. Emaciation. Inflammation of stomach and intestines. *Pain in the loins*

*Pathology.*—Stomach distended with gas, containing about ʒij of thick, brown fluid, coloured apparently with bile; several red patches near pylorus. Cardiac end very much inflamed; mucous membrane of a deep red colour, as if from rupture of minute vessels. Duodenal mucous membrane red in many places, containing apparently the same fluid. Part of small intestines, also the colon, had the mucous membrane reddened, and that of rectum injected in small, streaky patches; where there was no redness, it was white. Thick, brownish mucus in intestines; no fæcal matter.

* Christison, 892; and see the proving, Jour. Soc. Gallican, i. 143.
† Med. Times, xii., 30.
‡ Brit. and For. Med. Rev., iv. 240.
§ Lond. Med. Jour., 1840-41, i. 450.

### Kalium Ferrocyanidum (*Ferrocyanide of Potassium*).

*Symptoms.*—Pulse soft, less full, and frequent; pulse 10. Ptyalism, with redness; swelling and tenderness of the gums. Vertigo; coldness and numbness, with sensation of sinking at the stomach; occasional universal tremors as in ague.*

### Melaleuca Cajeput.

*Mel.—Symptoms:* Pungent pain in the eyes; discharge of tears from being rubbed on the temples.

### Œnanthe Crocata.

*Œnan.*—Hemlock, Dropwort. Phil. Trans. Abr. II., 641; Ann. Chimie de Montpelier, 134; Gent.'s Mag., 1747, 321, etc.; Lond. Med. Gaz.; and xxxiv., 288; and Watson, N.S. in Phil. Trans.

*Symptoms.—Mind:* Wildness; wild look; restless, and insane. He is very cautious before drinking. He becomes mad for a day. Great agony; depression.

*Head.*—Giddiness, with paleness of the face; dilated pupils, and cold extremities. Giddiness and staggering as if intoxicated, with headache and feeble limbs. *Vertigo,* with general uneasiness. Convulsive starting of the head. Delirium, and insensibility. *Maniacal delirium, with much jactitation of the limbs,* in three cases; he loses his hair.

*Face.*—Face pale. *Excessive pallor of the face.* Flushed face, especially over nose, ears, and lips, with hot skin, and soft, accelerated pulse. Face cold: lips livid.

*Eyes.—Pupils dilated. He stares wildly as if mad. Pupils dilated,* even in a strong light; wild expression; eyes injected.

*Nose.—Tip of nose very red.* Bleeding at the nose (Stalpart).

*Mouth and Throat.*—Tongue clean. Tongue protruded with difficulty, swollen, and blistered. Tongue moist, coated, *red at the tip.* Edges of tongue sore. Tongue white, its edges ulcerated; dryness of the mouth and throat, with great thirst for cold drinks. Mouth parched; *tongue slightly coated.* Passage of the throat gives pain; soreness in the throat when swallowing. Inflammation of the mouth and throat. Spasms of the muscles of the throat. Tetanus.

*Gastric.*—Thirst; hot skin, and desire for cold drinks only. He cannot bear to drink anything warm. Nausea and vomiting, with vertigo. Vomiting, with extreme weakness. Vomiting of dark brown, slimy fluid. Pungent burning pain in epigastric region; momentary sensations of aorid heat ascend to the head. Violent heats in throat and stomach, with sickness and diarrhœa; or with nausea, vertigo, and diarrhœa.

*Abdomen.*—Slight pain in left side; *pain in right hypochondria.* Abdomen very tender and hard, with slightly coated tongue. Abdomen tympanitic. Abdomen suddenly distends, with shortness of breathing. Great pain in every part of the belly from the slightest pressure; surface of the body cool.

* Amer. Jour. Med. Sciences, xv. 362.

Hosted by Google

*Fæces.*—Diarrhœa. Fluid stools, with vomiting; violent heats in stomach and throat. Stool copious, yellowish. Involuntary stools. Dark brown stools. Stool thin, yellow.

*Urine.*—*Urine copious*, dark coloured; reddish, depositing a white, copious sediment. Urine high coloured; *clear*, passed with pain, or thick. Urine dark, with sediment. Urine thick and copious, depositing a yellowish sediment. Urine turbid.

*Genital Organs.*—Penis retracted. Semi-priapism.

*Larynx and Trachea.*—Short cough, with mucus in the throat, freely raised. Frequent cough; copious, heavy, purulent expectoration. Slight cough; much mucus in the throat, and difficult expectoration of reddish mucus; on coughing, pain in the region of the liver and in heart. *Loud rattling in trachea.* Hoarseness. Much rattling of mucus in trachea. Tracheal rattles, with laboured breathing.

*Chest.*—Expectoration of white, frothy phlegm. Expectoration of heavy, greenish, yellow matter. Expectoration of thick, red mucus. Bloody expectoration. Expectoration dark and bloody. Expectoration copious, very loose, and slightly bloody. Pain in the breast. Slight *pain in left side;* breathing laboured, and face flushed. Great pain in left side, which is very tender to the touch; cannot bear to be moved, or drink anything warm. Pulse feeble. Pain in breast and right side. On right side of the chest, dulness on percussion, natural murmur wanting; short bronchial sound in left side; sonorous rattles; heart's action quick, weak, with thrilling sensations communicated to the hand. Great tenderness on right side. Hurried breathing. Shortness of breath. Respiration laborious and hurried, with loud rattles in trachea.

*Trunk and Extremities.*—Twitches in the forelegs (of dogs). Paralysis of the forelegs, and constant tendency to fall backwards (in dogs). Limbs extremely feeble. Twitchings in the neck and ears. *Extremities cold.* Jactitation of the limbs. The nails fall off. Hind-legs seem paralytic, with dulness.

*Skin.*—Hair and nails fall off. Small rose-coloured spots of an irregular shape, not exceeding the level of the skin; first appearing on the face, then on the breast, and lastly upon the arms. Skin cool. Skin hot. Skin pallid, livid. Cutaneous sensibility greatly exalted; great uneasiness when touched.

*Sleep.*—Comatose. Sleepy, aroused with difficulty. Moaning and heavy breathing during sleep.

*Fever.*—Rigors and cold sweats. Long continued rigors and cold sweats. Severe rigors, with coldness of the extremities. Skin hot; pulse soft and greatly accelerated. Pulse *soft, feeble*, 78; much accelerated by slight exertion. Pule slow, *feeble.*

*General.*—He falls suddenly *backwards* to the ground, in five hours; the countenance turns ghastly, and he foams at the mouth; in four cases. He falls down suddenly in fatal convulsions. *Violent convulsions*, in eleven cases. Fatal convulsions. *Tendency to fall backwards.* Insensibility, with convulsive fits like epilepsy, and permanent lockjaw. Dulness; convulsions of the voluntary muscles; hind legs paralysed (in dogs). *He falls in strong convulsions*, and struggles violently; the fit is followed by a wild expression of countenance, which is pale, and then another fit; in nine cases. *Convulsions*, face bloated, livid, sanguineous foam about the mouth and nostrils; swelled belly; stertorous snort and convulsive breathing, extreme prostration and insensibility. Insensible, speechless, pupils dilated, breathing increased, limbs convulsed, and the jaws rigid. Pallor of the face; he falls convulsed, and struggles very violently; after the fit, restlessness and debility, face pale, pupils dilated, and breathing convulsive. Great debility. Slight stupor, anxious and depressed countenance, drowsiness, with half-closed eyes and dilated pupils; pulse slow, skin cool, and tongue clean. Universal uneasiness, and vertigo from its odour. He is obliged to be led, and seems as if he had lost the use of his limbs. Syncope. Great restlessness and debility. Spasms, with convulsive starting of the head and limbs; tetanus, terminating in tetanic rigidity. Staggering, as if from intoxication. Convulsive starting and tetanus. Collapsed, faintness, hands and face cold, lips blue, vertigo and headache; tongue moist, slightly furred; eyes injected. Restlessness, lips livid, breathing hurried, pulse soft, skin warm, pupils dilated. Insensibility; when roused he does not speak, but stares wildly, and seems in a state of madness; the fæces pass involuntarily. Stupor; when aroused he stares wildly, and moans.

*Pathology.*—Lungs distended, and full of black, dissolved blood. In bronchia, trachea, and mouth is a whitish frothy fluid. Petechiæ on external surface of lungs, in one case. Stomach contracted, and inflamed at its extremity and lesser curvature; its coats thickened. Intestines puffed up, and their vessels injected; the venous and arterial systems distended with a fluid of the same nature, dissolved and blackened. (Duval, Dissert. Inaug.) See a long pathology, Lond. Med. Gazette, xxxiv. 288. This plant was unknown to the ancients; is indigenous to Britain, and therefore likely to be useful here; belongs to the umbelliferous family; closely allied to the Æthusa, Conium, Cicuta, etc. Has been only once recorded as a medicinal agent, by Sir Wm. Watson, in Phil. Trans., where it was used by mistake. The man, aged forty, had, in consequence of cold taken at the age of fifteen, suffered ever since with a scorbutic disorder; particularly on outside of the arms, about the elbows, and on outside of the legs, from the knees to the ankles; and in blotches on other parts of his body; a dry, brawny scab or scurf falling off every night, more or less, in scales. At times it pushed out more than usual, and thickened the integument of the limbs, after which the scales separated more abundantly; at this time the limbs swelled, so that he could not walk; in the morning he could take the scurf out of his bed by handfuls. He was quite a different being after taking the Œnanthe, but it does not

Hosted by Google

appear whether he was perfectly (that is strictly) cured.

KEYTESESING.

*Keyt.*—A Japanese plant. Severe vomiting and purging. Severe darting pain across the back and along course of suspensory ligaments; sense of weight and bearing down, followed by pale catamenia. Epileptic fits, with apparent good health; no tumefaction of abdomen, and has never menstruated; the catamenia appear regularly. Catamenia, absent two years, reappear for a few hours. Catamenia absent for six months, from cold, with hemiplegia and hæmatemesis for several months; reappear after four days, last three days, preceded by slight retching and purging, with sense of bearing down. Retention of the menses.

LOLIUM TEMULENTUM.

*Lol.—Symptoms: Mind.*—Confusion of ideas. Distraction of thought. Depression, great, of spirits.

*Head.—Giddiness.* Pain in the head during a whole day.

*Eyes.*—Dimness of sight. Indistinct vision.

*Fever.*—Cold rigors all over the body, especially in the limbs.

*Gastric.—Sickness. Vomiting and severe purging. Disposition and efforts to vomit.* Vomiting; the darnel-bread is speedily rejected, with much colourless mucus. Want of appetite. Uneasiness in epigastrium, with eructations of peculiar taste. Severe colicky pains.

*Trunk and Extremities.*—Pain and tightness in the calves of the legs. Great pain and tightness in the legs, *especially the calves*, extending to the ankles, with redness, swelling, and itching of the skin. Legs excessively tight and painful, swollen, inflamed, and itch much for nine days, followed by a small collection of gelatinous fluid inside the foot, terminating in gangrene, followed by sphacelus. *Violent pain in the calves of the legs, as if they were bound with cords.*

*General.—Prostration of strength, trembling; restlessness, depressed spirits, cold rigors, chiefly in the extremities, and disposition to vomit.* Torpor and general uneasiness, debility and drowsiness, sight indistinct, and thoughts distracted, followed by efforts to vomit. Tremor of the limbs, vomiting, *great depression*, and speech difficult. Paralysis. General tremors and somnolency (Suger). Violent trembling, and great feebleness, stupor and insensibility; *in a dog.*

M.R.C.S.

---

## THE HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL.

THE Hahnemann Commemoration Dinners are a convincing proof that Homœopathy is growing in public favour. We extract the following from the *British Banner*, which appeared as its leader for April 16:—

As we intimated in our last, this great gathering of the homœopathists came off on Thursday, at the London Tavern, under the presidency of Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P. Had the assembly been based on hydropathy, instead of Homœopathy, we should have said there was taste, tact, and special pertinence, in the opening of the business, forasmuch as Admiral Mainwaring represented the "Navy," making a capital speech, and bearing his own personal testimony to the powers of the globule which, in the gallant Admiral's estimate, appeared, in point of importance, although in a very different way, to rank next to the cannon-ball. Neither was the "Army" overlooked on the occasion, inasmuch as Major Tyndale represented the "Forces of Her Britannic Majesty." Lord Robert, as usual, discharged his high functions with grace and dignity, dealing some rather hard hits at the allopathists, whom he designates "an old established hierarchy;" and truly the world knows that it is no joke to deal with hierarchies ecclesiastical. Should doctors in medicine be as unmanageable as doctors in divinity, the homœopathists have but a belligerent prospect before them. His lordship started the business excellently, and was ably seconded by Dr. Dudgeon, who eloquently expatiated on the evils of exclusiveness and illiberality, making just the sort of speech which became the occasion. The doctor laid down the principle, which we fear is too true—a truth fraught with but little comfort to inventors and philanthropists—that a man's greatness is very frequently known only after his death; and so it was with Hahnemann. Well, no matter; if a man but gets justice and bread, he can dispense with praise; if he benefits his generation, and commends himself to his conscience and to his God, a fig for the calumny and traduction of unreflecting men! We find a gentleman succeeding Dr. Dudgeon, whom we really did not expect to meet in such company—no other and no less a personage than James Wilson, Esq., M.P., just about the last of living men to be captivated and carried away with whims and phantasies. Most of our readers are aware that Mr. Wilson established the *Economist*, and that his meat and drink is statistics; that he literally lives upon them, and sleeps, we presume, on a couch made up of blue books. After this, we shall not be surprised to see Mr. M'Culloch himself arranged on the side of the infinitesimals; for if a man of the abstract power and calculating genius of Mr. Wilson has been carried away, none can tell where the business of proselytism may end. Mr. Leaf, a gentleman distinguished in the commercial world, next stood forth, to introduce the clergyman who had preached on their behalf on the previous Wednesday, when a collection was made of £20, a very insignificant sum, to be sure, but still it may serve as a nest egg; and, remembering the progress of our Bible and Missionary Societies, we shall not be surprised—always supposing there is some truth in the system—if, some twenty years hence, the revenues of the Society comprise tens of thousands,—a sum sufficient to endow hospitals and

Hosted by Google

pay professors. We do not know much about the said Mr. Everest, beyond the fact that he is the vicar of some place in Gloucestershire, and was one of the first champions of Homœopathy.

D. Wilson, Esq., made a pleasant and appropriate speech, which appears to have been well received by the assembly. This gentleman's hopes are high, and he prophesied cheeringly. He argued for the establishment of a school of medicine of a high order, and chartered, where chemistry and physiology might be taught as the basis, or at least as the handmaid, of homœopathic science. Dr. Chapman, in giving the health of the ladies, testified to the fact, that the committee had already proved the power of female agency in the work; forasmuch as their ladies' committee had contributed nearly £400 to the Homœopathic Hospital, adding, that the Duchess of Kent had consented to patronize the Bazaar in aid of the funds of the Hospital; so that the seers of the earth will begin to foretell that its fortune is made. The evening passed away pleasantly; and there can be little doubt, that, whatever be the merits of the system, it received from that meeting—what with the dinner, and what with the doings that followed—a healthful impulse.

On the same occasion, the other branch of the homœopathic army was regaling itself in Aldersgate Street, at which the Marquis of Worcester presided, supported by Lord Alfred Paget, M.P. On that occasion, certain parties appeared, whose names will astonish some of our unbelieving readers. Will they credit it that there was amongst them the Rev. John Burnet, not the likeliest of men to be a dupe; and in this case, of course, the great orator was not, like ourselves, merely a curious overlooker, open to instruction, and conserving only for justice, but a party who made his usual ample contribution of eloquence, wisdom, wit, and broad humour on the occasion, tending not a little to throw a genial glow over the assembly. Nor was he alone; we see the names of other men who possess a large portion of what the world calls "gumption," which renders them very difficult to be duped. We have only to announce the names of James Spicer, Esq., Henry Bateman, Esq., Thomas Piper, Esq., all shrewd, penetrating, hardheaded men, fit for the office of Bow-street magistrates. Now, these facts are curious. Of course, we still continue to laugh at the globules as the representatives of a power; but we cannot deny the facts, and it seems pretty clear that, right or wrong, the thing is gaining ground. For our own parts, we still vouch for nothing beyond this—that, if it is founded in truth, it will live; and if not, it will go to pieces. But, to say the least, while it lasts, even if a humbug and delusion, it is the cheapest, most innocent, and, in many respects, the most useful of all delusions. We ask for it only justice, and on this ground we have given it the service of our pages. Whether men or systems, we say—Be just and fear not!

## Correspondence.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—While engaged in squirting some of his inestimable rose-water on the sermon of the Rev. Mr. Everest, the Editor of the *Lancet*, with his usual bland veracity, mildly states, in this week's number of his hebdomadal, that "Homœopathy has been proved, in *some cases* in our courts of law to have committed manslaughter!"

I wish to draw your attention to the words, "*our* courts of law."

There have indeed been two instances where courts of law have fallen foul of Homœopathy, and concerning both these cases Mr. Thomas Wakley is fully justified in styling them *our* courts of law, seeing that in each instance Homœopathy was whacked by the Wakleys, viz., by old Mr. Tom himself, in the case of Dr. Curie, and by young Mr. Mem., in the case of Mr. Pearce.

In the former of these, a verdict of manslaughter was *not* returned, old Mr. Thomas being too knowing a gentleman to commit himself to such an absurdity.

In the latter, the verdict of manslaughter returned by young Mr. Mem.'s "intelligent jury" was instantly shelved by Judge Maule, to the confusion of the Deputy-coroner for Middlesex, who was silly enough to be present in his *wig* and *gown*, when Pearce's case was tried at the Old Bailey, and who, therefore, virtually received, in *propriâ personâ*, a censure from the learned judge, for his ignorance of the legal profession, of which no doubt he fondly hopes some day to be an ornament.

*These* are the only two cases in which Homœopathy has yet been dragged into any court of law, and whether either of them reflect any credit on Mr. Thomas Wakley, or his son Membury, or *their* courts of law, those best know who are acquainted with the circumstances of each.

I am, yours,

K.

## THE LANCET *versus* HOMŒOPATHY.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—In the two last numbers of the *Lancet*, of April 12 and April 19, the virtuous Editor of that immaculate journal, has expressed himself with great fierceness on the subject of the "homœopathic quackery." In one of these numbers he admits that there are no less than *twenty-five* homœopathists who are members of the Royal College of Surgeons, and calls on the Council to erase their names from the College books, and "to give formal notice that, in future any person who becomes a homœopathic quack shall at least forfeit his position in the College of Surgeons."

In the same number, he speaks of Mr. Everest's preaching a sermon in aid of the funds of a public charity, the Hahnemann Hospital, as a "shocking blasphemy." These are his words:

Hosted by Google

"We can conceive no more shocking blasphemy than that the pulpit should be profaned by such unholy practices." Again, he writes: "Common decency should forbid such horrible exhibitions as the one to which we now advert." Again: "It is bad enough for foolish noblemen to boast, after dinner, of being duped, but for a clergyman deliberately to disgrace his sacred calling by the advocacy of swindling imposture, and in some cases, as proved in our courts of law, of manslaughter, is a depth of degradation which we trust we may have never to record again."

The sermon of Mr. Everest will be published on the 1st of May, and the abuse of the *Lancet* is one of the best possible advertisements for that discourse. I recommend the publishers to make use of the *Lancet's* assault on Mr. Everest for that purpose.

I believe the Editor of the *Lancet* reads your journal, and I suggest to him to single out one of the "*twenty-five* or more persons," members of the College of Surgeons, who practise Homœopathy, and call him a swindler, knave, impostor, and so forth. I suspect an action for libel against him might have a very unpleasant issue for himself.

I also suggest to him to use his influence to persuade the Council of the College of Surgeons to erase the names of their members, who practise Homœopathy, from the College books.

In the *Lancet* of April 19, the Editor threatens to expose the orthodox, that is, the allopathic, physicians and surgeons, who meet "the homœopathic quacks in formal and serious consultation." He writes: "We have gradually become aware that there is in this metropolis a set of physicians, high in fashionable practice, but nevertheless resting greatly for their reputation upon the suffrages of the profession, who habitually stoop to fellowship with the homœopathic quacks, rather than offend their aristocratic patients. We regret to say, that we have undeniable evidence that this practice is increasing to a most mischievous extent."

The admissions of this self-elected champion of allopathic orthodoxy, are no doubt as gratifying to the rest of your readers as they are to an

M.R.C.S.

April 21, 1851.

---

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

CASE II.

MISS JOYCE, twenty-three years old, a milliner, of brown hair, blue eyes, sanguine complexion, with irregular catamenia, complained, on the 24th ult., of general feverishness, accompanied with difficulty of swallowing, dryness of mouth, and stiffness and soreness about her throat. On visiting her four days after, she presented the following appearance: left tonsil very red and distended; headache, and great aversion to the light; tongue coated; mouth clammy, and covered with viscid fetid mucus; pulse 100, and full; deglutition very difficult, and attended with much uneasiness; good part of what fluid is taken returns again by the nostrils. Treatment, *Belladonna*, two globules of the 3rd dilution, one-tenth every two hours.

29th. Passed a restless night; dysphagia and fevesishness increased; tonsil presents a number of minute aphthous ulcers; pulse 100, and full. Ordered *Merc.*, to be alternated with *Aconite*.

30th. Much about the same; tumour more distended, soft and boggy to the touch; constitutional irritability completely subdued; pulse 90, and soft. Continue medicine.

31st. A restless night; great jactitation; tumour evidently suppurating; febrile symptoms exacerbated, and dysphagia, attended with great distress. At this juncture I applied directly, on the inflamed tonsil, a leech, which was fast followed by a great discharge of pus, and almost instant relief to the sufferer, who, not being weakened by any violent remedies, was enabled next day to resume the duties of her position.

The case of this young woman can well be contrasted with a similar attack experienced by her two years before, when, after a three weeks' treatment of venesection, scarifying the tonsils, blisters, and the customary antiphlogistic system, she was for three weeks disabled, and her subsequent convalescence tardy and irksome.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. MAC SWINNEY, L.S.A.

Galway, April 9, 1851.

---

"CONGRESS OF HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTITIONERS IN LONDON IN 1851.—As far as the arrangements have progressed at the time of our going to press, we are enabled to announce that the Congress will take place on the 23rd and 24th of July, and that the following subjects will be introduced to the consideration of the meeting. After the introductory address has been delivered by Dr. Russell, communications will be read on 'Medical Ethics;' on 'The subject of formulas for the prescribing of Homœopathic remedies, especially external remedies:' on 'Homœopathy in relation to the practice of medicine usually followed at the present time, and to the water-cure, how far we are under obligations to the former and may consistently seek the aid of the latter;' on 'Typhus and Typhoid Fevers;' on 'The predisposing causes of diseases, whether natural or acquired; can they be eradicated or prevented? and has the science of Homœopathy the tendency to do so?' on 'The Poison of the Cobra di Capello,' and the subject of a Homœopathic Council will also be considered; besides which it is probable that other papers and communications may be read."—*British Journal of Homœopathy.*

---

LONDON: Printed by THOMAS HARRILD, of Albany Cottage, Sydenham, in the County of Kent, at his Printing Office, 1, and 1½, Dudley Court, in the Parish of St. Olave, Silver Street, in the City of London; and Published by HENRY RENSHAW, at the Office, 356 Strand, in the County of Middlesex.—*Saturday, April 26th*, 1851.

Hosted by Google

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.
Review of British and Foreign Medical Science and Literature.

"RESPICE, ASPICE, PROSPICE."—St. Bernard.

No. 92. Vol. II. | SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1851. | Unstamped 3d. Stamped 4d.

## Communications.

### HAHNEMANNIAN ESSAYS.

### No. XV.

The opinion of Coleridge, taking him all in all, probably the greatest Englishman since Milton, is quoted for the benefit of the maligners of Hahnemann, and of his doctrine and practice.

"Mercury strongly illustrates the theory *de vi minimorum*. Divide five grains into fifty doses, and they may poison you irretrievably. I don't believe in all that Hahnemann says: but he is a fine fellow, and, like most Germans, is not altogether wrong, and like them also, is never altogether right." (Coleridge's Table Talk, p. 177.)

Some remarks of this wonderful man on things medical, may not be without interest to the reader of these papers.

"It is a great error in physiology not to distinguish between what may be called the general or fundamental life—the *principium vitæ*, and the functional life—the life in the functions. Organization must presuppose life as anterior to it: without life, there could not be or remain any organization; but then there is also *a* life in the organs, or functions, distinct from the other. Thus, a flute presupposes,—demands the existence of a musician as anterior to it, without whom no flute could ever have existed; and yet again, without the instrument there can be no music.

"It often happens that, on the one hand, the *principium vitæ*, or constitutional life, may be affected without any, or the least imaginable, affection of the organs; as in inoculation, where one pustule only has appeared, and no other perceptible symptom, and yet this has so entered into the constitution, as to indispose it to infection under the most accumulated and intense contagion; and on the other hand, hysteria, and gout, will disorder the functions to the most dreadful degree, and yet often leave the life untouched."

"Hysteria may be fitly called *mimosa*, from its counterfeiting so many diseases,—even death itself."

"The study of specific medicines is too much disregarded now. No doubt the hunting after specifics is a mark of ignorance and weakness in medicine, yet the neglect of them is proof also of immaturity; for, in fact, all medicines will be found specific in the perfection of the science."

"As to the stories of slow poisons, I cannot say whether there was any, or what, truth in them; but I certainly believe, a man may be poisoned by arsenic a year after he has taken it. In fact, I think that is known to have happened."

"There are two grand divisions under which all contagious diseases may be classed: 1. Those which spring from organized living beings, and from the life in them, and which enter, as it were, into the life of those in whom they reproduce themselves—such as small-pox and measles. These become so domesticated with the habit and system that they are rarely received twice. 2. Those which spring from dead organized, or unorganized matter, and which may be comprehended under the wide term *malaria*.

"There are three factors of the operation of an epidemic or atmospheric disease. The first and principal one is the predisposed state of the body; secondly, the specific *virus* in the atmosphere; and, thirdly, the accidental circumstances of weather,



Hosted by Google

locality, food, occupation, etc. Against the second of these we are powerless: its nature, causes, and sympathies are too subtle for our senses to find data to go upon. Against the first, medicine may act profitably. Against the third, a wise and sagacious medical police ought to be adopted; but above all, let every man act like a Christian, in all charity, and love, and brotherly kindness, and sincere reliance on God's merciful providence.

"Quarantine cannot keep out an atmospheric disease; but it can, and does always, increase the predisposing causes of its reception."

These quotations from Coleridge are given to show that he had read and thought so much on medicine, as to make his testimony that Hahnemann was a fine fellow, of some value. In fact, no one of any high order of mind ever read his Organon of Medicine, without acknowledging that he was a great man. It becomes his disciples to collect the testimonies of the learned, the wise, and the good, both in and out of the profession, to the transcendent character and genius of Hahnemann.

The extracts from Coleridge are interesting to the homœopathist, as the views expressed in them are in the spirit of the Hahnemannian philosophy.

I. The specific action of very minute doses of certain medicines is well known to all observing and experienced allopathists. The writer of these essays has a kinswoman whom a fractional dose of *Calomel* would well nigh destroy. He once gave a gentleman, who was very sensitive to *Opium*, two globules of *Opium* 30. He did not know what he had taken, but said the next day, "I am sure you gave me *Opium* yesterday, for I passed a most disturbed and suffering night, with all the sensations I have formerly suffered from that drug, when it was given to me notwithstanding my remonstrances." At another time he gave a lady, suffering from hysterical tetanus, with violent spasms, two globules of *Belladonna*. She did not know what was given to her. She said the next day, "I am certain I took *Belladonna* last night: a medicine that has several times been given to me (by allopathic physicians), and from which I have always suffered misery while its effects lasted. It is true that my spasms and the other sufferings I had were relieved, but I passed a miserable night, saw spectres, and all manner of horrors crowded on me, ten thousand times worse than the other sufferings." In each of these cases the peculiar idiosyncrasy of each individual caused the sensitiveness to the several drugs mentioned.

II. The physiological view of Coleridge, that there is a life within life, a primordial life, and a life of the functions of the organism, is in effect not dissimilar to that of Hahnemann. Of the primordial life, the essence of vitality, how communicated, conserved, and regulated, we know nothing. The sciences of chemistry and mechanics throw some light on the play of the functions, or functional life; but of the dynamic and functional principle of vitality absolutely nothing is known; as, in truth, nothing is known of *the law of the being* of any creature whatever.

III. On the subject of specifics, it may be said that the homœopathist does not acknowledge them in the sense that *Quinine* is the specific for intermittent fever, or *Mercury* for croup, or *Tartar Emetic* for inflammation of the lungs: but he is instructed that every substance that has medicinal power has a certain specificity to certain conditions of disease, when it is harmonic to the particular case; or, as Coleridge expresses it, "that all medicines will be found specific in the perfection of the science."

IV. Those who know anything of drug diseases, and all medical men of observation and experience know much of such diseases from sad experience, are aware that they occasion much of the misery of those who suffer from what are called chronic diseases. The injurious and health-destroying effects of drugs are not chargeable on *Arsenic* and *Mercury* only: no medicine, nor combination of medicines, can be taken habitually and for any length of time without more or less injury to the health, if not to the life of the recipient.

Hosted by Google

V. The remarks of the philosopher on epidemic diseases are worthy of the attention of statesmen, and magistrates, as well as of medical men. There is not wanting evidence, however, to show, even if there is predisposition to any epidemic disorder, and even under the most favourable circumstances, that for some disorders or diseases occasioned by what Sydenham called the "Constitution of the atmosphere," even for the atomic miasm, there be some specific antidotes that are available in many cases, as directly prophylactic in relation to the specific miasm.

It cannot fail to gratify all those who favour homœopathy to know that Coleridge appreciated Hahnemann; and his expressed opinion of our Reformer is entitled to the respect even of those who may not think the English poet and philosopher is any authority in medicine. But Mr. Green, one of the governing intellects among the medical men of Great Britain, whilom President of the Royal College of Surgeons, still of its Council, and senior surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, was the dear and intimate friend of Coleridge, and is one of his literary executors. He will at least think his friend's opinion entitled to respect, and no doubt wonders at the fatuity of those who recommend that his College should expel certain of its fellows and members because they hold the doctrine and pursue the practice of Samuel Hahnemann.

## FADING LEAVES FROM LIFE'S BOOK.

By an Octogenarian.

No. IV.

*Exercitatio magister optimus est*—"Use is the best master," so says the proverb, and it will most appositely apply to all those who desire to appreciate and test in a proper spirit the doctrine of Homœopathy. It is not the superficial inquirer who, because when he is suddenly attacked with a violent cold, will temporarily forego the luxuries of the table, check his consumption of malt liquor, abandon wines, and submit to infinitesimal doses of *Bell.*, *Acon.*, or *Arsen*, which may be prescribed by a domestic practitioner, and finds in the long run that he has not materially benefited by the change, is to be received as the individual qualified to give his testimony and experience of the law of healing as propounded by Hahnemann. On the contrary, individuals of this description, while calling themselves homœopaths, do the Cause and true disciples the greatest conceivable damage, since the lukewarm manner they evince, whenever the doctrine is in reality attacked, clearly shows that they know nothing whatever of the fundamental principles of the system.

It is against such doubtful homœopaths that the public should be put on their guard. The system in its entirety must be adopted, or it can never be expected to prove successful. Semi-measures will turn out ineffectual, and lead in the end to ridicule and disappointment. To accomplish the great work, no passiveness must be suffered to prevail, but activity in its real and legitimate sense must be employed. The untiring industry and perseverance of Hahnemann himself is the brightest example that can be held up for appreciation to those who earnestly seek to emulate that great and good philosopher in his career of usefulness to suffering humanity.

These words of warning and advice I tender in the most friendly spirit. The time is rapidly approaching when Homœopathy will be recognised throughout the world. Already America, with her "go-ahead" progress, has given the Hahnemannian mission wide scope within her territory. England, though somewhat behind, is not now laggard in her endeavours to promote its diffusion, and we all well know the success that has attended its movement in Germany, France, Austria, and Russia. Cheering intelligence of this kind should therefore operate as an impulse to more strenuous exertions, and not one hour be permitted to be sacrificed by parties who have experienced the advantages derivable from the adoption of the reformed art.

Hosted by Google

I recollect a few years ago a case in point, which may be accepted as bearing upon the position I have assumed. A relative, who had found through my instrumentality the homœopathic practice of much service to his own health, wished a friend to follow it out for a similar object. The friend, as most friends are, was thankful for the advice, adopted it temporarily, and at the end of a month or two gave it up, wondering "How in the world S—— could be led away by such shallow pretences." "But," added the friend, "S—— is a good-natured, easy fellow, and has been before deceived in his experiments."

I was made acquainted with this observation, and rallied S——, who was a most amiable man, but who did not possess sufficient determination to contest the cause of Homœopathy with an adversary, and requested an introduction to the dissatisfied patient.

"Oh!" said S——, in evident alarm, "but you don't really wish that, do you? You cannot know the Captain's character? You would never like to encounter his grim-visaged West India idiosyncrasies?"

"Certainly I would," I replied. "I should not be in the least afraid. If I treat him as becomes a gentleman, and his position deserves it, I presume he would not descend to vulgarities?"

"Possibly," continued S——; "but at first he might not be able to restrict his conversational habit of swearing. He is not a bad man at heart, but Jamaica life and maritime vicissitudes have produced in him a rugged mannerism, not very palatable to an early acquaintance."

Persisting in my resolution to see the Captain, notwithstanding the unfavourable account furnished of his general bearing towards strangers, it was arranged I should meet him just previous to his return trip to Kingston. My cousin, with his quiet affability, assured me he thought I should make no impression on the mind of one who, though an old favourite of his own from former associations, was found, on most questions of improvement, doggedly obstinate and prejudiced. I myself was a little startled when I heard that the light of science, as connected with steam navigation and the ordinary achievements in ship-building, had failed to captivate this rough son of the sea; his strong adherence to "old manners and customs" inducing him invariably to predict the worst consequences, whenever announcements were made to him respecting the anticipated success of any such innovation.

The day arrived for the promised interview. It was looked forward to with interest by myself. Captain Toughenough (so I will call him for the nonce) was less formidable than I had fancied in my own mind. Certainly he was not the most prepossessing individual in the world, and numerous expletives might with propriety have been omitted from his conversation; but there was a rough heartiness about him, when engaged in general conversation, which did not altogether displease me, and I found, agreeably to my surprise, that he was more impressible upon subjects identified with social movements than those of his profession.

My grand object attained, I kept as wide as possible from the "tabooed ground" of steamers, clipper vessels, &c., and reckoned myself lucky in securing, save and except the occasional interruptions natural to a man who had been accustomed to the unlimited exercise of will and temper on board of his own craft, a fair hearing for Homœopathy and its career.

When I had fairly got him "under hatches," I gave him little opportunity of escape. I explained, as forcibly as I could, the benefit he would find from strict compliance with the regulations usually enforced upon those who have exceeded the bounds of moderation, either in diet or in other respects. He scarcely felt inclined to discontinue some of the "little adjuncts of life," as he termed them, and it was partially owing to his relish for these, I believe, that his first essay in Homœopathy had proved abortive. Eventually he promised that he would give our system another trial. I was rejoiced to hear it, and, in accordance with his own request, sup-

Hosted by Google

plied him with medicaments and a code of instructions for guidance during the voyage he was about to undertake.

Nearly eight months elapsed before I received satisfactory tidings of what had been the effect of my advice upon the Captain. That he was alive and well we gathered through the usual channels of daily information. When he did return, it was not long ere he apprized me of his perfect conversion to the Cause, and of his strict determination to pursue it in future, remarking that having *used* himself to the system, he could "endure those small privations which he at first so much dreaded," and finally admitting, that he discovered they were purely superfluities, and might easily be dispensed with. It was agreeable to hear him recount the gradual process whereby he brought himself to the conviction that Hahnemann's philosophy was one that deserved to raise to the highest pinnacle the intellectual and benevolent founder, and his positive intention to make it the "landmark" of his life.

---

## FRAGMENTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

By C. Hering, M.D., Philadelphia.

A great deal is said in the German journals about "*Symptomenfragmente*" or "fragmentary provings," which has found or will find its way over the ocean, and be repeated from month to month without reflecting how nonsensical it is.

The majority of homœopathic physicians have not proved drugs upon themselves; this work has been done by the minority, and the former, in a kind of self-defence, sneer at all provings, and especially at "fragments." They feel their burden already heavy; they cannot master what has already been proved, and they naturally dislike every addition. Instead of letting them alone, they endeavour to throw suspicion upon such unwelcome intruders, declaring them superfluous, uncertain, doubtful, etc., and they especially characterise the fragments as useless. Give them a whole bookful of symptoms and they exclaim, "What trash! who can tell how much of this may be false?" Give them a few symptoms, the beginning of a pathogenesis, and they cry, "How imperfect! why print such small matters? No physician can make use of it!" And thus they would have every new medicine cut and dried according to their own fancy,

Let them try themselves to produce a perfect pathogenesis if they can, and we will all receive it with thankfulness; but they will soon find the tediousness of the way by which we arrive at a general characteristic. They entirely forget that all our great polychrests were once little fragments. In 1823, I made a copy of the first fragments of *Sepia*, and I am filled with astonishment and admiration at the sagacity of the Master who could see, in the little embryo, the elements of the hero which it has been since 1828. We must have a mass of observations to be enabled to form a general idea of a remedy; from a small commencement it must grow to a large collection, and from this, it will in time be condensed again to a mere general characteristic.

Have such complaints as these against "fragments" ever been heard in any other natural science? Have chemists ever complained when new observations, even if incomplete, have been published? Have geologists ever complained because new facts, botanists because new plants, or zoologists because new animals, have been brought to their notice, however imperfectly?

I hope it will never be so among us, and that the opposition in Germany will find no parallel in an opposition here. They talk loudly there of the necessity of criticism, as though criticism were of any value unless based on undoubted principles. The worst effect of this sneering against fragments has been, that it has had the effect of suppressing a large number of most valuable observations through fear of the critics, and it is this particularly that induces me to speak.

We have used a number of new medicines in Philadelphia, according to a few symptoms. Why should not others derive the same benefits from them that we do? And it is very probable that others have done and are doing the same thing with other remedies.

Let every one come out with every little observation, even if it be not "certain," or if it be "incomplete," and that not only with respect to the old remedies, but also as to the new. What is there in the world that is complete? what certain? There is no end to doubt when we once begin. Let us have one

Hosted by Google

observation, and hope for more; if more follow, the first may be established, and by thus ascertaining one thing after another, we shall, in time, render all complete.

I commence with a fragment communicated to me in a letter by my friend Haubold, who had it from Dr. Wahle, of Rome.

MYRTUS COMMUNIS.

Take a small bunch of the myrtle, as it is everywhere cultivated in pots, put it in a bottle with alcohol, and in a few days the tincture will be ready to form the attenuations.

*Symptoms.* — *Stitches in the left chest, through to the back, under the shoulder-blade, resembling those which frequently appear in tuberculous patients. *Hepatization of the left lobe of the lung. *Catarrhal fevers, with pain in the elbow and knee-joints, with dry, hollow cough, caused by a tickling in the upper and front part of the lungs, especially in the mornings—less in the evening—accompanied by lassitude in the afternoon.

Several homœopathic physicians in Philadelphia, besides myself, have used the 3rd attenuation in cases like the above, with great success.

I will add a fragment for the repertories on the subject of

STICKING PAINS THROUGH THE CHEST TO THE BACK.

OF UNCERTAIN SEAT.—*Sil.*, *Ambr.*, *Caust.*
Towards the shoulders—*Baryt. Carb.*
Downwards and through—*Amm. Carb.*, *Nitr. Ac.*
During breathing—*Bovist.*, *Cham.*, *Tabac.*, *Con.*, *Lobel. Infl.*
ON THE LEFT SIDE—
Very high to the shoulder and throat—*Therid.*
Upper part—*Myrt. Com.*, *with tuberculosis (Wahle).
Middle—*Ran. Bulb.* (*Jeanes); above mamma—*Bovist.*
Lower part—*Canth.*
Towards the shoulder—*Laurocer.*
Region of the heart—*Anac.*
Different places—*Sulph.* (*Neidhard), *Sulph. Ac.*, *Taraxac.*, *Lycop.* (*Neidhard), *Hepar*, *Magn. Carb.*
While walking—*Cocc.*
IN THE MIDDLE—
Above—*Merc.*; especially with sneezing and coughing.
Central—*Indig.*; to the shoulders—*Kali Hydr.*
Somewhat to the right, and while breathing—*Lauroc.*
To the right shoulder—*Phosph.*
Below—*Plumb. Acet.*; and both sides.
When sitting—*Dulcam.*
When drinking—*China.*
ON THE RIGHT SIDE.—*Sepia*, *Asafœt.*, *Nitr. Ac.*, *Colch.*, *Kali Bichr.* (*Neidhard, Hering).
When sneezing or coughing—*Merc.*
From last rib to point of shoulder-blade—*Aconit.*
Below the ribs—*Nitrum.*
From the right in front to the left at the back—*Anac.*
From the back towards the breastbone—*Lauroc.*, *Psorin.*
Pressing pain in the chest through to the back—*An. Crud.*
Ditto, in the right side to the shoulder—*Carb. Veg.*
Ditto, in the breastbone and between the shoulders—*Alum.*, *Bell.*, *Ol. An.*

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.

SATURDAY, MAY 3RD, 1851.

IN the midst of busy protectionist meetings, the opening of the Great Exhibition, and the introduction of foreigners without number, the cause of Homœopathy is not neglected. We have gratifying proof of this in the letters we are daily receiving, respecting the strenuous exertions that ought to be made in gathering subscriptions for the hospitals established in the metropolis.

An influential correspondent alluding to a course he is about himself to adopt, states that he thinks the advocates of Homœopathy may be able to get some accession of funds, if they will only, during the next two or three months, test the benevolence of friends and acquaintances, who, either from the provinces or abroad, come to visit the Crystal Palace. Large amounts will, without doubt, be extravagantly expended, not alone in self-indulgence, but also in knick-knacks, which, after the

Hosted by Google

pleasure of the eye is satiated, will serve for mere baubles, or be consigned to oblivion for ever. A proportion of this money, if rescued from a process of absorption so ignoble and ephemeral, would go far to put the claims of Hahnemann and his system in a proper position before the public. The occasion is an opportune one, and ought not to be suffered to pass unemployed. Every true homœopath will feel the force of the suggestion, and should adopt means to bring it extensively into practice.

Nothing is now required but spirit and perseverance to disseminate the truths of the reformed school of medicine. The *Lancet* and its *corps* of Editors, however powerful, cannot redeem allopathy from the "great discouragement" it has experienced through the rapid progress Homœopathy has achieved since the opening of the Hahnemann and London Homœopathic Hospitals. The scurrilous attacks of that publication, however, fall harmless, and their repetition will but serve to encourage all identified with the movement in securing for their adopted faith that proud pre-eminence which it must before long attain.

The undaunted supporters of Homœopathy well know what the toil of years has consummated. They also well appreciate the attention they have gained at the hands of the public at large. Shall they therefore be afraid of whatever amount of invective the *Lancet* may desire to heap upon them, or shall they, through fear of threatened exposure, relax their efforts in carrying on their system of conversion? The response is decidedly in the negative. They have triumphed thus far, and they will triumph still farther. The arrest of the onward current is impossible. *Fama nihil est celerius*; but fortunately scandal, though it has been widely circulated, has not yet been found sufficiently supreme to crush the germinating seeds of Hahnemann's philosophy. The whole vocabulary of low life has been ransacked to select choice epithets for those who have felt themselves called upon to embrace the Cause, and when these have failed, the fouler accusations of "murder" and "manslaughter" have unhesitatingly been applied. All these attempts have, however, proved abortive; since inquiring minds have not been diverted by the abuse so lavishly bestowed, but have, on the other hand, manifested a greater desire to investigate and ascertain for themselves whether the system was, as alleged, founded in deceit and fraud.

The public have become more enlightened, and are not so completely led by the nose as they were in days of yore, by any section of the press. The "march of intellect" has opened the eyes of thousands to the folly of relying upon the bare assertion of writers, who possessing a property and income merely derived from such a source, have not the real success of science at heart, but rather the success of pecuniary emolument. Some of the allopathic journalists we think may lay this flattering unction to their souls, and hence their readers will be prepared for a continuance of their elaborate lucubrations.

---

## THE MEDICAL TIMES *versus* HOMŒOPATHY.

A GENTLEMAN of the name of Bushnan—J Stevenson Bushnan, M.D.—has thought proper to enter the lists, *propriâ personâ*, in something like a Quixote-like spirit against Homœopathy. We respect the knight of La Mancha, and we are disposed to hold in respect this his follower. Don Quixote ran a-muck against a windmill—Dr. Bushnan runs against an imaginary foe in like manner. The truth is that any one who reads, dispassionately, his paper in the *Medical Times* of April 26, would take him to be a homœopathist in disguise, who was privily *girding* allopathy.

As we see some "soul of goodness in his evil," we will tranquilly go through his paper.

The infinitesimal dose is not the essential ingredient in our creed. Let the right force be applied in the right direction and

Hosted by Google

in the right amount—this is our creed. Homœopathy is, what Hahnemann has called it, the medicine of experience, and experience has shown that fractional or even infinitesimal doses suffice when the *force* is rightly chosen. Why will not Dr. Bushnan study Hahnemann? He knows German, he is a scholar, and a ripe one; he has command of the language: let him read Hahnemann, and then judge him.

*Sub judice lis est*—it is quite unphilosophical, and it is not gentlemanly nor courteous in him to class among the "lies of the day," what 3000 extant medical men believe to be truth. There are in that number many who are his equals in every respect; some, no doubt, who are his superiors.

He assumes to be quackery a mode of practice, of which he knows nothing. It misbecomes any man who pretends to science to impute motives, and a desire of "mere money aggrandisement," to those who practise Homœopathy. We suspect, if he lives long enough, he will find that Homœopathy will outlive him—and his grandchildren—if he has any.

We shall be obliged by his showing up the practitioners of Homœopathy who quackishly place the "post-fix homœopath" on the brass plates on their doors.

He begs the question in assuming that there are "many diseases in which powerful and large doses are indisputably demanded." We deny it *in toto;* and pronounce it to be a monstrous error.

We see no objection to the term Homœopathy; "the medicine of experience" will do as well, if he prefers it. In truth we are not sectaries. The word "methodists" was given in derision to Wesley and Whitfield and their followers, because they were methodical in their pious exercises. Homœopathy is now a word of distinction, when the practice becomes general the word will be dropt.

He assumes that the doses of the homœopathists are tantamount to nothing. He may assume that a spark of fire is tantamount to nothing—and yet a spark of fire unchecked, might lay this Babylon, and its inhabitants, inclusive of Dr. Bushnan, in dust and ashes.

He assumes that the homœopathists do not themselves believe that their doses "can be virtually of any action on the animal economy." His assumption is, in fact, an untruth. What right has he to make any such assertion? He should give instances.

He avers that there is "dishonesty in the professions of the homœopath." One proof would be better than a million of averments.

The very essence of Homœopathy, in Hahnemann's sense, is to make use of all knowledge and of all science that can be applied to the art of healing, and bring it under subjection to the law—"let like be treated by like."

He assumes, having proved nothing, that "Homœopathy is a false system."

He assumes that the medicines, in the doses given, have been proved to be inefficient. Let him furnish the proofs.

If "Diet, Rest and Quiet" suffice to cure patients, of what use in the world are the shops of the chemists, the bottles and pill-boxes of the apothecaries, and the dog-latin prescriptions of doctors?

We hail with great satisfaction his admission that the non-medical are now beginning to think for themselves on medical subjects. We may safely leave the arbitrement to the judgment of a *clientelle* who think for themselves on the subject of therapeutics.

Let him bring instances of professed homœopathists, who do not practise according to the principles of Homœopathy, and we will join him in holding them up to reprobation.

We hail, again, with satisfaction his admission that "the most profoundly learned members of the profession (allopathic of course) have begun to waver about the positive efficiency of their art, preferring, in the greater number of instances, to become silent lookers-on in their attendance on the sick, rather than hazarding the risk of impertinent meddling with the grand and all-efficient workings of the

Hosted by Google

human body." A nice opinion this of an advocate of allopathy!

He admits Homœopathy to be "the prevailing fashion of physic."

He hails "the extension of this doctrine, as being an indirect *curvette* in the progress of medical science, teaching the practitioner and the people, that the duty of the physician is not solely to prescribe physic —that it is his duty to watch the progress of Nature, and by no profane hand attempt to interfere with her proceedings. It is assuredly a round-about mode of getting rid of the swamping system of drugging in the present code of Hippocratic art." A second Daniel come to judgment! We accept the augury.

We assure Dr. Bushnan that our Colleges dare not interfere. We know quite as much of them as he does—and perhaps more. It concerns them not to know in what direction of therapeutics those go, to whom they have given diplomas and licenses to practise. It does concern them to know that the students who come before them for examination, have been well-educated, have studied the sciences accessory to medicine, have attended lectures on the theory and practice of medicine, on surgery, and on the Materia Medica, and have seen hospital practice for a given time. The young men who pass these examinations, and are armed with diploma or license, may then play any part they please in the serious drama of medical practice.

Dr. Bushnan knows very well that Colleges and Halls cannot prescribe and enforce any particular system of therapeutics, and that they dare not attempt to proscribe any of their members and fellows, who should refuse to adapt themselves to the dictation of any of them. Any attempted ostracism and rejection of the homœopathists would cover these Colleges and Halls with shame and contempt. Their adverse decrees and dicta would be merely waste paper. They know it. The remedy for the allopaths would be that their Colleges should petition the Crown to charter Colleges for Homœopathy in these realms, and let the public decide between them and us. Dr. Bushnan will, we hope, live to find that the "homœopathic progress of the hour," has a vitality beyond his ken, and far beyond his present knowledge—that it is a seed of immortal truth, that it has taken root, and sprung upward, and will produce fruit abundantly.

---

## THE BAZAAR IN AID OF THE HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL.

We copy from the *Times* of the 28th instant, the following notice:—

"*The Liverpool Sailors' Home.*—Upwards of £4000 has been realized at the bazaar, held at Liverpool last week, in aid of the funds of the above institution."

We publish this as a stimulant to those who favour Homœopathy, to obtain, by means of the bazaar for its benefit, a much larger sum. It shows what large sums are obtained by bazaars for public charities. The ladies, who have undertaken this enterprise, deserve and should have the strenuous support of every individual in the three kingdoms, who believes in Homœopathy.

We have to pass through no *red sea* to reach the promised land—the firm and secure establishment of Homœopathy—for we shed no blood. But we have difficulties to encounter—a hard fight, and a severe struggle, and we want the sinews of war—money, a thing vile in itself, most vile, and yet of the utmost importance, and significance, and value, when put to proper use. All those who think it would be put to a proper use in the advancement and establishment of Homœopathy, are bound to take care that this bazaar for the Hahnemann Hospital should have *eminent success*.

---

## NUX VOMICA AND PARALYSIS.

Florence, March 31, 1851.

Dear Colonel,—You probably have heard, from my note to you at ———, sent through—— and otherwise, that I have been ill, I therefore give you a line. I have had a severe and dangerous attack of paralysis; my head has been

Hosted by Google

happily free, but my hands sadly affected; further progress has been stopped by severe measures. I have not recovered the use of my right hand, and write with great difficulty. I may thank Providence that I have escaped, as my case was considered a bad one; it has been a very singular one, and the doctors think that I owe some of it to the homœopathic doses of *Nux Vomica*. Feeling headache since I came hither, I took a course of *Nux Vomica*, but for some time left it off. Still they all say, that it may remain inactive in the constitution for a long time, and then all at once break out, being "cumulative" in its properties. I wished you to know this, as I think you take it sometimes; and from what I hear of its effects, I think it should be used with great caution. I could not be easy without telling you of it.

Believe me, with all good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

* * *

[We readily give insertion to the above note, which has been placed at our disposal by a lay homœopath, to whom it was addressed. We are glad at last to perceive a growing spirit of belief rising in the minds of our allopathic contemporaries of the efficacy of our infinitesimal doses—a source to them heretofore for the exercise of their merriment and derision. We should have been more hopeful of our brethren, however, becoming shortly enlightened concerning our glorious reform of medical practice, had the statements which they made to the writer of the above note been less free from *animus*, and graced with a loftier spirit of truth. As we have been informed on undoubted authority, that in foreign quarters, where the falsehoods cannot be so peremptorily and satisfactorily laid bare and check-mated, those interested, not in the spread of truth and happiness to their fellow-beings, but in decrying Homœopathy and its blessings, are most busily engaged in their unclean work of misrepresentation, we have thought it our duty thus publicly to notice their doings, and trust that by those having influence in the locality this notice will be extensively circulated. To show our fair and honest opponents that some of them are culpable of inexplicable ignorance, or something worse, in reference to the medicinal action of *Nux Vomica* (as well as drugs generally), we will quote Professor Christison on Poisons—a standard allopathic authority of toxicological fame. Much as we desire that allopathic physicians would betake themselves to the study of the Homœopathic Materia Medica for a true knowledge of medicinal agents, instead of their "closet imaginings," we the no less deprecate any lay heomœopath, unless he be deeply read in Hahnemann, taking "a course" of *any* medicine. This is one of our objections to domestic practice.

If many of our professional converts would test the veracity of Hahnemann before they nursed their own predilections, not only would they soon diminish their doses, but caution the lay homœopath against the evils of too frequent repetition. In the present instance, the hue and cry about *Nux Vom.* having in homœopathic doses brought on paralysis, we beg to say *Nux* has no such effect, as will be testified by Christison and other toxicological writers. By paralysis we understand a loss of sensation or motion. *Tetanic spasms and muscular rigidity*, the very reverse of paralysis, seem *uniformly* to accompany dangerous and poisonous doses of *Nux Vomica*. Neither is *Nux Vomica* "cumulative" in its properties.

Professor Christison says, "It has been thought, from some observations by Mr. Baker on the medicinal use of *Nux Vomica* in Hindostan, that, by the force of habit, the constitution may become, to a certain extent, accustomed to large doses of this poison, in the same manner as it acquires the power of enduring large doses of *Opium*. The natives of Hindostan often take it morning and evening for many months continuously, beginning with an eighth part of a nut, and gradually increasing the dose to an entire nut, or about twenty grains. If it is taken either immediately before or after meals, it never occasions any unpleasant effects; but if this precaution be neglected, spasms are apt to ensue. As it is found unsafe, however, to increase the dose beyond one nut, and the poison is taken in the form of coarse powder, in which state it must be slowly acted on by the fluids in the stomach, it is probable that the modifying influence of habit is inconsiderable. Habit certainly does not familiarize the system to *Strychnia* used medicinally. The same dose, which has once excited its peculiar physiological action, will for the most part suffice to excite it again, however frequently the dose may be repeated. The facts mentioned by Mr. Baker show that *Nux Vomica* is *not* a *cumulative* poison; and European experience, in the instance of *Strychnia*, is to the same effect."
—Ed ]

Hosted by Google

## Correspondence.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

Sir,—Being in the habit of consulting* Jahr's, Bœnninghausen's, and Noack and Trinks' Repertories, I have often been struck by the discrepancy in the respective lists of medicines, under the head of a particular symptom. This discrepancy must often throw serious difficulties in the way of beginners, who may be laudably anxious that the medicine of their choice should cover *all* the symptoms; for sometimes one, sometimes another, of these guides leaves out, under the head of an important symptom, an important medicine, which on this account may be weeded out from the number finally chosen for reference to the pathogenesy, and may, nevertheless, be the right remedy. Curious to ascertain who was the most accurate of the three, I have taken at random a symptom, and gone through all the medicines said by each to produce it; the results, if you think them worthy of publication, are at your service.

The symptom I have selected is "fixedness of look or staring." It must be premised, that Bœnninghausen having undertaken to arrange the symptoms of only 125 medicines, the comparison must be restricted to these.

The following analysis will at once present the exact state of matters:—

1st. All agree as to the following medicines:—*Acon.*, *Ang.*, *Arn.*, *Ars.*, *Bell.*, *Camph.*, *Cic.*, *Cup.*, *Hyoscyam.*, *Kal.*, *Laur.*, *Mosch.*, *Nux*, *Op.*, *Phos*, *Ac.*, *Rut.*, *Sec.*, *Seneg.*, *Squill.*, *Stram.*

2nd. Only Bœnninghausen and Jahr have the following:—*Asar.*, *Hell.*, *Ignat.*, *Rhus*, *Tart.*, *Mez.*

3rd. Only Bœnninghausen and Noack and Trinks have *Canth.*, *Coc.*

4th. Only Jahr and Noack and Trinks have *Merc. Cor.*

5th. Only Bœnninghausen has *Ammon.*, *Bry.*, *Cham.*, *Chin.*, *Cin.*, *Con.*, *Dig.*, *Hep.*, *Mur. Ac.*, *Nux Mosch.*, *Sep.*, *Spig.*, *Verat.*, *Sulph.*

6th. Only Jahr has *Laches.*, *Puls.*

7th. Only Noack and Trinks have *Clemat.*, *Colch.*, *Pb.*

The first thing that strikes one on glancing over this table is the exceeding copiousness of Bœnninghausen. He has more than a fourth more medicines than Jahr, and nearly a half more than Noack and Trinks. The question is, is he justified by the Materia Medica? Upon an investigation embracing nearly the whole of the medicines in which he is singular, I find that the symptom is generally an inferential one; absence of mind and convulsions imply staring, and so far he is borne out. With regard to *China* and *Cina*, however, the symptom is expressed in Noack and Trinks' Manual, and has been overlooked by the others. But in following out this principle, he ought to have gone further; he ought to have added *Pulsat.*, of which absence of mind is a marked symptom, *Laches.* and *Colchicum*; especially as with regard to two of the three, the symptom is expressed in Jahr's Manual, either as pathogenetic or curative, as also all those which he has ranged under the head of "Absence of Mind, or Distraction," such as *Anacard.*, *Oleand.*, etc. This observation applies to the others also; for both have acted, though to a much less extent, inferentially. Jahr, indeed, has only one, *Tart. Emet.*, in which the symptom is inferential. Noack and Trinks have *Canth.*, *Cocc.*, *Clemat.*, *Colch.*, *Pb.* Fixity of look, though not put down in the Manuals as a symptom of *Pb.*, is very marked in the cases of amaurosis from this drug, which have come under my observation. The conclusion from this examination is, that with regard to this symptom, Bœnninghausen is by far the fullest, though two important medicines, *Laches.* and *Puls.*, have been most unaccountably left out. If the symptoms in which he is singular have been added inferentially, he is inconsistent, for he has not carried out his principle; he may, however, have added them from experience, as having removed the symptom in practice, and this would save his character for judgment.

Jahr seems to have adhered almost exclusively to the letter of the text. Noack and Trinks have not been quite so particular. The incompleteness of all, and the discrepancies occurring between them, warn the beginner against making his choice depend on an exact correspondence between the symptoms of his case with those expressed by particular headings of the Repertories. If he does, it may happen that the four or half a dozen medicines which he retains to the last in his repertorial sieve, may not include the right one, in consequence of the incorrect inferences of his guide, and that the right one may have been sifted out in consequence of his having trusted to the fulness of the information furnished under each heading.

* Dr. Hayle will oblige by stating the title, editions, and date of publication, of Jahr and Bœnninghausen, as there are several on sale not very trustworthy.—Ed.

Hosted by Google

No one, however, has pointed this out so well, in my opinion, as Jahr himself, in the preface to his Repertory, in which he recommends the beginner to correct the Repertory by the clinical remarks and the pathogenesy, and to keep principally before his mind the cause, the salient pathognomic symptom, an extraordinary condition of origin, aggravation, improvement, or cessation, and a characteristic concomitant symptom. On a future occasion, I hope to state the cases in which I have found Bœnninghausen's Manual of greater service than Jahr's, as well as to furnish some materials for an appreciation of the character of his mind.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS HAYLE.

3, Jesmond Terrace, Newcastle-upon-Tyne,
April 21, 1851.

---

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—On reading the case of *Facial Erysipelas* in your valuable Journal of the 19th inst., page 545, communicated by a highly zealous practitioner, whom I yet trust to see convinced of the dubious and often dangerous practice of alternating medicines, particularly in rapid succession, I was so forcibly struck by the evil which it exemplifies, of the pernicious ALTERNATING system, so much resorted to by recent converts, that I cannot forbear troubling you with the following remarks.

Passing over the fact of the *diagnosis*, viz., "instability, loaded tongue, pulse 100, *full* and *bounding*, photophobia, jactitation," and above all, "*facial erysipelas*," demanding so unmistakably *Belladonna*, let us note the effects of blending, first *Aconite* and *Belladonna*, and then *Aconite* with *Rhus*.

We find on the 11th of March, twenty-four hours after your correspondent had commenced alternating his remedies at intervals of three hours, that not only had the erysipelas greatly increased, but "the entire head and face were enormously distended." At ten p.m., the patient being worse, *Rhus* was substituted for the *Belladonna*, and alternated with *Aconite* every *two* hours!

On the 12th, we are told, as might indeed have been expected, "appearances much the same, pulse 110."

On the 13th, at four p.m., your correspondent "was sent for." He found "the fever much increased, cephalalgia dreadful, pulse 130, skin shining and hot, etc." At nine, the *Rhus* was discontinued, and *Belladonna* again resorted to, still to be alternated with *Aconite*, but every three instead of two hours. Most providentially for the patient, however, your correspondent, "not having any more *Belladonna* in dilution," gave one grain of the *Extract*, dissolved in six ounces of water. This, being just one hundred times more potent than the *Aconite*, of which he used the first dilution (that is, one-hundredth part of a drop of the mother tincture in six ounces of water), was no longer paralysed by the hitherto *equal* power of the last-named medicine; and the consequences of the fortunate absence of the attenuated dilution of the *Belladonna* were almost immediate. "*In two hours after the first dose of Belladonna,*" being at two a.m. of the 14th, "a copious and general *diaphoresis*" (increased perspiration) "set in." In eight hours more the tongue became cleaner, the swelling abated, pulse full to 98, and the patient "felt better." This change at length produced a discontinuance of the *Aconite;* and the *Belladonna* having now free course, we find next day, 15th, at eleven, a.m., "patient had a good night, pulse 76, natural softness; feels a great deal better;" and on the 16th, very much better, and almost convalescent." Here the case ends.

In decrying the *allopathic* system of ALTERNATION, which Hahnemann so unequivocally forbids, I do not mean to pretend that medicines should never be alternated, but only that the remedy, when rightly chosen, should not be changed *before* it has been allowed its *full scope of action.*

I remain, Sir, your sincere well-wisher,
London, April 21, 1851. E. L. M.

---

## HOMŒOPATHY IN LIVERPOOL.

### THE LIVERPOOL HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—The great interest I take in Homœopathy led me to pay a visit to the above Institution during a brief stay in Liverpool. Having already the pleasure of Dr. Drysdale's acquaintance, I accompanied him, at the hour of seeing patients, to the Dispensary in Mount Pleasant. I at once recognised it as a building formerly used as the Liverpool Ophthalmic Infirmary, and was pleased to hear that the house being town property, no charge is made for rent by the Corporation—an instance of liberality deserving of publicity. The history of the Dispensary is an illustration of small beginnings attaining to

Hosted by Google

great results, for the writer remembers when, seven or eight years ago, the Dispensary occupied two small rooms in a back street, in an obscure part of the town. The important fact of the Liverpool Homœopathic Dispensary being held there, was announced by an unassuming little sign-board, superscribed with the necessary characters, so small as to be almost illegible. Unimposing, however, as was the establishment, and few the patients, two allopathic physicians, now diffusing the blessings of Homœopathy, made their first acquaintance with the divine art there; there first felt their faith in the old system shaken, and on its falling ruins a newer and better faith arise. These were Drs. Norton and Roche. The medical staff of the Dispensary at present consists of Drs. Drysdale, Hilbers, and Roche, and Mr. Moore. Dr. Wright, of Birkenhead, also takes an active part. At my visit, Dr. Drysdale was engaged with some uterine cases of great interest. He uses the remedies locally and internally at the same time. A few drops of the pure medicine is added to some water, and used by injection. *Boraæ, Thuja, Nitric Acid, Cannabis, Aurum Muriaticum,* were thus used. Besides these, he uses the *Lunar Caustic* and *Potassa Fusa* as escharotics. There was one case of ulceration of the os uteri, in which I was told no improvement had taken place, in an old, indurated, immovable ulcer, from internal remedies, but that it had rapidly improved since the application of the *Potassa Fusa*. I ventured, however, in the face of this illustration, to deprecate the general or even the frequent employment of such aids on account of their tendency to divert the physician's attention from the main object of treatment,—the selection of a remedy homœopathic to the whole case. Dr. Drysdale does not concur with Dr. Madden in regarding the local action of *Nitrate of Silver* as homœopathic; but very justly, I think, pronounces its topical action to be simply escharotic. I need not trouble your readers with details of the number of patients which this establishment annually relieves, or of the number and liberality of its supporters, or of the amount of good which it effected during the cholera visitation, for these particulars are already before the public; but still, true to the advancement of the great Cause, I must say a word or two in condemnation of the lack of zeal on the part of the homœopathic practitioners of Liverpool. It is well known that the homœopathic medical charities of this country were neither originated by the poor, whom they benefit, nor by the patrons, to whom they afford the means of doing great good to their fellow-creatures at little cost, but by the professional man, who has the combined object of benefiting the poor, advancing a truth to which he is devoted, and of increasing his knowledge by extensive practice. That the Liverpool medical homœopathists have done much in this way is well known, and perhaps after seven or eight years of hard toiling, with large and increasing claims upon their time and skill in private practice, it is not surprising that they should feel rather disposed to draw in than to extend their gratuitous services. But Manchester has its homœopathic hospital, and why should not Liverpool have one? Will the lay and medical homœopathists of Liverpool be content with a dispensary, while their neighbours can boast of a hospital and dispensary.

I trust they will at once address themselves to the work. They have only to set about it earnestly, and it will be done. They are surrounded by wealthy and charitable supporters, who would, if sought, come forward. Liverpool has done good service to the cause of Homœopathy; let it not cease from the doing.

Yours truly,

OMEGA.

## HAHNEMANN'S STATUE.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—Dr. Dudgeon begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following additional contributions to the fund for the statue of Hahnemann:—

| | £ | s. |
|---|---|---|
| R. Frith, Esq. .. .. .. .. | 0 | 10 |
| Dr. Lyschinski .. .. .. .. | 1 | 1 |
| T. Engall, Esq. (2nd subscription) | 0 | 10 |
| Dr. Laurie (2nd subscription) .. | 1 | 1 |

In the former list there occur the following errors:—In place of Dr. Pearson, read Dr. Fearon; and Dr. Henriques' subscription should be £1 1*s.*

82, Gloucester Place, April 23.

## HOMŒOPATHIC EXPERIENCE IN GUERNSEY.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—Jane B., forty years of age, had been for upwards of twenty years afflicted with running tetters; she had been treated by several medical men, without being relieved. She came to me in 1836; her arms and legs were covered with a running sore, red, burning, and aching; it came

Hosted by Google

first as a rough tetter, which itched violently on her rubbing it. It became a sore, with moisture running from under it; this healed under the medicines given her by the doctors, but it soon broke out in another part of the body, and after a time it resumed its old seat in the limbs; there were, besides, a few spots on her body. I gave two globules of *Sulph.* to prepare her, and three days afterwards, two globules of *Lycopodium;* seven days after, one globule more, and seven days after that, one globule more. In a month she was quite cured, and has continued so to this day.

George Corbet, aged eight months, 1838. Had little blisters on his head, filled with a yellow liquid, which broke and dried up; lumps under the skin of his head, which came and went; his ears were swollen, itched, and moisture ran from behind them; glands of the neck and ears swollen; ears full of moist wax; oppressed with rattling in the throat as of phlegm; two globules of *Silicea* cured him.

Daniel J., a working man, came to me March 5th, 1838. He complained of a tearing pressing pain across the back, which obliged him to bend his body; he had not been able, from the pain, to work for a week; he was subject to lumbago when he caught cold, but he never had suffered so severely as in this attack; his appearance was that of a very old man. I gave him two globules of *Opium* to prepare him, then two globules of *Chelidonium Major*, to take at night, and put four globules in four spoonfuls of water, desiring him to take one spoonful every succeeding night. He came on the 10th quite upright, and looking twenty years younger than when he came at first. He said that he was quite well, and felt better than he had done for a long time. I gave him two globules of *Sulphur* the two following weeks, to prevent a return of the complaint, which succeeded.

Betsy O., aged five years, November 29th, 1837. Had had a convulsion, in which she lay with her body still, pale face, eyes working, and head slowly turning from right to left; the fit was passed when I came; she looked as if dead, her eyes shut, and lower jaw dropped. I put two globules of *Cham.* on her tongue, raised the jaw, and kept the mouth shut for a short time. In a quarter of an hour her face became extremely cold, her hands cool, and her breathing natural. I laid her in her bed. This was at five in the afternoon; at night the child recovered entirely, asked for her shoes, took her tea, and ate heartily; slept well all night. No signs of illness were visible the next day.

J. L. P., aged 14, October 22nd, 1837. Had experienced a severe shock of the nerves from an accident. Her head tender when touched; face pale; lips almost blue from paleness; violent pain in the side of her head, worse in the morning, better after twelve o'clock; nostrils were sore inside; teeth ached when hot or cold things entered her mouth; a lump seemed to rise in her throat; no appetite; felt as if the food did not digest; nausea and sickness at night; pain round her sides, as if her clothes were too tight; skin tender, could not bear being touched; oppressed when lying down; cold feet and knees; weight in the limbs; cold and chilly; better when moving, though she dreads the exertion; wakes with fear of death; bad dreams; much thirst. Gave one globule of *Pulsatilla* on the 25th; one more globule, November 6th; one globule on the 13th; to help the action (as she was already better), two globules of *Sulph.;* and on the 27th two globules of *Opium*; on the 28th one globule of *Puls.*; December 2nd one globule of *Puls.*; December 28th, considerably better gave one globule more; January 2nd, 1838, one globule more; on the 8th one globule more; by this time she had recovered her natural colour, that of a strong rosy girl. All ailings had disappeared, except a slight pain on one side of the head. Considering the cause of her illness, I gave *Ignatia*, two globules, which had the desired effect of removing this last vestige of illness. The medical men pronounced her to be in a rapid decline, and beyond the power of medicine.

H. C.

St. Sampson's Rectory, April, 1851.

---

HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL.—There are now forty-five beds for in-door patients. Upwards of 2,000 persons have attended as out-door patients. It is hoped that at the commencement of the winter session of the metropolitan medical schools, lectures will be given at this Hospital on the principles and practice of Homœopathy, and on the Materia Medica. All practitioners of Homœopathy are eligible to these lectures.

It is hoped that a charter for a homœopathic school and college, in connection with this Hospital, will soon be obtained.

---

LONDON: Printed by THOMAS HARRILD, of Albany Cottage, Sydenham, in the County of Kent, at his Printing Office, 1, and 1½, Dudley Court, in the Parish of St. Olave, Silver Street, in the City of London; and Published by HENRY RENSHAW, at the Office, 356 Strand, in the County of Middlesex.—*Saturday, May 3rd*, 1851.

Hosted by Google

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.
Review of British and Foreign Medical Science and Literature.

"RESPICE, ASPICE, PROSPICE."—St. Bernard.

No. 93. Vol. II. SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1851. [Unstamped 3d. Stamped 4d.

## Communications.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

Sir,—Observing that you do not confine your pages exclusively to the subject of Homœopathy, I beg to place at your disposal a few remarks on the condition of the poor. They are indeed wholly unconnected with that which constitutes the sectional character of your journal, but refer to matters in which every man, especially every physican, ought to feel interested. They were originally written (in substance) at a time of much more general distress than the present, and when (if I remember rightly) no mention had been made of model lodging-houses, when Scotland was scarcely supplied with any means of legal relief, and Ireland was wholly destitute of a poor law, and when the demand for more continuous opportunities of religious instruction was only faintlyheard. All these points are now in a different position, and the remarks may, therefore, be considered out of date, and in a time of comparative prosperity, wholly uncalled for. I differ from this opinion, because while the means of relief alluded to have indeed been recognised, they have not been fully brought into use; and because, considering any proposal rather as anticipative than remedial, I apprehend a time of prosperity to be the most suitable for attempting its accomplishment, when any necessary sacrifice would be both less in amount and less sensibly felt by those on whom it might fall.

I remain, your obedient servant,

G. M. Scott.

Glasgow, April, 1851.

### OUR POOR.

How little can the rich man guess
The poor man's utter poverty!

That we may indulge no visionary chimeras or idle sentimentalism, let us in the outset make a distinction between poverty and destitution. To aim at removing poverty is vain; to allow the existence of destitution is wrong; where then shall we draw the line? It is confessedly very difficult to do this in a manner perfectly free from objection, since the two conditions border so closely on each other as to be exposed by the vicissitudes of circumstances to frequent intermingling. Perhaps the following points of difference may be sufficient for our present purpose. The man who, by assiduous but not oppressive labour, earns for himself and his family an amount of food, shelter, raiment, and suitable education, adequate to the purposes of health, bodily and mental, but not of indulgence or luxury, is a poor man. The same man unemployed or constrained to undergo an amount of labour beyond his strength, or to call in the aid of such members of his family as can afford help, though to the prejudice of their health, neglect of suitable education and moral character, or impediment of domestic duties, is, in a degree, below *poverty*, he is in a state which, for brevity's sake, I shall call *destitution*,—a state in which he ought not to be, and in which the wealthier classes ought not to allow him to remain without an effort at his relief. Now between these two conditions there is all this difference,—that one is an evil and the other is not. It is not an evil to the man or his family that he cannot afford luxuries, so long as he can provide all that is necessary for their physical and moral well-being; nor is it an evil that, in order to accomplish this, a certain degree of exertion, not beyond his strength should be necessary on the contrary, such exertion is a positive good: he may, indeed, be discontented, but so he might in the wealthiest circumstances—he *ought* not to be so; nor is it any disgrace to the political, municipal, or benevolent institutions of the country that there should be many *such* poor in the land—they are the very sinews of national strength. Such a condition I believe to be not unfavourable to the development of the intellectual, moral, and religious character of the individual, nor to the gradual advancement of his family. But it is very different indeed when the boundary is crossed: when the loom is silent, and the hearth is cold; when the freshness and vigour resulting from adequate exertion are exchanged for the languor



Hosted by Google

of idleness, or the haggard exhaustion of overstrained effort; when the cheerful carelessness or mere school anxieties of childhood are exchanged for toils, which cramp the body, fetter the mind, and peril the moral principles; when the mother is driven from her domestic duties, and every effort of body and mind, in old and young, is given to solve the great question, how shall we avoid starvation? then *destitution* has taken the place of *poverty*, and neither the most patient Christian nor the most sentimental admirer of humble life can honestly and intelligently regard such a condition as other than an evil; nor can the most ardent lover of the institutions of his country shun the conviction that some error in theory or practice must exist whenever such a condition becomes at all general. Is it at all general in our own time and country? In other words, are there any large classes of men among ourselves whose average wages throughout the year are unequal to secure the advantages mentioned? Are there any large numbers of married women and young children necessarily engaged in supplying the wants of their respective families by personal exertion? I cannot pretend to statistical accuracy in answering these queries, but the affirmative is so glaring, even in the present period of comparative prosperity, that statistics are unnecessary. And if it be so in a time of abundant work and cheap provisions, what must it be when work is scarce and provisions are dear? For let it be remembered, that such times must be met by the *surplus* of the more favourable.

Granting that such a state exists, what are the natural consequences? The wages of the husband and father being insufficient, the mother is called to assist; she, therefore, deprives her home of those comforts which render it attractive, and the readiest alternative is the alehouse; her children are without superintendence, and are left to idleness, or are urged to precocious labour, a remedy which is itself one of the clearest indications of the unhealthy state of society. It is the business of the father to support the child, but here the case is reversed. The proper business of the child is to learn; to acquire those elements of knowledge and principles of duty which shall fit him, not for the single object of earning a scanty subsistence in a particular department of industry, but for discharging his duty as a human being, for cultivating his intellectual and moral powers, and for rising in the scale of society as opportunity is afforded. The privilege of his age is enjoyment, freedom from the anxieties attendant on the effort at self-support, and the indulgence of those joyful and innocent feelings which form the groundwork of happy and tranquillizing and moralizing associations in after-life. I conceive it is quite beyond the power of language to express the amount of injury committed by this early sentence to hard labour: we must contemplate, not merely the wretchedness of childhood but the withering blight of the whole life; we must not dwell with peculiar sympathy on those cases (to my mind among the most favourable) which are cut short by the friendly interposition of death, but rather on those in which a dwarfed and stunted childhood is followed by a narrow-minded, diseased, and dissolute manhood. The punishment of this violation of Nature's holy law consists in an overwhelming amount of poverty, disease, ignorance, and vice—in the prevalence of discontent—in the dissolution of every social bond—and in the want of those pure and happy recollections which, by their frequent and spontaneous recurrence, exert a powerful though unconscious influence over the mind, and knit the various periods of life in close and salutary union. The child loses sight of his dependence on his father, simply because that dependence does not exist; the father forgets the claims of his child, and employs him as a slave or a machine; the relationships of life are confused, and what wonder if, when the highest and most intimate are violated, others, which though wider in extent are much more superficial, should also be infringed, and the disorder which began in the narrow circle of the artisan's home should diffuse itself in a constantly widening circumference, till it includes within its fatal influence every rank and relation in society?

A natural consequence of the prevalence of destitution is the prevalence of disease. When we find (as was reported some years ago, and I am not aware of any great improvement having taken place) that in Liverpool there were 7862 inhabited cellars, lodging one-seventh of the whole population; in Manchester, 14,960 persons living in cellars; in Bury, in 773 houses, one bed served for four persons; in 207, one bed for five; and in 78, one bed for six (Quarterly Review for June, 1840); and that in Glasgow, in some lodging-houses, were found a whole lair of human beings littered along the floor—sometimes fifteen or twenty, some clothed, some naked, men, women, and children huddled promiscuously together (Arts and Artisans at Home and Abroad, by J. C. Symons); we are not surprised to learn that these cities possess an unenvi-

Hosted by Google

able pre-eminence in the rate of mortality.

That ignorance should result from such a condition cannot excite surprise. It is not to be expected that persons destitute of the first necessaries of life should quietly sit down in hunger and nakedness, and learn to read; or, if they have already acquired that art, should turn it to the best account. With how much difficulty are men led to self-cultivation, even in the most favourable circumstances: the young are idle and frivolous, the more advanced are satisfied with the attainments that meet their exigencies. Shall a higher ambition and more ennobling virtues prevail in an atmosphere of wretchedness, disease, and filth? Will the mind be free and active while the body is starved and shivering? This were to gather grapes from thorns, and figs from thistles.

And hence also will arise vice and irreligion. Those who can forget their wretchedness under the influence of intoxication, would require a very unusual amount of self-command to resist the temptation. They are shivering, wretched, and hungry; ardent spirits will make them warm, forgetful, and satisfied, for a time; it is too much to expect that they should refrain. How few among the more highly educated and well supplied exercise any such amount of self-denial? Perhaps very few in such circumstances are called upon, in the course of a whole year, to exercise the self-denial implied in the refusal of a single dram by persons situated as I have supposed, and who are solicited by innumerable facilities and allurements. It is easy to moralize on abstinence from spirits, over claret and champagne, at a board groaning with abundance, and in a banquet hall glowing with warmth and brilliant with illumination; but before any one so situated shall pass a single censorious observation on his destitute but erring brother, except in the spirit of commiseration, let him leave the viands of that board untouched, though his appetite be whetted by exercise and fasting, and let him pass the wine-cup untasted, though it allure with every fascination with which it can be invested. And even then he will be able to form but a faint idea of the task to which he calls him.

And can we imagine that purity of mind and religious feeling should be preserved in circumstances such as have been described? How can devotional feeling be cultivated in the midst of profanity, intemperance, and obscenity? The destitute man has no secret chamber by retiring to which he may shun the intrusion of uncongenial visitors. His only room is probably occupied by several families, differing in disposition, character, and religious peculiarities. Shall we look for that delicacy, which if not morality, is one of its most necessary defences, where men, women, and children, clothed or naked, herd promiscuously together, like the beasts of the field? This were to gather where we have not strewed.

And can we expect a strict regard to the rights of property in those who are wholly destitute of property themselves? to whom every invasion of property may be a gain, but can scarcely be a loss? who are in actual suffering from the want of that which lies within their reach apparently, and in many cases really superfluous to others? To myself there are few things so surprising, as the amount of honesty prevalent in the poorest classes; a character which appears in very mortifying contrast with the exhibition of the same quality in the wealthier and more respectable; for an act of direct dishonesty or plunder is more excusable in such persons, than the slightest shade of imposition, the slightest disposition to overreach, or the slightest effort at a good bargain by subtlety or concealment, in those who occupy the position of merchants and tradesmen. How glaring the contrast with those acts of imposition and fraud, which pass current with scarcely a censure among men who plume themselves on gaiety, fashion, and even honour; to whom a tradesman's bill is the subject of jest rather than serious consideration, so long as it can be evaded, and who treat as an insult the solicitations to settle claims which they cannot themselves disallow. What shall we say of those who, for their own emolument, seek by "glozing delusions" to pervert the claims of justice, and by subtle weaving of legal difficulties to wrest from their rightful owners wide acres of land, screening themselves under the veil which they have themselves ingeniously woven out of the unavoidable intricacies of law, thus turning into a snare to entrap the unwary those very defences which were designed, with the greatest effort of ingenuity, to meet every possible deviation from the strictest justice?

There is, then, a natural connection between destitution, disease, ignorance, and vice--a connection of reciprocal production, each producing the other. The cause of one we find to be involved in the existence of the other. But are there any extraneous causes of such a character as to admit of being met by extraneous efforts at prevention or cure? Viewing destitution as the main root (at least in the aspect in which we at present contemplate the subject,

Hosted by Google

though it may no doubt be regarded more correctly as the effect in very many cases), we venture to assign as causes: 1. The low rate of wages. 2. The uncertainty of occupation. 3. The want of adequate and judicious legal relief. I discard all political considerations, because I believe they have very little to do with the subject.

1. By a low rate of wages, I understand such an amount of remuneration for a man's work as shall be inadequate to supply his necessities without the additional labour of his wife and young children—meaning, of course, by his necessities, such only as are suitable to his position in life, and are indispensable to his well-being and the well-being of his family. I exclude all extravagance and dissipation. It is not for me to say what is the lowest amount for which men ought to work, nor what is the highest which an employer can afford; but I think it can hardly be denied that the limit suggested is a fair one, nor yet that the actual state of matters implies that in very many cases that limit is not reached. And the consequence is, that a man is destined to struggle hopelessly against a stream that is beyond his strength; to feel that every effort is insufficient to prevent his falling back, or even if he can keep up by unremitting exertion, the first period of illness or idleness reduces him to difficulty. Unless a man's daily labour will enable him to prepare for unseen but inevitable casualties, by laying aside a portion of his earnings, he is always under a cloud of threatening calamity, and is therefore depressed even below the position in which his actual earnings might place him.

But what is the reason of such a low rate of wages being so prevalent, as to create a considerable degree of destitution, even in tolerably favourable times? The most obvious cause is the superfluity of labour, and the strongest inducement is competition, particularly with foreign countries, in other words, an exaggerated regard to our foreign trade. The superfluity of labour might be greatly reduced by the withdrawal of married women and young children from the works, and this lies principally with the operatives themselves. But a master is not morally justified in paying his workmen inadequately, simply because circumstances enable him to secure their services without proper remuneration, nor yet is he justified in employing young children, simply because they are able to promote his interests at a trivial expense, and their parents are willing to avail themselves of their aid. No doubt, the additional expense incurred by masters must by such a change be very great, whether so as to occasion serious loss or merely diminution of gains, I cannot say; if the former, of course the proposal is nugatory, since none but a remunerative business can be carried on; but if the prevalence of destitution be an inevitable element in any state of society, that state must be essentially vicious, and no accumulation of wealth can justify its continuance. Such an accumulation of wealth is no more an indication of health in the body politic, than is pleurisy in the natural body; the source of life and health is not equably diffused, but morbidly accumulated, and health can only be restored by restoring the equilibrium; not indeed by giving to every part an equal portion, but to every part its just proportion, that which is requisite to its rightly fulfilling its appropriate functions. If the consequence be merely a diminution of gain, such a result should be risked, for certainly it would be chimerical to suppose that destitution can be averted from large numbers of the people, without any sacrifice on the part of others: a sacrifice must be made by *all*, and every proposal to remove so enormous an evil, except at a commensurate cost, is mere quackery, and must end in disappointment. Yet I think it might be shown that this diminution of gain would be much less than at first sight appears probable; for we have to set against it a diminution in the poor-rates, and a slight increase in the price of the articles manufactured, which would be borne by all consumers, but would be for the benefit of the manufacturers, as well as an advance in that "righteousness which exalteth a nation" in all its interests.

2. An amount of pay in some degree inadequate might yet, if constant and certain, be so managed by economy and self-denial, as to meet daily exigency, and by a heroic renunciation of the present lay a foundation for a brighter future; but unfortunately, in addition to a low rate of wages, we have to contend against an uncertain period of engagement. A brisk demand for goods leads of course to a corresponding demand for labour; but as such a demand cannot be other than temporary, the demand for labour must be the same, and it must therefore be followed by a period of comparative idleness. Now we must be very ignorant of human nature, if we are not aware that such a state of things is unfavourable to habits of steady and uniform economy. It is not the same thing to earn a year's supply by half a year's labour, as it is to earn the same amount by labour more equally diffused through the year. I

Hosted by Google

cannot but think it, therefore, well deserving the consideration of those who employ large numbers of persons, whether a method might not be devised of rendering their emolument more certain and uniform.

3. But, notwithstanding any amount of individual exertion, our ultimate appeal must be to an adequate and judiciously-administered poor-rate: by which I mean such an amount of relief as shall preclude destitution, and not merely preserve from starvation, but shall place in circumstances favourable to the recovery of a better position. To protect such means from abuse is the serious and difficult duty of those who may be engaged in their administration; our present business is merely to point out the necessity of such a mode of relief.

When by the fluctuations of trade a number of persons are thrown on the resources of others, there are just two modes of relief, either a poor-law or the spontaneous contributions of charity. That the latter source is insufficient, is shown by the fact of continued destitution; no one hinders voluntary donations, yet destitution remains; but it is plainly insufficient. The poor are so numerous, so abject, and so disconnected with the rich, that to trust to so fleeting, so feeble, so unstable a principle as the emotion of a heart occupied with desires of a more personal character, and ever ready with excuses for the neglect of duty, is to found an edifice not upon a rock, but upon the shadow cast by the rock upon the yielding wave. If, therefore, there be no legal relief, their condition is hopeless, destitution and wretchedness must continue and increase, till the Augæan stable presents a mass of impurities, before which the stoutest moral Hercules shall quail. The streams that shall cleanse it do not flow unsolicited; their natural channel is in another direction; the strong arm of law alone can direct them hitherwards. But by legal or compulsory assistance, I do not wish simply to be understood the gratuitous bestowment of relief, either out of doors or in a union workhouse, This may be granted under suitable regulations, but never to able-bodied men or women, without an amount of labour in return, equal to or even slightly beyond that which would be requisite to secure an equal amount of money in the ordinary course of their occupations. But a legitimate application of poor-rates would be the establishing of means of preventing the evils described, and of raising the condition of the poor, even though they may not come under the denomination of paupers. We know how much depends on their possessing convenient and decent abodes, and we also know that in very many cases their actual residences are the reverse. A step towards the supply of this want has been made in the erection of model lodging-houses, but the plan might most properly be carried much farther, and each parish have a number of houses for the poor, erected at the expense of the town, and kept under municipal superintendence, to be let at a fair but moderate rent. The receipts would of course belong to the parish funds, and any profits thence accruing might go to diminish the poor-rates. The same remark applies to all kinds of remunerative labour in workhouses, prisons, and charitable institutions.

For the prevention of disease, every possible method should be adopted of efficient draining, as well as of supplying an abundant and constant supply of fresh water, and the free access of pure air, and periodical visitations of all the municipal houses should take place, to ascertain that attention was paid to secure the full benefit of these advantages, and occasional premiums in the way of a reduction of rent, should be granted to those tenants who were distinguished by the neatness and cleanness of their houses. Cases of actual disease should be met by the establishment of moderately-sized hospitals, and the appointment of district surgeons; and to all hospitals should be attached wards for the reception of persons in limited circumstances, but in a condition beyond or in feeling above the necessity of purely gratuitous attendance, the charge for whose admission being made slightly to exceed the expense incurred, would in some degree diminish the outlay on the general hospital.

To remedy ignorance, we have to employ more efficiently the means already in use. Remove destitution, and you remove all excuse for ignorance, because you give the ability to obtain education. I cannot say how far attendance in school may in this country be rendered compulsory, and whether this fall not as legitimately within the province of wise legislation, as many other questions over which the law exerts its influence: in particular, whether it may not as fitly say "thou shalt be instructed in thy duty," as it may say "thou shalt die upon the scaffold or languish in a prison, for the violation of it." But I cannot think it other than wise, that to each range of municipal houses should be appropriated a school, to which all should be admissible, on terms suited to their resources, and of which all should be exhorted to avail themselves; nor do I think it impossible that such deference

Hosted by Google

should be paid to the feelings of the residents as should preclude all party spirit, and remove all unwillingness to attend.

To check the progress of vice and irreligion, besides a more diligent employment of all means now in use, I would suggest that the churches should be open every day and all day. It is not necessary that service should be continually performed, though it is desirable that this should take place once a day at least. So frequent a service might require an additional number of clergymen, but it is notorious that this is already necessary, in order to anything like an efficient discharge of their parochial duties. In Presbyterian churches, an elder might at a fixed hour read the Scriptures, and as it should seem good to him, counsel and exhort the people, and by taking it in rotation, very little time would be abstracted from their ordinary pursuits; reckoning the number of elders in every church at six, the same person need be so engaged only once a week, for about an hour or two. An opportunity would thus be afforded of religious retirement to all, and the option of religious instruction; while those who are unaffected by higher motives might be brought within the reach of religious counsel and quiet self-reflection, simply by having access to a warm and comfortable shelter, which the church should always be made to afford. I cannot imagine any valid objection to such a proposal, nor any insuperable difficulty in the way of its accomplishment.

That all these measures should supply a remedy, adequate to the evils under which the country suffers from pauperism, I am not so sanguine as to suppose, but I believe that if they were all applied vigorously, honestly, and simultaneously, they would tend greatly to alleviate them. The poor we should still have with us, but poverty would lose much of its depressing and degrading character; we might raise many of the *destitute* into the rank of the *poor*. They would involve a sacrifice in the first instance, no doubt, but a sacrifice far less than is threatened by a constantly augmenting pauperism.

I do not enter upon the general question of the expediency of a poor-law (which I believe to be exhausted, and the affirmative fully established), having no arguments to offer beyond those already adduced by others, particularly in a pamphlet published some years since, by Dr. Alison, of Edinburgh, a gentleman whose high professional reputation is even surpassed by the still more enviable reputation of enlarged benevolence, and whose extensive intercourse with the poor, and deep sympathy with their sufferings, entitle his observations to great respect and confidence. Let us not be misled by speculations, however beautiful, unless they are founded on facts. So long as we trust to what men may do, or are likely to do, or ought to do, in certain circumstances if left to themselves, without examining carefully what they have done and are doing in those very circumstances, our theories are blind guides. It is indeed strange that men in destitution should exercise no foresight, but plunge deeper and deeper into want by their own recklessness. Nevertheless, it is a fact that the most destitute are the most wasteful and improvident; that if you destroy the hope of rising, you unnerve the energy to rise; that the man who in a grade of comparative comfort is prudent, frugal, and self-denying, becomes, if sunk into destitution, extravagant, thoughtless, and self-indulgent. Is it not then at once our duty and our interest to place him and retain him, if possible, in the more hopeful position? And it may be true that if you place a starving man at the door of one not many degrees better off than himself, he will divide with him his last shilling; but if it be so, is it right to call upon him to make such a sacrifice? Is it right that the wealthy, simply because removed by position from scenes and circumstances which exert an irresistible influence over human sympathy, should not be addressed in other terms, and in terms equally, but on different grounds, irresistible? The kindness of the poor to the poor is highly to their honour; but it must not be allowed to exonerate the rich from the discharge of a duty precisely the same in its nature, but very different indeed in the difficulty of its performance. And let us remember that true liberality cannot begin at any point earlier than real self-denial. We must not plume ourselves upon this virtue so long as the extent of our contributions, voluntary or legal, in no degree interferes with our luxury, or impedes our indulgence in the same unbridled taste for expenditure or accumulation, as if no such contributions were made. A sacrifice, I repeat, is necessary, but such sacrifice is not a *loss* even to those by whom it is incurred; for it is surely the interest of all members of the community that the large portion constituting the poor should be quiet, industrious, and contented, healthy, intelligent, and virtuous.

G. M. Scott.

Glasgow, 1851.

---

Hosted by Google

## ALLOPATHIC AGGRESSIONS.

By J. G. Rosenstein, M.D.

What great discovery has not been ridiculed, sneered at, when it was first made known? Many mockers were hiding their faces, tittering behind their handkerchiefs, when Peter the Great taught his ignorant Russians to beat the drum. Who laughs at it now?—*Thomas Abbott on Merit.*

We read in the *Homœpathic Times*, that Dr. Glover, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, has delivered a lecture in favour of the old practice, and Hahnemann, destined for his high career by wisdom, by virtue, by patriotism, by whatever can inspire confidence in man towards man, is called a "drivelling idiot." Does he deserve such a name? And are we, men of an advanced age, to hold fast to established errors? Should we continue to bleed, to blister, to salivate, to purge, and to torture our patients by more such-like barbarous practices, when we can succeed as well, nay better, with more lenient means? What man of common sense will say that we are wrong?

Dr. Glover observes: "Are we to be told that the images of the immortal benefactors of mankind who have adorned our profession, are to be displaced from the temple of fame in favour of Samuel Hahnemann?"

Error must give way to truth, and allopathic authors of eminence will but keep an historical value. Who speaks now of Stoll, Boer, Brown, Rasori, Broussais, etc.? Hahnemann is the greatest benefactor of mankind,—his name will never perish.

Bravadoes startle nobody, spectres may frighten children, and the allopathist should know that we are no idlers, no lookers-on; we can foil them with their own weapons, and silence them with their own arguments. "*Jugulo hunc suo sibi gladio.*"

Homœopathy has stood the test now more than fifty years, and if it were a "*drivelling idiocy*" its fame would not spread, its popularity would diminish.

Hahnemann was a poor scholar, he had nobody to back him; he struggled hard, yet he has gained his point. He was no visionary, as the pill tribe wish to make others believe, but a sound philosopher; like a Newton or a Galileo, Hahnemann was altogether a matter-of-fact man, who scorned the allopathic prescriber of the pill gilded over for those who are rich, and a similar kind of pill without the gilding, wrapped up in some piece of dirty paper, for the poor, because he cannot pay for it. Examine the allopathic mixture; the very smell, the very taste of it, is more calculated to sicken than to assuage the sufferings of the distressed. And who are generally the drug-boilers, the pill manufacturers? Apprentices. What do they know about it?

In time of leisure, *Calomel* powders are prepared, not by weight, but divided by guess; with the same dirty hands packages of *Salts* are made up. Such a careless, injurious practice Hahnemann despised; and who else will speak up for it but the allopathic journalist, the apothecary, the old allopathic doctor? They enriched themselves by it; they will not give up the lucrative trade. Tottering allopathy may be propped up for some time, but the old generation will carry it along with them to the grave.

"Suit the action to the word, and the word to ihe action," is not the common rule of life; most men trot along heedlessly the firm footing of the allopathic humdrum, a sure sign of the incapacity of mankind generally to distinguish right from wrong; otherwise why the nauseous mixture-swallowing and the pill-taking, when daily experience proves that he can be cured without it? Many of the physicians who are now zealous advocates of the homœopathic doctrine, owe the enjoyment of good health to Hahnemann, whose fatherly care and excellent means have made men of them, when allopathy destroyed their health. Hahnemann's fame is safe, notwithstanding the allopath's bantering. Marble columns may indeed moulder into dust, time may erase all impress from the crumbling stone, but true fame remains.

It was the extraordinary fortune of Hahnemann to see what millions have overlooked, that medicine is in need of a sure basis; his maxims are few and simple, and as the author of the Hahnemannian Essays observes, "worthy of being ranked with the most admirable sages of antiquity was our admirable Hahnemann. He never put forth a rash or undigested opinion, every syllable from his lips, and every sentence from his pen, was well weighed, well digested, and well-uttered;" and is he to be blamed that he did not add mortar and stone to support the edifice ready to fall, preferring to erect a better in its place?

His words are piercing, but true, when he observes, "Simultaneously, but quite independent of all these theories, there sprung up a mode of treatment with mixtures of unknown medicinal substances, against forms of disease arbitrarily set up, and directed towards some material object completely at variance with nature and experience, hence, as may be supposed, with

Hosted by Google

a bad result; such is old medicine,—*Allopathy*, as it is termed." *

What are all the so-called new remedies introduced in modern times in practice, as *Hydrocyanic Acid, Morphium, Strychnia, Creosote*, etc., but unknown powers, which no man has a right to use, unless he knows exactly *how, when*, and *in what doses* they should be prescribed?

But how is the allopath to procure that knowledge, as he is constantly mixing the medicines, always fearful of producing no effect by single remedies, and enhancing their powers by compounding them, which is a gross mistake? The images of these "*Shylocks*," who have had the boldness to make use of such dreadful poisons, and recommend them to others, should be thrown in the background, and the benevolent image of Hahnemann, the great benefactor of mankind, be put in their place.

It is an easy matter to harangue an untutored audience, and tell them the great things of the past times, which have now, as I have said, but an historical value, no more. Look over the medical works of ancient writers, they are all imperfect. How could they be perfect, when their authors were deficient in anatomical and physiological knowledge? and how is the allopath to make sound cures, when he has no knowledge of the action of a drug on the healthy body? People will say before long, what fools they were, in the eighteenth century, to swallow mixtures of whose action the medical man is ignorant.

Baglivi says: "*Morborum incurabilium series nostris temporibus in infinitum excurrit*, non quia reverâ sunt incurabiles, sed quia medentes fallaci vanâque methodo utuntur.† And we say so still, and whose fault is it, but those who teach false doctrines, heaping evil upon evil by improper medication? As the immortal founder of Homœopathy observes: "Among chronic diseases we must still, alas! reckon those so commonly met with, artificially produced in allopathic treatment by the prolonged use of violent heroic medicines in large and increasing doses; by the abuse of *Calomel, Corrosive Sublimate, Mercurial Ointment, Nitrate of Silver, Iodine* and its *Ointment, Opium, Valerian, Cinchona, Bark*, and *Quinine, Foxglove, Prussic Acid, Sulphur*, and *Sulphuric Acid, purgatives, venesections, leeches, issues, setons, moxas, etc.*, wherewith the vital force is sometimes weakened to an unmerciful extent, sometimes, if it do not succumb gradually, abnormally deranged (by each substance in a peculiar manner) in such a way, that in order to preserve life in action from these inimical and destructive attacks, it must produce a revolution in the organism, and either deprive some part or other of its irritability or sensibility, or exalt these to an excessive degree, cause dilatation or contraction, relaxation or induration, or even total annihilation of certain parts, and develope organic imperfections here and there, in the interior, or the exterior* (cripple the body internally or externally), in order to preserve the organism from complete destruction of life, by the ever-renewed hostile attacks of such ruinous potencies."†

* Hahnemann's Organon, Introduction, p. 2.
† Baglivi, De Morb. Incurab.

* If the patient at length succumb, the practiser of such a treatment is in the habit of pointing out to the sorrowing relatives, at the *post-mortem* examination, these internal organic changes, who have to thank his pseudo-art for their origin, but which he artfully maintains to be the original incurable disease.
† Hahnemann's Organon, pp. 179. 180.

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.

SATURDAY, MAY 10TH, 1851.

THE *Lancet* is following the fashion of the day, and is indeed making a "Great Exhibition" of itself. Never did a journal endeavour more strenuously to injure its own popularity than the unfortunate periodical we are alluding to. The writers who contribute the leading staple of its columns have actually become rampant the last few weeks, and, from the highest to the lowest (our own printer's devil, of course, included), everybody who is associated with or advocates Homœopathy, is condemned in the most uncompromising terms that the language of the allopathic school we are happy to say alone can supply.

*Facilis descendus Averni*; but we hope yet, despite the demoniacal ravings of the absurd gentlemen in question, to find that we have recovered our footsteps, and that we are marching forward in the right course in the light of day, instead of the depth of night, as they would wish the public to believe.

It is an ancient and acknowledged truth, that just in proportion to the growing strength of any particular discovery, so in-

Hosted by Google

creases the asperity of its opponents. No branch of medical science conveys a more powerful exemplification of this fact than Homœopathy. Last week we predicted that the readers of the *Lancet* would be favoured with continuous lucubrations on this topic, and sure enough they have been and are likely to be. The Messrs. Wakley, however, scarcely fancy what permanent good they are effecting, or they would be slow to give to the world at large the benefit of the information they possess.

The position of the homœopathic members of the Royal College of Surgeons, the progress Homœopathy is making among the ranks of the aristocracy, the greater attention paid to homœopathic remedies even by inquiring members of the allopathic school—these are all concurrent circumstances, manifesting in a most unmistakable way the weight the doctrines of Samuel Hahnemann are acquiring. *Dulce est desipere in loco*, and the Editors of the *Lancet* are doing it with a vengeance. But we can well afford to laugh at their folly, and to allow them to sport the cap and bells, so long as it suits our convenience.

The multitude, who are the parties really interested in the question at issue between homœopaths and allopaths, must perceive that the vituperative powers of the *Lancet* were never more specially employed than since the late encouraging display of the success attending homœopathic hospitals. This is, after all, the real source of the grievance. The associates of the old system of phlebotomy, blistering, and purging, find the ameliorated practice of the disciples of Hahnemann encroaching upon their grounds, and hence they fancy that the columns of their favourite periodical ought to be brought into aid to assist them out of the dilemma. We, however, have no apprehension of any impediment being cast in the way of *Homœopathy* by miserable means of this description, and since we are well convinced that our science will continue making rapid strides, we lift up our hands in thankfulness and go on our way rejoicing. ——

At a meeting of the Medical Society of London, a paper was read on Homœopathy, last Saturday evening. The author, Dr. Routh, manifestly a man of ability and science and research, and a truth-lover, took great pains in collecting the statistics for and against Homœopathy, by way of comparison with allopathy. When his paper is published, it will be answered, and we think very satisfactorily.

He attempted the argument, *reductio ad absurdum*, but we think totally failed. The statistics were very fairly given, with an evident love of fair play; he acknowledged the facts of the homœopathic cures, but endeavoured to explain them away. The expectant medicine, admirable dietetics, etc., etc., accounted, to his mind, sufficiently for the cures. He had seen the practice of the hospital at Vienna.

A discussion ensued. Dr. Crisp said the author should have given facts; the author pointed to the statistical tables.

Mr. Clarke thought the subject should not have been introduced, was very earnest in his discourse, dwelt much on legitimate medicine, and declared that the legitimates were honest and told their patients, —you don't require drugs, go into the country,—while the homœopathists told them the same thing, and *globulised* them, which he looked on as imposture.

Dr. Daniel admitted the infinitesimal doses, and illustrated their efficacy by referring to the Bath waters and other natural medicinal springs.

Dr. Lankester spoke very fairly. He said that it was not a question of Morrison's pills; that the homœopathists were of their own rank, their own body; that the subject required investigation. He believed the homœopathists to be labouring under a delusion, and thought that they did not always confine themselves to infinitesimal doses. He cited Professor Henderson as an instance of a man who could diagnose disease.

Several other gentlemen spoke, and Dr. Dudgeon answered on the part of the homœopathists: the author then replied.

We liked the tone of the paper, and

Hosted by Google

were pleased to find that the charges of quackery and ignorance and imposture were not urged. We trust the Society may be induced to discuss the subject again and again. The tone is very different from what it was. Homœopathy is now acknowledged to be a fact. Time is the great arbiter. We are not mad nor deluded, and we trust that our honourable brethren of the Old School may soon be like us in all things, excepting the obloquy and reproach we have had to encounter for acting up to our conscience and our honest convictions.

## HARRISON'S SPINAL INSTITUTION.

THE Annual Meeting of the subscribers to this charity was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Thursday, the 1st of May; Mr. HENRY J. WHALEY in the chair.

We have already noticed the excellent work of our esteemed colleague, Mr. GEORGE N. EPPS, on spinal curvature. We have no doubt of the advantages of the system pursued at Harrison's Spinal Institution. It seems to us to be in accordance with sound physiology: remarkable cures have been wrought there, and the "proof of the pudding is in the eating."

Mr. EPPS, in addition to his great skill in this particular department, has what we think an inestimable advantage, the desire and the ability to apply homœopathic remedies for the removal of the psoric taint—the chronic taint, if the word *chronic* be preferred, which is at the root of these distortions—the

"fons et origo malorum."

We hope this Institution will thrive, and that each succeeding year will add to its usefulness, by its increase of funds and by constant increments of public favour founded on professional success.

## THE BAZAAR IN AID OF THE HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL.

THE contributors and donors should lose no time in forwarding their collections and contributions to the addresses of the ladies of the Committee. "What will they say of us in England, my lads, if we are beaten?" said the Duke at Waterloo. What will be said of us, if the ladies who favour our Cause, do not have transcendent success? But a large amount of stock of materials of the elegant work of Nature's most exquisite looms—feminine fingers—and all manner of elegancies, things ornamental or things useful, should be at once sent to the ladies of the Committee, whose addresses have been given; while the grateful task of collecting more should go on with more activity than ever.

## Review.

"*Heal the Sick and cleanse the Lepers, as you preach the Gospel.*" A SERMON. By the Rev. Thomas R. Everest. London: Aylott and Jones, 8, Paternoster Row; W. Headland, Princes Street, Hanover Square.

IT was said of Pericles, in relation to his burning eloquence, that he thundered and lightened over Greece; the Rev. Mr. Everest has, in his dedicatory epistle, thrown a bomb-shell into our ranks, but even those who may feel most offended by the explosion, will acknowledge that it is not a "*brutum fulmen.*"

Though non-medical, he has been more or less engaged in the study and practice of Homœopathy for some eighteen years, and had daily intercourse with Hahnemann during many years. He has, therefore, as a pupil of Hahnemann, and as a patient student of the doctrine and practice of that great man, and above all as an earnest lover of truth, the right to speak out his opinions.

Mr. Everest would far rather that the practice of Homœopathy should be in the hands of the clergy than of the medical profession; and for this reason, that the former are not loaded with the "insensate learning of the Old School, and would not insist on building up the new house with the old rubbish."

Phœbus Apollo, in the beautiful Greek mythology, was regarded as being at once the interpreter of Zeus and the healer—the tutelary god of medicine. For many ages the priest and the physician were one. We see no reason why the minister to man's spiritual necessities and to his physical disorders and infirmities should not be one again. We see no reason for the divorce. But Mr. Everest, we think, greatly underrates and misprises the study of the sciences accessory to medicine: these are things apart from therapeutics. We could not consent to give up as useless anatomy and physiology, botany and chemistry, and pathology. Nor indeed would we consent that a holocaust should be made of the writings of the worthies of our profession—Hippocrates and Galen, Aretæus and Celsus, Boerhaave and Sydenham, and a host of others, ancient and modern.

For the health-priest, clerical doctor, we would prescribe a course of medical edu-

Hosted by Google

cation, that should comprise all that is taught in the medical schools.

Whatever may have been Hahnemann's horror of doctors, in the last eight or ten years of his life, he was before that not unwilling to obtain the adhesion of medical converts; his pathetic and thrilling addresses to the profession attest this.

Let Mr. Everest's denunciation of the homœopathic practitioners—and he makes no exceptions—be granted, and let his desire be accomplished that medical men should have nothing to do with Homœopathy; let us suppose the present race of practitioners in Europe and America suddenly extinguished; and that a few copies of Hahnemann's writings are preserved, as curiosities, in the libraries of universities; and that these writings sleep on their shelves the permitted space of 300 years. What then? about the year 2150, if the world last so long, some pale night-watching student is drawn by electric affinity, or in some other incomprehensible way, to the works of Hahnemann, and redintegrates Homœopathy, sets about the task of making converts, encounters the obloquy and pains and penalties our Master has already done; is fain to make allies of the practitioners of that day; and then can our friendly castigator say that Homœopathy would be in a better position than it is now?

Supposing the medical practitioners, in their entirety, have got off the tracks of the shepherd, and are a wandering flock, toddling over precipices, and the while thinking themselves secure—is it wiser and more humane to leave them in their fatal errors, or endeavour to reclaim them?

Let it be granted, as Mr. Everest does grant, that Homœopathy is even now something better, though but "little better than the old system," why extinguish that something a little better?

Why not publish Hahnemannian tracts, to be issued every week or every month, in readable language, giving the doctrine and practice of the Master, his warnings and his expostulations, his dicta and his experience?

In short, because Homœopathy is not what it should be, according to Mr. Everest, as it is now practised, is that a reason for shelving it for three centuries? We say, there is no reason for such a proceeding: in the dark ages there were but *scintillæ* of learning preserved in the dust of libraries, faint sparks of the life-giving doctrine that came from Heaven—was the world the better for that burial in dust and ashes of all that is ennobling, and salutary, and hopeful for both worlds?

Our philosophy is to make the best use we can of present circumstances, opportunities, and instruments: and it is only our deep respect for Mr. Everest that has induced us to make these remarks, in the way of prelude, on his onslaught on the medical practitioners.

We have no right to claim exemption for ourselves from his powerful lash; while we acknowledge that there is not a little force in what he says on the present condition of Homœopathy.

His recommendation that medical practitioners should constantly correct themselves by constantly recurring to the "Organon," cannot be too much insisted on.

We quote his words of warning:—

"Medicines are those agents, which applied on right principles, in proper quantities, to the human organism, CURE disorder; on wrong principles, or in too great quantity, they EXCITE disorder. Do not fancy they are inert. That they never are, or they would cease to be medicines. Therefore if you take what the constitution does not require, or what it does require in larger doses than it requires, you will surely suffer, in consequence, either in mind or body; it will cause some impulse, action, or sensation which is not normal. You may not know enough of the pathogenesy of medicines to trace to its proper source the effects of these medicines; but not the less are they present, and the world can never be what it ought to be until the principle is recognised and acted on, that every dose of medicine, every quantity, however small, of every pathogenetic agent applied to the organism, if it is not necessary to quell disorder, has a tendency to excite disorder, and therefore the object of all of us should be to take as little as we can do with, not as much as we can bear. And if you know a man who practises pure Homœopathy, not merely on the principle that like should be treated by like, but also on the principle that the least possible quantity capable of effecting the purpose should be given in each case; who never gives palliatives; who never mistakes medicinal action for natural disorder; who never gives *Aconite*; who never prescribes more than one medicine at once, and waits to see its effects before he prescribes another; who never gives two medicines in the same day; who never repeats the same dynamization, without at any rate a long interval; every one of whose actions is based on common sense; whose every thought and effort are directed to feel his way through the difficulties that beset him, to diminish the quantity of medicine given as much as possible, and to cause as much good, with as little suffering as possible to his patient; who holds drops, sugar-plums, pilules, and the whole Sort of them in utter horror; then you have found a man who, whatever he may do, interposes no obstacle between himself and the eradication of the chronic taint."

We are afraid that Mr. Everest will find it difficult to find

"This faultless monster which the world ne'er saw;"

Hosted by Google

but we hope that our colleagues will receive his remarks in a spirit of kindness and goodwill, and that each of us may be induced to recur constantly to the Organon and the other writings of Hahnemann.

We have not time at present to enter more fully on the exposition of Mr. Everest. We honour him for his honest and manly utterance of his opinions; we honour him for himself, and we honour him as the friend of Hahnemann.

The Sermon is very appropriately dedicated to Mr. Leaf, whose zeal in favour of Homœopathy has been untiring, and whose munificence to public charities for its application to the relief of the poor, is proverbial. We hope to return to Mr. Everest's Sermon next week; and we confidently expect it will have a very wide circulation.

## THE MEMORY OF HAHNEMANN.

ONE of our readers has called our attention to a corrected transcript of the address of Mr. Sampson, in proposing the toast to the memory of Hahnemann, at the London Homœopathic Hospital Dinner, which we are informed has been published in a cotemporary. We thank our reader for the copy, and have much pleasure in republishing Mr. Sampson's eloquent address.

Mr. M. B. SAMPSON said:—I rise to fulfil a duty which, while it is the most solemn and honourable, is at the sametime, perhaps, the easiest that could have been assigned to me, since it will require no words to call forth the warmest response your hearts can give. It is to name to you the memory of Hahnemann. All who are here, even if there are some who have not yet actually avowed themselves his disciples, will understand the acknowledgments we pay to his name on account of the universality we attach to the great doctrine of which he was the founder,—and it would, therefore, be a waste of time to dwell upon the tribute we thus owe to him. It is not simply as the discoverer of Homœopathy, or as the author of scientific treatises, that have produced a profounder impression upon the world than those of any other man, that we can, on an occasion like the present, most profitably dwell upon his name. It is in a nobler and more feeling sense we may contemplate his career. Although there is no such thing, some persons are apt to believe that discoveries are often made by chance—that this, in fact, is the case in a majority of instances. They come unsought, suggested by some curious coincidence or happy inspiration, and being followed up by ordinary industry, result in the immortality of their author. It was natural, such persons will say, that when Hahnemann, in the quiet of his study, fell upon the fact that Peruvian bark is capable of producing symptoms analogous to those for which it is a remedy, he should have been struck by so singular a circumstance, and should have been led to institute a series of investigations to ascertain if it were accidental, or if it had a broader foundation; and although he followed up these investigations with the unwearying labour of a life, yet those who are conversant with the labours of scientific men, and especially of those who devote themselves to medical science, will be aware that there are in this city at this moment, tens or hundreds of persons who hold themselves ready at all times to devote every energy of their minds to the investigation of whatever phenomena may seem to be fairly presented to their observation. Although Hahnemann deserves pre-eminence in this respect, it will therefore be said, it is not sufficient to account for that extraordinary love, that ardent affection, which his disciples invariably manifest, whenever his name is recalled to them; and consequently, there must be some other reason, or else that it will be fair to interpret it as an attempt, by a kind of hero-worship, to awaken an enthusiasm for a system that would otherwise want a common bond. The answer is, that another reason does exist, and that we reverence Hahnemann not so much as the discoverer of Homœopathy, as because the circumstances under which he was led to that discovery arose from the unswerving integrity of his nature, which recognised no guide but his own conscience, and which caused him to put aside as nothing every advantage which the world could offer, when he felt that by accepting them he could not best exercise the faculties that had been given him for the advancement of mankind. With domestic ties to claim his care, with every prospect of honour and profit before him, he gave up all, and left his home and his profession rather than practise a system in which his convictions had no part. It was out of this that the circumstances arose which led him to the discovery of Homœopathy; and the lesson that is taught us by the glory of his subsequent career, and the one that we should take to our homes and most inculcate there, is, however dark and narrow the path of duty may momentarily seem, it is invariably, when faithfully trod, the opening to an imperishable reward. Taking this view, we shall continue to proclaim his greatness, and shall feel that the acknowledgment of it will extend with increasing civilization, until, instead of being honoured by a sect, he will be loved universally. The daily beauty of his life will be quoted as a charm to all, since in him the intellect, the moral sentiments, and the animal powers were so blended, that they were never used except as instruments of Providence, and there was none of the exhaustion consequent upon ill-regulated gifts but an old age, which only turned to grander lights the clouds that are usually looked for at its approach. At the same time, while we dwell upon these things, we shall feel that those only are the true disciples of Hahnemann who receive not merely his intellectual doctrines, but also the moral spirit by which they were vitalized. It is not by bowing down in unquestioning homage to everything he may have taught—by adopting, in short, in his case, that mere deference to authority which it was the very object of his mission to break down—but by pursuing

Hosted by Google

as he did an independent course, by seeking only to aid truth, and by abstaining from all animosities, that the true inheritors of his great task can show themselves. Whenever, therefore, a homœopathist shall find himself betrayed into anger, sarcasm, or unkind interpretations against any of the profession who may not yet have arrived at the same views, against any of his colleagues, or, indeed, against any human being, we may hope he will be arrested by the consciousness of his unfaithfulness, and that he will feel that at such moments he is an Hahnemannian only by rote and not in fact. It is because we may believe that these convictions are entertained by all who are connected with this ho-pital, that under the benign sway of its chairman there exists a degree of union and mutual respect which nothing can efface, that it it pleasing to dwell upon such considerations at the present moment, and to propose, as I now do, this toast to the memory of Hahnemann,—and that we should drink it in solemn silence, but without a tinge of sadness—that it should be for us, indeed, one of entire rejoicing—rejoicing at the day of his birth—rejoicing at the glorious labours of his manhood—rejoicing at the splendid radiance of his age, and, above all, rejoicing that, with his years ripe and his work fulfilled, he has passed to his reward—that nothing can now change the record of his life—that such as it was it belongs to eternity, and that it is left to us to contemplate as travellers still on earth would contemplate another star that has been added by its Creator to those already placed before them, to aid and sustain them on their way.

Mr. Sampson's address we need hardly add was received with much applause.

## Correspondence.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—Feeling an interest in everything which has for its object the promotion or advancement of Homœopathy, I was much gratified in reading the announcement in your Journal of a Fancy Bazaar for the purpose of obtaining funds in aid of the Hahnemann Hospital. This is an idea which it appears to me is likely to be attended with beneficial results, since it appeals to the sympathies of those who have ever made a ready response to such a call, and have given at all times their willing and unsparing assistance to any good work that may be required from them; and there can be but little doubt that the committee of ladies will, by their active and zealous co-operation, and by that legitimate influence which they can so successfully exercise over the sterner sex, obtain such a variety of tasteful and elegant contributions, as fully to attain the object its promoters have in view. Now, Sir, as a means of increasing these contributions, I would beg to suggest that a list of the articles received by the committee should be published in your Journal, which might have the effect of stimulating many to send in their contributions, and thus give an additional interest in the success of the undertaking. If you should deem this suggestion worthy a place in your Journal, I should consider that I have only added a mite in support of so laudable a work.

A CONTRIBUTOR.

## Miscellaneous.

AN ARTIFICIAL TOOTH MANUFACTORY.—The *Boston Christian Register* contains a long and very interesting description of a visit to Dr. Morton's Tooth Factory, at Needham, Massachusetts; from which we make the following extract.—

"Pure crystallized quartz is calcined by a moderate heat. When taken from the fire it is thrown immediately into cold water, which breaks the rocks into numberless pieces. The larger pieces are then broken up into smaller ones, and the whole, when reduced to a proper size, put into a mill, which is itself made of quartz. The mill is turned by steam power. Here the pieces of calcined quartz are ground up into a powder very much after the fashion of grinding Indian corn into meal. Next a variety of spar, which is free from all impurities, is ground up in like manner into a fine powder. Artificial teeth are composed of two parts, called the body and enamel. The body of the tooth is made first—the enamel is added last. The next step is to mix together nearly equal parts, by weight, of the powdered spar and quartz. This mixture is again ground to a greater fineness. Certain metallic oxides are now added to it, for the purpose of producing an appropriate colour, and water and clay to make it plastic and give it consistence. This mixture resembles soft paste. The paste when thus prepared, is transferred to the hands of females, of whom he saw no less than fifteen engaged in filling moulds with it, or otherwise working upon it. After the paste has been moulded into proper shape, two small platina rivets are inserted near the base of each tooth, for the purpose of fastening it (by the dentist) to a plate in the mouth. They are now transferred to a furnace, where they are 'cured,' as it is technically called; that is, half-baked or hardened. The teeth are now ready to receive the enamel, which is done by women; it consists of spar and quartz, which has been ground, pulverized, and reduced to the shape of a soft paste or semi-liquid. In this state it is easily spread over the half-baked body of the tooth by means of a delicate brush. When this is accomplished, but one more step is required. The teeth must be subjected to an intense heat, for the purpose of thoroughly baking them. They are put into ovens, lined with platina and heated by a furnace, in which the necessary heat is obtained. The baking process is superintended by a workman, who occasionally removes a tooth to ascertain whether those within have been sufficiently baked. This is indicated by the appearance of the tooth. When they are done, the teeth are placed in jars or boxes ready for use. An experiment which was made, tested to our satisfaction the hardness of these artificial teeth. One of them taken indiscriminately out from a jar full, was driven, without breaking, into a

Hosted by Google

pine board, until it was even with the surface of the wood. The register expressed its satisfaction at the neat, orderly, and intelligent appearance of the females employed in the manufactory. The room in which they labour at their task has a cheerful look which is not often seen."

VACCINATION, THE PREVENTIVE OF SMALL-POX.—From simple precautions in diet and choice of locality affecting the health of our soldiers and sailors, (the subjects of my last lecture,) I pass on to a preventive measure of a very different kind, admitting of application not to this or that class—not even to this or that nation—but to every human being without exception—I mean vaccination, the preventive of small-pox, the great discovery of Jenner. That we may form some idea, however inadequate, of the benefits conferred upon mankind by this providential discovery, we must call to mind what the small-pox was before the time of Jenner. It is no exaggeration to say of it, that it was beyond comparison the most frightful of pestilences. Unlike the black death, the sweating sickness, or the plague, which, after one or more visits, with intervals of entire freedom or partial immunity, disappeared from amongst us, *small-pox*, since the date of its introduction into Europe by the irruption of Mahomet and his followers from the deserts of Arabia, has been a naturalised plague, just as, ever since its introduction into the continent of America some three centuries ago, it has continued to attack and destroy both the aborigines and the Anglo-Saxon colonists. Again, unlike the plague, which has never been known in India, China, North and South America, or the tropical or arctic regions, and which, in countries liable to its invasions, seldom appears but at one season of the year, and in some of them only at long intervals, small-pox is a disease which rages in every climate and at all seasons of the year, and spares neither rank, sex, nor age. From the moment of its introduction among a people, it continues to prevail every year, with more or less severity, carrying off great numbers of victims, and afflicting the survivors to a very large extent with blindness, deformity, scrofula, and impaired health. About thirty years ago, Sir Gilbert Blane, comparing the ravages of small-pox with that of plague, thought himself "greatly within the truth in asserting, that small-pox has destroyed a hundred for every one that has perished by the plague." It is true, that in its last outbreak in London, in the year 1665, the plague carried off nearly 70,000 victims in a few months; but Sir Gilbert Blane calculates the deaths from small-pox, recorded in the Bills of Mortality, from that time up to the year 1820, at more than 300,000; and Dr. Black, who, towards the end of the last century, wrote an able "Arithmetical and Medical Analysis of the Diseases and Mortality of the Human Species," estimates the annual mortality in Europe from small-pox at 494,000. The annual deaths from small-pox, within the narrow limits of the London bills of mortality, during the first seventy-five years of the 18th century, were considerably above 2000. For this frightful pestilence it pleased God, in his own good time, to reveal two great means of mitigation—inoculation and vaccination; the one consisting in imparting to the patient, previously prepared by a course of medicine, and selected at a suitable age, and in a good state of health, the small-pox itself, by inserting matter taken from a patient labouring under the disease into the fleshy part of the arm. The other (vaccination) consisted (as its name implies) in substituting for the small-pox virus a matter taken from the udder of the cow. Inoculation was introduced from Constantinople into England, by Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, in 1721; but, for reasons which it would take too long to specify, the practice did not become at all general in England till towards the middle of the 18th century. Vaccination may be said to have been discovered in 1796, though the leading facts on which the discovery rested were known to Jenner fifteen or twenty years before. In 1801, 6000 persons had already been vaccinated; and the new practice soon superseded the old one of inoculation. Vaccination was introduced into America in 1799, into France in 1800, and into the East Indies in 1802. In 1802 and 1807 Parliament, in two successive grants, voted to Dr. Jenner a reward of £30,000. In the history of small-pox, then, we have three different periods to compare with each other: a period anterior to the introduction of inoculation; a period during which inoculation was practised; and a period during which inoculation was superseded by vaccination. As inoculation was introduced into England in 1721, the deaths from small-pox during the ten years ending 1719 will fairly represent the mortality occasioned by small-pox, unmodified by the practice of inoculation. Now, as I have already stated, the practice of inoculation did not gain much ground till towards the middle of the 18th century, and did not become general in England till the last quarter of that century. Hence the ten years from 1740 to 1749, inclusive, will correspond to the introduction of inoculation into partial use; and the ten years from 1790 to 1799, inclusive, will take the time when it was largely and generally practised. In like manner, the ten years from 1810 to 1819, inclusive, will represent a period during which inoculation was to a great extent, though by no means altogether, superseded by vaccination. The ten years from 1840 to 1849, inclusive, will represent a period when, small-pox inoculation having fallen into entire disuse, and been even declared an illegal practice, vaccination has come to be the only preventive of small-pox employed or permitted.—*Lectures on Public Health, by W. Guy, M. B. Cantab., addressed to the Students of King's College.*

LONDON: Printed by THOMAS HARRILD, of Albany Cottage, Sydenham, in the County of Kent, at his Printing Office, 1, and 1½, Dudley Court, in the Parish of St. Olave, Silver Street, in the City of London; and Published by HENRY RENSHAW, at the Office, 356 Strand, in the County of Middlesex.—*Saturday, May 10th*, 1851.

Hosted by Google

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.
Rebiew of British and Foreign Medical Science and Literature.

"RESPICE, ASPICE, PROSPICE."—St. Bernard.

No. 94. Vol. II. ] SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1851. [Unstamped 3d. Stamped 4d.

## Communications.

### HAHNEMANNIAN ESSAYS.
### No. XVI.

It is a fact in natural science, that there is as much electricity in a drop of water, as would suffice to produce a thunder-storm.

The electric fluid, in passing through any substance, exerts a destructive influence in proportion to the resistance which that substance offers to its progress; the greater the resistance, the greater the action, and *vice versâ*.

These two propositions are applicable, in the way of illustration, to the action of the dynamic forces used as therapeutical agents by the homœopathists.

In the first we are taught that a small, an inconceivably small force, may produce a stupendous effect. The right application therefore of such dynamic forces becomes of great moment. While they are latent and inoperative they produce no perturbing effect; they are the seeds of fire not awakened into flame: and flame may subserve to the beneficial purposes of life, or be roused into a conflagration destructive of life to an enormous extent. The seed of fire in the flint is inappreciable: struck out, it is the source of artificial light and warmth, or of heat and destructive violence.

From the second proposition we learn that the destructive influence is in proportion to the resistance of the substance on which it is acting. The moderated influence may be beneficial, health-giving, curative; the untamed influence, taking on the destructive character, becomes untameable.

These dynamic forces, then, being placed in bodies, between which and them there is no *tertium quid*, no vital or electric affinity, are inoperative, like the inactive electricity in the drop of water: where there is that affinity an action is produced, which is beneficial or otherwise according to the less or greater degree of the resistance of the substance on which they act. On this principle harmonic medicine must be most nicely adjusted; and hence the infinitesimal doses of the homœopathists produce their curative effect: while large (allopathic) doses of any medicine exactly suited to a case would produce a vehement disturbance in the whole system.

Again, there is a great difference between those who live in the country and those who live in cities and towns—between those hardened by toil who live simply, and those enervated by luxury who live delicately.

The ploughman will bear more than the court-lady. It is not maintained that such speculations are of any importance in establishing the truth of homœopathy: but every new illustration may have a certain value.

But no person of philosophical mind, none who have given their attention to the power of small forces in physics, can hesitate in believing there is an *à priori* argument deducible from experiences of that sort in favour of the small, the minute and sometimes the infinitesimal doses of the homœopathist. The same concession would readily be granted by all those who are acquainted with psychical phenomena. The extraordinary sympathies and antipathies of the sensitive, derived from inappreciable quantities of odours, or of whatever other qualities of matter that excite them, form another argument for the power of small forces. In fact the student of nature, in whatever direction his studies



Hosted by Google

may lie, will find abundant evidences in favour of this proven fact that, small forces, medicines applied in very minute doses in cases to which they are harmonic, have a mighty power.

The broadest stream was once an indentation, then a crack, then a runlet, and at last a river; the pains-taking coral-worm accomplishes its work of island-making by inconceivably small increments: the lordliest oak in the world was once only an acorn earthed.

By thoughts of this kind we learn readily enough that there is no *à priori* argument against the small doses of the homœopathists: experience shows that they have a real efficacy.

With respect to the law of homœopathy, Hahnemann never laid it down "*similia similibus curantur.*" These words have been taken as his expression. He never said any such thing. He expressed his law of likes in the formula *similia similibus curentur. Let likes be treated by likes.*

This is a philosophic axiom; the other and the false expression is an idle assumption. A curate, or one who has the cure or treatment of souls, is not supposed to cure them, but to treat them: the *cure* does not rest with him, but he is employed as an instrument of healing for their treatment. So with the homœopathist—he treats disease on the principle, let likes be treated by likes. This is a metaphysical as well as a medical truth. The distinction that has been drawn is significant; and the thoughtful disciples of Hahnemann should be careful in their use of words.

It was observed by the profound historian of the Peloponnesian war, that when persons have not a right value for words, they seldom have a right value for things. As thoughts are things, and words are merely symbols for the expression of thoughts, the truth of this remark is obvious.

The philosophy of Hahnemann is so valuable, as illustrative of all true philosophy of whatever kind, that it is worthy the deep study of all those who have the aptitude or the capacity for such studies.

"Non cuivis contingit adire Corinthum"—

It is not given to all to master Hahnemann, who was not a whit inferior to Aristotle, or Plato, or Bacon, or Newton, or La Place, in the wonderful powers God gave him.

In the magnificent drama of Æschylus—"Prometheus Bound"— the glorious Titan is made to say—

"Hear my whole story: what the useful arts
And sciences I did invent for man:
The first and greatest this: when fell disease
Preyed on the human frame, redress was none,
Nor healing, nor refreshment, nor relief
From pain of the racked body; but men pined,
And wasted, till I taught them how to draw
Balm from medicinal herb, or from what else
Hath healing power, to assuage their pains and aches,
To calm disorder, and expel disease."

The reverent disciples of Hahnemann consider him to be the true Prometheus of the healing art; to have methodised the "medicine of experience" by assigning a law for its application. The truth of his law, and the efficacy of his small doses, rest no less on experience.

The Old School of Medicine, with its one thousand and one theories, is a failure, and is admitted to be such by the best and most distinguished of its professors; the scepticism that men of mind among them have with regard to medicine, is a sufficient admission of the failure. It is necessary, therefore, either to give up medicine altogether as a healing art, or to take a new departure for the investigation of the true principles of therapeutics. The latter method, adopted by Hahnemann, and pursued by his followers, is viewed by the acolytes of the Old School with displeasure, disgust, and indignation, and their opposition is natural, for it must be very painful to them to have to confess that they are altogether in the wrong.

Lord Bacon says: "It would be madness and a senseless contradiction to think

Hosted by Google

that those things which have never yet been done, can be done except by new methods never yet tried." Again: "It is vain to expect any increase in sciences by the superinduction and engrafting of new things on old; but the renovation is to be made from the very foundations, except it be resolved to go round and round in the same circle, without real advancement." (Nov. Organ., I. 6 and 31.)

So it is with our therapeutics; it will never do to superinduce and engraft them on the therapeutics of the drug-givers: the science must be rebuilt, raised up anew from the foundations Hahnemann laid. His followers must go forward, and not round and round in a circle. Homœopathy is the medicine of experience, applied according to a law of general applicability, "let like be treated by like." This definition will do till a better be discovered.

It is of the utmost importance that those engaged in the study of Homœopathy should disabuse themselves of all allopathic notions of therapeutics, and should begin anew. According to Hahnemann, and in accordance with the decision of Bacon, the effete system must be cast aside and give place to the new therapeutics, founded on a natural law and perpetually verified by experience.

---

## MALADIES SO-CALLED LOCAL IN A PHYSIOLOGICAL POINT OF VIEW.

By Dr. SCHROEN.

(Communicated by Dr. ROSENSTEIN.)

MEDICAL men have formed different opinions about local affections, which consequently have also been differently treated. Before Autenrieth and Hahnemann, ulcers on the legs, itch, and other chronic cutaneous affections, were considered as local maladies, without intimate connection with the general health of the individual, not necessarily proceeding from the totality of the organism, or at least not reacting upon it. According to these views, they were merely treated as local maladies, by local applications. Autenreith, trusting less to theory than to his own eyes, was the first to remark that a local treatment effaces the local forms, but leads to other general and more dangerous maladies in the organs more essential to life. Hahnemann, resting upon nervous pathology, could not admit that nothing passes into the human organism without being reflected by the whole of the organism, or without reacting upon the whole.* "Very little reflection will suffice," he says, "to convince us that no external malady (not occasioned by some particular external injury) can, without some internal cause, without the co-operation of the whole organism (which must consequently be in a diseased state), arise, remain in its place, or even grow worse. It could not make its appearance at all, without the accord of the whole health, and without the participation of the rest of the living whole (of the vital force), that pervades all the other sensitive and irritable parts of the organism; indeed it is impossible to conceive its production without the instrumentality of the whole (deranged) life; so intimately are all parts of the organism connected together to form an inseparable whole in sensations and functions." Whatever were Hahnemann's reasons in drawing the conclusion, in the relation of local affections to the whole organism, his premises are incorrect, and he could not have proved it, but he had the intimate conviction. His nervous pathology is imaginary, and wants a sound basis. The progress of physiology has taught us in a positive manner, that the admission of an infection from without, and its propagation over the whole body, does not take place, so to say, with the rapidity of lightning, by means of the nervous system, as he represents it. I will briefly show, in relating some experiments, what we know for certain at present in this respect.

An alcoholic solution of *Extract* of *Nux Vomica*, thrown in small quantities into the mouth of a young rabbit, killed it instantly, whilst the poison applied at some distance from the brain, upon a nerve laid bare, the

* Organon, p, 251.

Hosted by Google

sciatic nerve for instance, produced no general effect. Wesemeyer observed, also, that the application of concentrated *Hydrocyanic Acid* to a bare nerve, remained without effect. Frogs are very sensible to the action of *Opium*, but this substance does not poison them, even in the space of many hours, when the thigh has been taken off, so as to leave no other communication but the nerve between the trunk and the leg, if the frog be plunged in a solution of *Opium*, taking care to attach the animal in such a manner that it could not overthrow the liquid by its movements.

*Strychnia* does not even provoke convulsions when the spinal marrow of a frog has been powdered with that substance. Viborg poured sixty drops of concentrated *Prussic Acid* upon the brain of a horse, laid bare by trepanning, without perceiving the least effect from the poison. It follows, therefore, that direct poisonings are not effected through the medium of the nerves, and we can demonstrate in a precise manner that they are effected through the circulation. Before any poison can exercise its action upon the whole body, it must have entered into the circulation. Magendie laid bare the jugular vein of a dog, then he poured upon the vessel an alcoholic solution of *Nux Vomica*, the symptoms of poisoning broke out in a quarter of a minute. Delille and Magendie detached from its body the thigh of a dog, merely retaining the femoral artery and vein, after having removed the cellular covering of both vessels; they introduced *Upas* into the leg, the effect of this poison was as rapid, as if the limb had been intact; the symptoms of poisoning appeared in a quarter of a minute, and in ten minutes the animal was dead.

Poisons, or medicaments, which is the same thing, manifest their action in a short time, when immediately introduced into the blood. *Wine* causes drunkenness; *Opium*, stupor and convulsions; *Emetics*, vomiting; *Tincture of Cantharides*, diuresis; *Arsenic*, inflammation of the stomach; *White Hellebore*, vomiting and purging.

I think I have proved, by a few positive facts, that the blood is the medium of the infection. I may dispense with assigning other proofs which I have in hand. But to obviate objections, I will show that the principle of contagion may penetrate into the circulation without previous wound.

I introduced into the eye of a young rabbit a few drops of a solution of *Strychnia*, taking care that the eyelids were closed; in a few minutes symptoms of poisoning took place, and the animal perished. The conjunctiva had absorbed the poison, and carried it into the circulation.

I have also seen poison introduced into the chest by an incision; large and small dogs were killed in this way with an extraordinary promptness. Wesemeyer saw *Hydrocyanic Acid* instilled into the eye, which killed the animal in a second. The effect is more rapid than it could have been had it been absorbed by the lymphatic vessels. These and other similar experiments have brought to light the law which Dutrochet calls "endosmose" and "exosmose;" it is the immediate passage of substances into the vascular system.

Mayer injected into the lungs *Cyanuret of Potass*, which he recovered in the blood in two minutes. Medicaments, applied externally, are found again in the blood and the urine, often with an extraordinary promptness. If a glass of water be covered with a humid bladder, and salt be put on it, the salt is dissolved in the water which penetrates the pores of the bladder. A permeability, similar to that just related of the lifeless bladder, takes place in the living tissues. An experiment of Müller proves how rapid the penetration of foreign substances through animal tissues takes place. He fastened upon a glass, with a thin neck, the bladder of a frog; after having put a little of the solution of *Cyanuret of Potass* in a vessel, he applied with a small hair-brush a little of the solution of *Chloruret. Ferri* on the surface of the humid pellicle, turning the glass at the same time, so that the *Cyanuret of Potass* might touch the internal side of the membrane. In less than

Hosted by Google

a second a slight blue spot appeared, which became gradually more visible.

We may admit, that substances penetrate in less than a second into the superficial capillaries of a part deprived of the epidermis, mixing with the blood.

I think I have proved in a satisfactory manner—

1. That the nerves are not the medium of the infection.

2. That this part appertains to the circulation.

3. That a contagion may penetrate rapidly the tissues of the circulation by re-absorption, and more rapidly by endosmose.

Now it will not be difficult to show that none of the maladies which result through it are merely local, and that before the local symptoms appear, the whole organism has long since been infected through the circulation. Nobody doubts at present that local maladies are the reflex of the organism.

This view I have taken in respect of local maladies. I consider scarification and cauterization, used against the bite of a mad dog, or one reputed as such, useless cruelty. If anything can destroy the poison still adhering to the wound (and we should never neglect it, as it can do no harm), it would be chloric applications, or *Ammonia*, or other substances apt to destroy animal poisons. As to the poison which has penetrated into the circulation, by endosmose or otherwise, it is already beyond the reach of all local means.

All local maladies are but the product of the disease, which require a general internal treatment to remove them effectually.

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.

SATURDAY, MAY 17TH, 1851.

THE cause of Homœopathy appears destined to run a distinguished career, notwithstanding the assaults of the allopathic journals. The senseless moonshine indited by the collaborateurs of the *Lancet* only tend to disseminate and to give publicity to the truths which the disciples of Hahnemann seek openly and undisguisedly to avow.

It would appear, from the manner in which the gentlemen connected with the allopathic press seize upon every item of homœopathic practice, that they had discovered some dark designing conspiracy either to destroy the lives of her Majesty's liege subjects, or undermine the best privileges of the Royal Medical Colleges. They talk, in bombastic terms, of the exposure they will make of all the tricks and appliances, by aid of which is sought to be brought into popularity the "globulistic imposture." Hearty thanks we tender them for the exposure; the publicity will do us good. We fear no evil result from a comparison of the systems: past experience will explain this sufficiently. *Multæ causæ convenisse in unum locum videntur.*

In promoting our own success, and damaging materially their late exalted position, we ought not to be unmindful of the deep obligation entailed upon us by this sacrifice. The *Lancet* has now for the last month or six weeks regularly appropriated to the consideration of Homœopathy, in its own peculiar view of fancy, a fair share of its columns. Granted that its style of argument is not graceful, or its dignity or power of logic commensurate with its presumed potential influence, are we to be the less pleased with the attention bestowed upon us? Certainly not; the Editors are paving the way to better things; and, probably, when the full force of our aristocratic connections, of our hospitals, and our hourly increasing corps of converts, lights, upon their benighted heads, we may find them turning their journal to higher purpose than that of circulating foul slanders and base invectives.

But not one whit do we care for any such puerile attempt to arrest the progress of Homœopathy. The truth has gone forth,

Hosted by Google

the seed has been sown, and already has the harvest commenced. What was Homœopathy seven years since, contrasted with what it is now? Then it was scarcely known beyond a favoured circle. Now, in almost every town in the United Kingdom, the principle is practised and cheerfully recognised. Those who previously followed it in secret, declare it openly, and its blessings evoke the voices of the highest and the best in the land. Surely then we should not permit the attenuated denunciations of a paper like the *Lancet* to interfere with the great mission we are called upon to fill. It will rather become us to exert ourselves more strenuously, and to show, by our untiring energy, the stimulus these narrow-minded prejudices creates among the followers of the illustrious Hahnemann.

---

## THE LANCET VERSUS THE HOMŒOPATHISTS.

"O matre pulchrâ filia pulchrior,"

wrote Horace to some fair one of Rome.

"Of all her daughters fair the fairest she,"

said Milton of Mother Eve.

The *Lancet* out-lancets itself in the number of last week on the subject of homœopathy. The Editor is distraught:—two homœopathic hospitals in London—one in Manchester—a fourth to be soon opened in Edinburgh: Dublin, Liverpool, and Birmingham to be supplied with the same commodity at no distant time:—a Bazaar to be held next month, in aid of the Hahnemann Hospital, patronised by a Royal and many Noble ladies—and, worst pill of all, the subject of homœopathy introduced and temperately discussed at the Medical Society of London;—no wonder that the Editor of the *Lancet* is distraught. He calls the followers of Hahnemann semi-insane. On the subject of homœopathy he seems to be wholly insane.

We cannot always notice these tirades, but the present article is so rich in its misstatements, and credulous innocencies, that our readers may be amused by some remarks on it.

The Editor speaks of "the homœopathic dishonesty of pretending to prescribe aperients infinitesimally, but giving strong aloetic paste." Does he mean that people take goodly portions of strong aloetic paste, believing them to be sweet little globules?

We presume he means that notwithstanding it is proposed to give aperients infinitesimally, some of the homœopathic practitioners give aloetic paste.

All persons who know anything of homœopathy, know that its practitioners do not pretend to give aperients—that they cure constipation without cathartic medicines. A medical man, who happens to be a homœopathist, may use all the resources of medicine from Dioscorides to Bright: but in proportion as he departs from the homœopathic law, and the practice founded on it, he ceases to be a homœopathist. There is nothing dishonest in his mixed mode of practice, if he does it openly. But such practitioners merely show that they have not confidence in the resources of homœopathy, as often as they have recourse to other means. But it would be gross dishonesty to pretend to give infinitesimal doses—or homœopathic preparations, and at the same time give "*Strychnia*, and the other alkaloid poisons, in powerful doses." Let Dr. Taylor, of Guy's Hospital, prove that any one of our body gave, in that dishonest way, "the third of a grain of *Morphia* in a homœopathic powder"—and we will join in exposing him. We do not doubt Dr. Taylor may have received such a powder; but we want the fact of the dishonest proceeding brought home to any homœopathic practitioner. "The cunning rogues excuse themselves by declaring, that even when they give large doses of medicine, it is only the infinitesimal part of the dose which acts, the rest being homœopathically inert." Let the Editor of the *Lancet* prove the utterance of this absurdity against any one of the cunning rogues.

Let the Editor of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* name the homœopathist who

Hosted by Google

requested a friend of his to prepare a "tincture of bugs" for him. Let the Editor of the *Lancet* name the homœopathic practitioners who use the filthy things he mentions. We have to inform that erudite gentleman that he is not up in his *pathies*—the practice he alludes to is called "*isopathy*," and true homœopathy has nothing to do with it. He speaks of these filthy isopathic articles as among "the choice articles of the homœopathic pharmacopœia, so called." Let him name and produce the pharmacopœia.

With respect to the story of the rattle-snake poison, let him name the homœopathic chemist, who made himself appear such an ass and a rogue, that is, if the story be true. If the Editor of the *Lancet* would take the trouble to make himself acquainted with the subject he writes on, he would learn that it is not needful for a homœopathic chemist to keep live rattle-snakes, or their poison-bags in spirits, for the amusement or scientific inquiry of his curious friend. The "considerable sum" offered to the chemist, would procure him several rattle-snakes, with the poison-bags of which he could make his experiments.

We have to inform him that Mr. Headland has two bottles of the rattle-snake poison, collected by Captain Roffe, a man of science and a distinguished naturalist.

"These bestialities and knaveries are quite equalled by the absurdities of the globulistic humbug." Pleasant flowers of speech!

To such shift is this soi-disant champion of allopathy against homœopathy reduced. A valuable admission, like a precious jewel in a swine's snout, peeps out notwithstanding. We give his concluding passage:—

"Swift died too soon. Oh that he were alive to castigate the follies of this period, and that the pens of Fielding and Smollett and Sterne might be reset in irony for such a grand occasion. We are in some sort fallen upon evil times, for, strange to say, our Bulwers and other kindred spirits, by some extraordinary chance, are the patrons and abettors, rather than the satirizers of this form of mischief, humbug, and knavery!"

## Review.

"*Heal the Sick and cleanse the Lepers, as you preach the Gospel.*" A SERMON. By the Rev. Thomas R. Everest. London: Aylott and Jones, 8, Paternoster Row; W. Headland, Princes Street, Hanover Square.

IN our notice of Mr. Everest's attack on the homœopathic practitioners in the dedication of his sermon, we gave him full credit for his zeal and devoted attachment to homœopathy. In the preface to the second edition of his "Popular View of Homœopathy," he says of himself that he writes "under the overwhelming conviction of his own incompetence to argue medical questions properly:"—he dedicates that essay to the late Dr. Harris Dunsford: and he speaks in another part of the preface of the "culpable neglect with which the medical profession generally have received so magnificent a truth as homœopathy." In the notes to his sermon he says, "it is, if the truth must be told, a national calamity, and nothing else, when a doctor is converted."

Mr. Everest should publish a new edition of his "Popular View of Homœopathy," and show, unmistakably, the grounds of his now distrusting those of the medical profession who have adopted homœopathy: and he should show why the medical profession, the members of which he formerly denounced for not taking up homœopathy, or at least investigating its claims, are precisely those he would now exclude from the *therapeia* of Hahnemann.

The truth of the matter seems to be that during the last decade of his life, Hahnemann's mind was soured against the profession, and it was during that time that Mr. Everest had familiar and daily intercourse with him. It is quite clear, after all, that it is to medical men we must look for the propagation of homœopathy—it matters not whether they are

Hosted by Google

exclusively of that faculty, or they be ministers of the Gospel, who have been educated at the medical schools. A full and proper medical education is absolutely necessary in the case of all who practise the medical profession, under whatever name they may do it.

We turn now from his remarks on the homœopathic practitioners to Mr. Everest's eloquent and animated discourse, and this we do with unmixed pleasure.

The tone of the oration is elevated, as befits the importance of the theme. Mr. Everest's interpretation of the text is original, at least to us, and the inference is very solemn, namely, that the minister of the Gospel should accompany his ministrations to the sick by administering to their physical as well as to their spiritual infirmities. It is notorious that in savage countries, those missionaries have had most success who have practised medicine. It is worth the serious consideration of those who send out missionaries, whether it is not their bounden duty to cause them to be indoctrinated with some knowledge of medicine—if they should be instructed in homœopathy, so much the better. We only give a few passages, trusting that every well-wisher to homœopathy will do his or her best to obtain for this sermon the circulation it ought to have.

"There is in every man's constitution a weak place. There is in the machinery of every one a tendency to err somewhere; a tendency to abnormal working in some part of the system. One, *e. g.*, has a leaning to the gout; another to consumption, another to insanity; and so on. Few or none are quite evenly balanced. If medical men had quietly investigated the laws of Nature, they would have found just that which lies hidden in the pages of the First Covenant which God made with man, and is still more distinctly pointed out in the latter Covenant, viz., that in that very leprosy which Moses so emphatically warns the world to beware of, and Jesus so emphatically orders those who preach the Gospel to CURE, is to be found the source of all or most chronic disturbance. The taint of leprosy is, as Scripture has hinted and investigation has, within these few years, shown, the parent of all these chronic tendencies, these cachexies, these scrofulas, these atrophies, this sterility, this atony, this gout, this rheumatism, this phthisis, this hereditary insanity with all its hydra heads and multiform shapes and shades, dark passions, furious lusts, stubborn obstinacies, scowling tempers, suicidal manias, gloomy revenges, gnawing jealousies, fretfulness, ill-humour; in short, all the various aberrations of mind, and reluctance to bear patiently the burdens which the Lord lays on man. All these chronic tendencies to disorder do combine and interlace with the natural corruption, the taint derived from Adam; and who, save God alone, shall say where one begins and the other ends? The tendency to disorder of the functions aggravates the tendency to sin. The chronic taint in the constitution increases the chronic proneness to sin which Adam left us. The physical leprosy of the flesh unites with the moral leprosy of the soul. It is this combination of the two, aided often by stimuli, and almost always by large doses of violent inappropriate medicines antecedently given (medicines which a child may put into the constitution, but which ten men could not get out of it again), which festers in your gaols, rots in your hulks, seethes in your lanes and alleys, and bubbles up in crime, madness, and eccentricity all over your land. This it is which makes your atheist on the one hand, your bigot on the other. This it is which feeds the flame of folly everywhere all over the earth, placed Simon on his pillar, sent the world on Crusades, lights the Suttee;—nay, why travel eastward? which here, in this our own land, gave disciples to Johanna Southcote, creates Mormons, peoples Agapemone, begets holy jackets and bleeding pictures, and confounds God's reasonable heritage with crime, guilt, lust, passion, disease, distress, lunacy, folly, idiocy."

Here is another beautiful passage:—

"Step by step, out of the gloomy and baleful forest in which so many generations had miserably lost their way and perished, the great Master has brought his disciples to the sunlight and the seashore; but there lies beyond that a measureless, trackless ocean of truth; and who shall pilot the bold adventurer across it? He launched forth upon that dark ocean with a stout heart did that courageous old man! and steering by the polar star of experiment he would have won his way to new worlds and buoyed out the channel and left a chart of that dangerous navigation to mark out the course for all who came after him. Alas! what buoys soever he laid down are all washed away; his chart, whatsoever it were, hath perished! And who shall now grasp the tiller that his hand held until the very last pulse of life; and who shall now teach men to steer their way to the brighter climes that lie beyond this starless sea?

"And yet, brethren, in spite of hot enemies and cold friends, war without, treachery within, profound ignorance on the part of the public as to the real nature of this system, and ignorance far more profound on the part of some of those who practise it, with all possible hindrances, amidst all possible difficulties, this sweet art of harmony is spreading over the world with far greater rapidity than any discovery was ever yet known to do; it is already healing the sick as they never yet have been healed, and doing for

Hosted by Google

man, not all that God permits to be done for him, but far more than has ever been done for him hitherto. And I know that the statistics of this Hospital will soon show the immense difference that exists between the new system even in its infancy, and the old system with all possible advantages to back it. Nor is it only in the pains it cures, in the passions it calms, in the normal tone of thinking, feeling, and acting it restores, that you must compare the two. You must not forget the evil it does not do, the pains it does not give, the passions it does not excite, the intellect it does not overthrow, the judgment it does not disturb, the martyrs it does not make."

Once again listen to the preacher's noble language:—

"And to you, great people of a great nation, you whose language is heard near to both Poles, whose name is spoken with respect at the source of the Nile and in far Cathay, you who have nursed into vigorous life so many discoveries, let not this, the latest and the greatest, appeal to you for one hour in vain. Great Science married to Great Love engendered this holy offspring, and it comes to you on this world of stormy waters as the dove returned to the ark, with an olive-branch. It comes to you to speak to you of peace, of agonies arrested, of calm sleep, of peaceful waking, of anguish charmed, of tears dried, of disuniting ties reknitted, of breaking hearts bound up. It comes to you to cure your own disorders, to make your children healthy and happy, and having dispersed their inward abnormal tendencies to disorder, and cast out their evil tempers, and straightened their crooked dispositions,—having blunted their hatreds and soothed their obstinacies, and turned the gall of their nature into milk, and calmed all those little outbreaks of anger which ruffle at times the gentlest and fondest dispositions, to educate them for you in the faith and fear of God. And it comes to bring you Truth! not that bitter, unloving, unpleasant wrinkled witch, the Daughter of Disputes, fostered by arguing, fed fat on sectarian hatreds, not HER, but Truth, calm, gentle, fond, loving, catholic —Reason's own sweet child, nursed by Grace in holy quiet, blessed of God to win the world from ruin. Yes, brethren, it comes to root out of God's heritage error, falsehood, folly, and crime; to clear the film from the judgment of man; to clean and repair the machinery, and place the whole system in proper normal working order. There are those who scoff at it! Even so. There are those who would destroy it! Even so. There never yet was hope so bright, or promise so fair, or truth so sweet, or tidings so good, but some part of mankind have been found wicked enough to try and quench it! Even so. Of all that has been said yet against this great science, I am not aware of one single word that its advocates need wish unsaid, of one single expression that they need wish qualified, of one calumny that they need wish retracted. Of all the black mud that black hands have thrown at it, there remains not one spot, that I know of, to be washed away. Let them alone: they be blind leaders of the blind. But YOU!—O for your life's sake do no such wrong to the very blessedest and most promise-laden discovery that ever yet rose upon a dark world! You know not, but I know, the price that our "no fabled" Prometheus paid for this precious spark from Heaven's own altar. You know not, but I know,—what it cost to acclimatize that spark, and fan it into flame in our cold world. You know not, but I know—I know well what years of intense toil, made up of what days of suffering, and of what nights of lonely watching—cheered by no sympathising voice—unaided, ununderstood, his portion poverty, rebuke, pain, contempt, every hand against him, every heart cold, every door closed, and yet still and still and evermore lonely labour without almost food or sleep, it cost this man of far view and firm resolve to win this truth down from heaven to earth. Therefore lift up no hand against it. Essay not to give it cold greeting. Let not yours be the breath that would seek to dim its brightness for one instant; but rather, as soon as you have learned what it proposes to do for man, take up the fine language of old times, and say, 'Deum optimum maximum precor ut istud consilium quam est honestum tam sit et felix.' For I tell you of a truth, that if you spurn without inquiry that greatest of all the discoveries that man has ever yet made,—that doctrine which promises so much, and in the hands of those who understand it, can and will perform all its promises, and much more!—your suffering posterity, wise like ourselves only when it is too late, will hardly let you rest quiet in your graves."

## Correspondence.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

London, 10th May, 1851.

SIR,—This day week in the evening, I attended the meeting of the London Medical Society (George Street, Hanover Square), to hear a paper against Homœopathy, written by their worthy honorary secretary, Dr. Routh; and I must declare, that if anything could tend to strengthen my belief in the doctrines of the immortal Hahnemann, and to prove their vast superiority to the old school of medicine, it would be the contents of, and the subsequent discussion upon, that essay.

I should have noticed the above earlier, had I not expected that one, at least, of the three distinguished homœopathic physicians who were present would have rendered my doing so unnecessary. As, however, the number of your valuable Journal, published this day, contains no observations on the subject, I thought it better to say something, lest our silence should be construed either into admission or defeat.

Hosted by Google

Dr. Routh commenced by drawing the attention of his hearers to the statistics of the Vienna and other homœopathic hospitals, as compared with those of the allopathic school; asserting that there was no advantage in the number of cures to the former, but rather the contrary. For (according to his statement) many of the cases in the Vienna Hospital, as witnessed by himself, were improperly classed as malignant, when, in reality, they were either mild or merely incipient forms of the disease; consequently that our boast of the greater frequency of cure could not be sustained. He then harped upon the old string of "*influence of the imagination*," contending that our cures were attributable either to that or to Nature, and not in any way to our attenuated medicines. Our undoubted, and sometimes almost miraculous, success in children's complaints was passed over without comment, and the cures performed on animals dismissed as untrue. There was nothing novel in this line of argument, being what we are daily accustomed to hear from our opponents; but I was rather surprised to find Dr. Routh quite as severe upon most of his own fraternity; for he decried, in no measured terms (and in this, strange to relate, he was joined by some of his allopathic colleagues), the blood-letting and drenching system of the old school. He added, that he seldom used the lancet; and so convinced was he of the power of Nature in removing disease, that some of his most splendid cures had been performed by *bread pills* and *aqua mirabilis!* (coloured water!) When the lecture was finished, some of the auditors commenced a furious onslaught on Dr. Routh, accusing him of favouring Homœopathy by admitting it had ever performed *any* cures; and asserting that it would have been more becoming and consistent, instead of publishing homœopathical statistics, to have treated the whole subject with silent contempt. Others, however, with more liberality, contended that Dr. Routh had rendered service to the cause of medicine by his elaborate paper, and that it was a subject worthy of investigation. In reply, Dr. Routh indignantly repelled the charge of having attributed any cures to the homœopathic treatment; for, said he, in relating some of the recoveries which he had witnessed at Dr. Fleischmann's Hospital, "I never considered the cure due to Homœopathy, but solely to *Nature!*" I must not omit to mention that Dr. Dudgeon, in the course of the evening, offered a few observations in defence of Homœopathy, which were very courteously received. It is only to be regretted they were necessarily so brief.

When I contrasted the diversity of opinion of the many medical men there present, with the unanimity of Hahnemann's disciples upon *their* system, and the want of confidence of so many allopathic physicians in the efficacy of medicine, as compared with our absolute certainty and daily increasing experience in the power of remedies, when administered according to an invariable law, how could I feel otherwise than more and more rooted in my convictions? Homœopathic practitioners may differ as to the strength, the quantity, and the frequency of the dose. Some may incline to alternate their remedies more quickly than others; but as to the immutability of the homœopathic principle, *Similia similibus curantur*, and with respect to the power and efficacy of attenuated substances, there has never been—nor is there now, any disagreement or diversity of opinion whatever.

E. L. M.

---

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—Among the editorial articles in the last number of the *Lancet*, is one commenting upon what the writer terms *globulism*, and which is characterised by a more than ordinary amount of coarse expression and unscrupulous assertion, alike opposed to common sense and at variance with fact; indeed, the author appears to have exhausted the choice vocabulary of abuse with which that journal so frequently indulges its readers in its tirades against Homœopathy, and to have set at defiance all the received notions of courtesy and propriety. Such absurdities would be unworthy a single remark, and ought rather to excite feelings akin to pity for their author, and regret that a journal, claiming to be the organ of a profession composed of gentlemen of education, should have its pages sullied by so discreditable a mode of attack upon a system which may not be in exact accordance with the opinions which it inculcates; but the writer has thought it necessary to make a most calumnious charge upon a highly respectable body of tradesmen, the homœopathic chemists, which ought not to be passed over in silence. It is as follows:—

"A person poisoned by the rattle-snake has the tongue swollen to an enormous size – *ergo*, the poison of the rattle-snake is good homœopathically for diseases of the mouth and tongue. This medicine is professedly largely given, and it occurred to an acute friend of ours to ascertain,

Hosted by Google

if possible, where all this rattle-snake poison was obtained. He first went to the Zoological-gardens, and found that at all events the globulists were not supplied by the reptiles domiciled in these institutions. He then went to a homœopathic *chemist* (singular prostitution of the word), and inquired for a small quantity of rattle-snake poison, wherewith to perform some toxicological experiments. The dispenser of globules at first refused, on the plea that he could not supply a stranger with such a deadly poison. A reference of an unexceptionable nature was instantly offered, and the ground was quickly changed. He was now advised to use some cheaper poison; that of the rattle-snake was so very dear; it would be such a waste of money. But the ardour of our friend was not to be checked, and he at once offered a considerable sum for a very minute quantity of this precious poison. Thus brought to bay, the man of globules confessed he had no rattle-snake poison, and had never seen any. When pressed to name any house in London by which the homœopaths were supplied with this invaluable medicine, he admitted that he knew of none, but he had heard that it might be obtained in some of the cities of the United States of America! Of course the chemists must have some power of extemporizing this poison for their prescriptions."

From the vague and general manner in which this incident is related, unsupported either by the names of its actors, or the time or place of its occurrence, there is little doubt but that the *acute* friend and *obtuse* chemist are the creation of the fertile fancy of the writer. But, however, as the charge here made is addressed, perhaps, to those who are too ready to give credence to any statement discrediting Homœopathy, the object of its promulgator will be attained if it be suffered to remain unanswered. Therefore, it becomes necessary that such a calumny should be at once repelled, and be met by the same unqualified denial which a similar charge received some weeks back in your Journal, No. 82. I allude to the statement made by Dr. Glover in a lecture delivered at Newcastle, and which was so promptly disavowed by Mr. Walker; since which time we have heard nothing more of that affair. Trusting, therefore, that the aspersion which is again attempted to be cast upon the integrity of a respectable body of gentlemen will be as summarily dealt with,

I remain, Sir, yours obediently,

A Lover of Truth.

---

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

3, Jesmond Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne,
May 8th, 1851.

Sir,—In answer to your inquiry respecting the titles and editions of the Repertories I use, I state them as follows:—"Therapeutisches Taschenbuch für Homöopathische Aerzten, etc., Münster, 1846," is the edition of Bœninghausen's work I use; that of Jahr's work is "Nouveau Manuel de Médecine Homœopathique, Paris, Bailleux, 1841." I believe there is only one German edition of the "Handbuch," which goes under the names of Noack and Trinks. It is this I use. I may add, that all the copies of Jahr which I have consulted, and the English translation by Dr. Laurie of Bœninghausen, agree in the particulars extracted in my former letter, and also in those given below.

I now proceed to take another symptom, for the purpose of comparing the different Repertories together. The symptom I have selected is "an areola around the flame of a candle."

All agree in having *Anac., Bell., Nit., Phos., Sep., Stann., Staph.*

Only Jahr and Bœninghausen have *Alumin., Ruta.*

Only Jahr and Noack and Trinks have *Lach., Magnes. Mur.*

Only Bœninghausen and Noack and Trinks have *Kal., Puls., Sulph.*

Only Bœninghausen has *Calc., Cic., Dig., Euphorb., Phos. Ac., Sass., Stront., Zinc.*

Only Noack and Trinks have *Baryt. Carb., Caust., Carb. An., Cham., Chin., Euphras., Lycop., Nit. Ac.*

With regard to this symptom, Bœninghausen and Noack and Trinks are the most copious, having two-fifths, or nearly one-half, more medicines than Jahr. They are singular each in the very proportionally large number of eight medicines. While Bœninghausen must have strained his inferential power to the utmost to get in *Sass., Stront., Zinc.*, it is surprising he has overlooked *Baryt. C, Caust., Cham.*, and *Nit. Ac.* Noack and Trinks, as far as they have gone, are perfectly accurate, and have carried their analysis beyond the general symptom into a statement of the particular kind of areola or change of appearance in the flame. Their only error is the negative one of deficiency. Jahr has stuck pretty closely to his Manual, although poor *Pulsat.*, against which he seems to bear a special grudge, might even on the data in his Manual have been allowed a place.

I hardly think it is worth while to carry these analyses further; enough has been done, I conceive, to draw attention to the subject, and to show that a very great discrepancy exists in the Repertories, and that it is quite worth any one's while to take up the subject and compile a more

Hosted by Google

perfect Repertory than either out of all those at present in existence. Enough also, I think, has been done to show the great chances there are of error in discarding a probable medicine, simply because it is not to be found under some particular, even marked, symptom of a Repertory; and to show the wisdom of widening the basis of selection by generalizing, rather than by too minutely individualizing symptoms. At another time I purpose troubling you with a few remarks on the general arrangement of Repertories—a subject which must often force itself on the attention of practitioners. Discussion on this subject would be very useful, and after mature consideration a plan might be selected, which would meet all the important suggestions thrown out. The execution is quite one of those labours which might be lightened by work in combination.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS HAYLE, M.D.

---

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—It must be a source of gratification to every homœopath to find that the science of Homœopathy is now beginning to take that position to which its merits fairly entitle it, as evidenced by the reading of a paper by Dr. Routh, at the last meeting of the Medical Society, in which he enters into an examination of the data furnished by the statistical tables which have been published by the various homœopathic hospitals; and though unable to impugn their accuracy, he endeavours to explain away the facts of the cures which they exhibit, attributing them to circumstances which, under the old method of treatment, must have led to a successful result. Amongst other causes to which he ascribes several instances of cure, is the existence of a "peculiar mental epidemic," which, to a very great degree, he says, aids the restoration of the patient to health; and declares that he has "obtained astounding results by the use of coloured water." Here, then, is an admission that there exist disorders in which the wholesale administration of drugs is unnecessary—so far making some approach to homœopathic practice. But it is questionable whether he had the candour to tell his patients that they owed the recovery of their health to the innocuous remedy which he prescribed, or whether the aforesaid coloured mixtures do not figure in the patient's account according to the tariff recognised by the allopathic practitioner. In your summary of the discussion which followed the reading of Dr. Routh's paper, I find that Mr. Clarke observed that the legitimates *honestly* told their patients that they should go into the country, as they did not need medicine, whilst the homœopathists gave the same advice, but *globulised* them. Now there appears to be a startling discrepancy between Mr. Clarke's statement and Dr. Routh's acknowledgment of the employment of the variegated mixtures. The honesty is undoubtedly on the side of the homœopathist, who administers that medicine which his patient expects from him; whilst the allopath pursues the more deceptive course in leading his patient to believe that his recovery is attributable to the efficacy of the drugs necessary for the cure of his disorder. With respect to the homœopathic treatment of cattle, which Dr. Routh asserts has been a total failure, I need only refer to a correspondence which appeared in No. 61 of your Journal, to show that the most complete success has been obtained by the employment of the homœopathic method. That correspondence furnishes conclusive evidence that perfect cures were obtained by means of the homœopathic treatment, in cases of diseased cattle which were pronounced by practical men to be "only fit for the shambles, and in value were only worth what might be offered for them;" thus proving the efficacy of Homœopathy in severe cases of disease, certainly not such cases as would have recovered if left to themselves, as Dr. Routh asserts. Nor is there less credit to be attached to these statements, though given anonymously or from non-medical persons, as I conceive from the care which you exercise in the publication of statements that you give a guarantee for their trustworthiness. In addition to this, in the cases I have just mentioned, the medicines were administered with the sanction of Dr. Curie, whose name, I trust, will be sufficient authority for Dr. Routh. It would, I think, afford great satisfaction to your readers, if Dr. Routh's paper and the arguments used by Drs. Daniel and Dudgeon in the discussion which followed its reading, could be published *in extenso* in your Journal. Reiterating the pleasure which I, in common with every friend of the Cause, must feel at seeing that Homœopathy is now being tested by fair inquiry, I beg to subscribe myself,

Your obedient servant,
A FRIEND.

Hosted by Google

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—As the following case (strumous combined with catarrhal ophthalmia) is another instance of Homœopathy succeeding when allopathic treatment had been tried for more than three years without success, you will perhaps find space for it in your very useful periodical. My friend, Mr. Kingdon, saw the child when she first came under treatment. In order not to occupy too much of your valuable space, dates are only given when there was alteration either in the symptoms or treatment.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

P. M. WILMOT.

84, Marland Place,
Southampton.

---

June 1, 1850. Louisa Perkins, aged six years; ill three and a half years. This child came with a folded kerchief close over the eyes, a large green shade over that, and then a thick veil. On removing these coverings, I found both the upper and lower eyelids very red and swollen. On exposing the eyes to the light, there was profuse lachrymation, the photophobia was dreadful, the pain excruciating. Each cheek, to a very great extent, was not only corroded by the discharge from the eyes, but it was also partially covered with yellow incrustations. The glands on the left side of the neck formed a hard mass, extending from the clavicle to the hair. When at home she was stated to lie on her face, with a thick bandage over the eyes, and a hand on the side of each temple to prevent the least ray of light reaching the eye; she was fed by a member of the family; her dread of light was so great, that she would not allow the bandage to be removed when at home. She would not permit me to touch the lids, so that no attempt could be made to gain a view of the interior of the eye. She had been under the treatment of different physicians and surgeons for three and a half years; she had been leeched near to the eyes, blisters had been repeatedly applied behind the ears and to the neck; various stimulating and caustic solutions had been dropped into the eyes. A prescription was shown for some powders, each contained half a grain of *Calomel;* three of these powders had been taken daily for the last six weeks. *Hep.*

6th. No alteration. *Bell.*

9th. The lachrymation is decreased, and the photophobia not so urgent. She complains of violent, darting pains through each eye in the night; the lids are less red and swollen. *Bell.*

12th. There is an increase of swelling of the lids, and a profuse purulent discharge, as well as lachrymation. *Puls.*

17th. Light does not occasion such intense suffering; the purulent discharge and the lachrymation have considerably decreased. *Sulph.* two days, then *Puls.*

21st. This was the first day a sight of the interior of the eye could be obtained. There was a network of dark red vessels on the conjunctiva sclerotica; the cornea so hazy that the pupil could scarcely be distinguished from the iris. *Puls.*

24th. The left eye has been opened for a considerable time during the last two evenings. There is no purulent discharge and very little lachrymation. The eruption on the face is much improved. *Puls.*

July 5th. She opens both eyes towards the close of the day; she will keep the left eye open in the morning when in a shady part of the room. *Puls.*

12th. Both eyes can now be kept open without pain during the day when the light is not strong; the face has lost all the eruption; two ulcers on the cornea of the right, and one ulcer on the cornea of the left eye. *Puls.*

19th. The eyes improve slowly; there is an eruption on the forehead, favus. *Rhus.*

26th. The eyes are improving fast. *Sulph.* for two days, followed by *Rhus.*

August 3rd. The eyelids are again inflamed and swollen; there are smarting and intolerance of light; the conjunctival vessels are much injected. The cause assigned for this relapse is exposure to heavy rain. *Bell.* for three days, then *Puls.*

7th. The smarting and photophobia are nearly gone. *Puls.*

10th. There are some large vessels proceeding to the ulcers on the cornea. *Euphras.*

14th. There is great improvement. *Sulph.* followed by *Rhus.*

In the course of another week the ulcers were nearly healed. Specks on the cornea remained for a long time; they were, however, gradually absorbed under the use of *Euphrasia, Cina,* and *Sulph.*, and by the end of October the eyes were well. This child was seen in the first week of April, 1851, when the parents stated she had remained quite well.

Hosted by Google

## Miscellaneous.

THE TEMPEST PROGNOSTICATOR.—In the Great Exhibition is displayed a most wonderful instrument described as above. Through the agency of leeches, Dr. Merryweather, of Whitty, has contrived to show the approach of stormy weather, and in a little brochure published on the subject, he thus describes the work he has accomplished :—

"Notwithstanding the gigantic progress which has been made in various branches of science, it is most extraordinary that, at the present age of the world, no discovery should have been made to turn to account for the benefit of mankind one of the greatest marvels of the creation. Although the subject of animal instinct has had the attention of the learned men of all nations drawn to it, and who have furnished us with the most interesting and wonderful accounts of its phenomena, I am ignorant of any good purpose to which it has been applied. Hitherto it has only been made use of as an engine of destruction."

Deeply impressed with this sad reflection, says the *Literary Gazette*, the Doctor was led to meditate on Jenner and the benefits of vaccination. Among the works of the conqueror of smallpox, there is a little poem entitled 'Signs of Rain,' in which the doings of all animals and vegetables, when a thunderstorm is approaching, are enumerated in pleasant and pithy verses. Among the lines is this couplet :—

> "The leech, disturbed, is newly risen
> Quite to the summit of his prison."

Now, if one member of the animal creation more than another is likely to suggest a new thought or discovery to a physician, it is the leech, old acquaintance and namesake though he be. By means of time, perseverance, and a plentiful supply of leeches, with Jenner's verses as a source of inspiration, the author of this treatise has discovered his "Tempest Prognosticator." Let him describe his discovery and invention in his own words :—

"It was thus I found out, that before a storm could take place, there must be a preparatory process in the atmosphere, of which the leech gives unequivocal evidence; and this I found it to do when the weather was fine and undisturbed. Having obtained this fact, I found myself in the predicament of a self-constituted judge. I therefore took it into my head to surfound myself with a jury of philosophical counsellors, which was composed of twelve leeches, each placed in a separate pint-bottle of white glass, about th ee inches in diameter, and seven inches in height. I then placed these bottles in a circle, in order that the leeches might see one another, and not endure the affliction of solitary confinement. Having already analysed their movements, which I found to be confused and various, I contrived a method to detach those movements, which more immediately appertained to meteorology. For this purpose I invented a metallic tube of a particular form, to insert into the neck of the bottles; to which it would be somewhat difficult for a leech to enter; but which it *would* enter, and make every effort to do if a storm were preparing. No air was allowed to enter the bottles, except what was admitted at the superior part of the tubes, by the means of small holes perforated in them; care being always taken that no air could enter at the sides of the tubes. The tubes were painted inside with gumlac, in order that they might be washed clean occasionally, with a camel-hair brush, as also to prevent any metallic particles coming in contact with the leeches.

"Having thus far advanced to my satisfaction, I found I had a difficulty to contend with, and that was to know if the leeches entered the tubes during my absence, or in the night-time; for it it obvious such might occur without my knowledge, and render my experiments nugatory. Besides, I should have the mortifying reflection of having neglected my duty, when my little comrades (which I presume the author of Waverley would have allowed me to call them) had done theirs. In this, the old adage may be truly applied, that 'necessity is the mother of invention,' which soon relieved me from my difficulty. I thought if I could get a leech to ring a bell, it would be curious enough, but if I could manage to register such an operation, it would be most satisfactory. Both these objects I soon accomplished. As it would have been preposterous to have a bell for each leech, I made use of a simple contrivance, by placing a bell upon a pedestal, erected on the centre of a circular platform; which bell was surrounded by twelve hammers. From each of these hammers was suspended a gilt chain; each of which played upon a pulley, which was placed in a disk, that was a little elevated above the circle of bottles. By this method, every leech could have communication with the bell. One half of the metallic tubes was left open, so that the interior was exposed: across the entrance of each was placed a small piece of whalebone, which was held up by a piece of wire attached to its centre: these wires were passed through the aperture at the top of each tube, and then hooked on to each chain. After having arranged this mouse-trap contrivance, into each bottle was poured rain-water, to the height of an inch and a half; and a leech placed in every bottle, which was to be its future residence; and when influenced by the electro-magnetic state of the atmosphere, a number of the leeches ascended into the tubes; in doing which they dislodged the whalebone, and caused the bell to ring."

THE YORK HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY, 29, Parliament Street, was reopened on Saturday last, and Dr. Charles Ransford has been appointed physician. We have great pleasure in announcing that so able and well-educated a physician, and so upright a gentleman, as Dr. Ransford has given in his adhesion to Homœopathy, and has settled in so important a sphere as York and its neighbourhood.

LONDON: Printed by THOMAS HARRILD, of Albany Cottage, Sydenham, in the County of Kent, at his Printing Office, 1, and 1½, Dudley Court, in the Parish of St. Olave, Silver Street, in the City of London; and Published by HENRY RENSHAW, at the Office, 356 Strand, in the County of Middlesex.—*Saturday, May 17th*, 1851.

Hosted by Google

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.
Review of British and Foreign Medical Science and Literature.

"RESPICE, ASPICE, PROSPICE."—St. Bernard.

No. 95. Vol. II. | SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1851. | Unstamped 3d. Stamped 4d.

## Communications.

### HAHNEMANNIAN ESSAYS.

### No. XVII.

Bentham says that the decomposition of one system is the generation of another. It is patent that the Old School method of medical treatment has been long in process of decomposition: no heavier blows and no greater discouragement has it received than from members of that famous Old School. The scepticism of some of its most illustrious ornaments, the expectant medicine of others, and the misgivings of those who have dealt with the lancet and heroic medicine, may be taken in proof. It is time to consider whether homœopathy, whose heliacal rising is concurrent with the setting of the other method, is an improvement, or only a new form of an often-repeated experiment to improve medical practice.

It has ceased to be a novelty, and is practised, more or less, among all civilized nations. In this country it was at first confined to the higher classes of society; it then was introduced among the poor; and now it is widely entertained by all classes.

The power of this mode of practice consists in the characteristic unity of its principle; whereas all other modes that preceded it were without this unity of principle, without a definite law. The dose, which has been to so many a stumbling-block, is not essential to the principle, though experience has proved that it is the practical complement of the doctrine. Properly speaking, it is independent of all theories, and appeals always to experience and the close observation of Nature. Its logic is that of facts, apart from all mere speculations.

It has been well called "harmonic medicine,"—an expression that conveys the meaning of the relation between the disease and the remedy. When we compare the simplicity and singleness of its law with the complex and multiform theories of the preceding methods of medicine, not only does the preference seem due to it on that account, but it may be expected that its spirit of healing should be in a far better and more harmonious body; that the practice founded on that law should have far greater claims on the suffrages of mankind.

"And every spirit as it is more pure,
And hath in it the more of heavenly light;
So it the fairer body doth procure,
To habit in."

It has been charged on the homœopathists that they hold in no account the experience of by-gone ages, that to them the records of medicine are only old almanacs. But this is not so: the observations of the observers of Nature, and the experience of the patient and careful and skilful practitioners of all times, are as precious to the homœopathist as to his opponents. For instance, he puts its due value on the remark of Democritus to Hippocrates, that "*Hellebore*, which restores the reason of the insane, impairs or destroys the reason of the sane;" and on the expression of Hippocrates, that "vomiting is cured by emetics." The descriptions of the plague by Thucydides and De Foe have as much value for him as for the followers of any other school. As the literature of England is common to all those that speak the English language, so the records of medicine are the common



Hosted by Google

property of all medical students and practitioners.

Numerous analogies have been frequently adduced in support of the small doses of homœopathy. These answer no other purpose than that of a supplemental defence. The efficacy of these doses is not a matter of reasoning, so far as the practice is concerned, but of experience. Untold millions of experiments have been already made with these small doses during the last fifty years by the whole body of homœopathists; and the sum of these experiments constitutes the experience of the school.

The singleness of the law and the minuteness of the dose are characteristics of homœopathic practice, well known to the world at large. The most embittered opponents will admit that the law holds true partially, that is, in some instances; and there are others who will acknowledge that sometimes very minute, fractional, and almost infinitesimal doses will act. These cite, in proof, the known effects of various mineral waters.

The disorder or malady, the remedy harmonic to it, and the accurate adjustment of *this* to *that*, are the three points of consideration for the practitioner.

With respect to the disorder or malady, the mode of inquiry and the knowledge necessary to conduct it are common to the homœopathist and his opponents.

It seems reasonable that as there is an antidote for every poison, there should be a remedy for each disease known, or to be known. The homœopathic doctrine, founded on a definite law, not only supplies the practitioner with resources for familiar maladies, but enables him to be prepared for any new forms or manifestations of disease. Thus at the first appearance of Asiatic cholera, the homœopathic practitioners in different countries, with singular unanimity, proposed *Cuprum* and *Veratrum* as the remedies harmonic to it. *Camphor* and these two drugs are still among the principal means used by them for that malign disease.

It seems no less reasonable that only one medicine should be given at a time; and the opponents, who simplify their prescriptions more and more, day after day, are becoming more apt to adopt this plan.

The accurate adjustment of the dose is of far more consequence than our opponents suppose. They would soon learn the necessity for this care and caution, if they used single remedies harmonic to single cases, each to each.

The general reader will readily perceive the salient points of difference between homœopathy and allopathy; and in proportion as the knowledge of these points of difference is diffused among the public, will the reception of the former mode of practice prevail, to the disadvantage and discomfiture of the latter.

There is, however, a vast amount of bigotry and intolerance to be got rid of before the truths of Homœopathy can be generally received. This is natural; and a certain amount of caution in receiving such a doctrine as ours is to be expected. It is not like an axiom in geometry that is self-evident to the discerning, though incapable of being demonstrated.

Experience is the test to which the homœopathic school appeals, and by experience it must be judged.

Caution is necessary for the practitioners of homœopathy. "Festina lentè" should be their motto, in their studies and investigations. The logic of facts is that with which they must occupy themselves. But it is easier to preach than to practise. No light labour, no small anxiety, no slight responsibility are incurred by all the followers of Hahnemann. That even those, who are yet in their noviciate, obtain results not attainable by allopathists, is not enough. From experiment to experience is a long way: it takes a vast sum of experiments to make up a respectable experience. But the work of our Medical Reformer must make continued progress, and his full merits will be more and more appreciated as the years roll on.

While there is no pretension to cure the incurable, and to perform any feats of marvellous character, and those that are

Hosted by Google

doomed to die must still pay the debt of Nature, it is claimed for Hahnemann's discovery that it has indicated a better way of healing than has heretofore been known.

What Darwin said of Howard, in his "Botanic Garden," being freely altered, *mutatis mutandis*, applies equally to Hahnemann:—

"And now, Philanthropy! thy rays divine
Dart round the globe from Zembla to the Line;
O'er each dark chamber plays the cheering light,
Like northern lustres o'er the vault of night.
From realm to realm, with Cross or crescent crowned,
Where'er mankind and malady are found,
O'er burning sands, deep waves, or wilds of snow,
Thy Hahnemann's spirit seeks the house of woe.
Up many a winding step to many a room
Where Anguish wails in dim sequestered gloom;
To cellars where gaunt Poverty lies lone,
And the faint echoes only learn to groan;
Where no kind words a whispering friend disclose,
No sunbeam enters and no zephyr blows;
His pupils, careless of renown or wealth,
Profuse of toil and prodigal of health,
With mild assuasive means dissolve the bands
Of fell disease, and ope Pain's clenching hands;
Lead heaven-eyed Hope through Misery's dark domains,
If not to sever, to relax the chains;
Or guide awakened Mercy through the gloom,
And smooth the passage to the ready tomb;
Give to her babes the self-devoted wife,
To her fond husband health, and strength, and life!
The ministers of good, who bend from high
Wide o'er these earthly scenes their partial eye,
When first they saw, in Virtue's purest robe,
That gentle spirit traversing the globe,
Saw round his brows thy sun-like glory blaze,
In arrowy circles of unwearied rays,
Knew him thine own health-harbinger to be,
Philanthropy! and praising him praised thee."

## COMPARATIVE MERITS OF HOMŒOPATHIC AND ALLOPATHIC TREATMENT OF DISEASES.

By Dr. Rosenstein.

Mr. H——, near Kidderminster, sixty years old, had been subject for thirty years to the gout, suffering also occasionally from hæmorrhoids.

*Symptoms.*—The countenance collapsed, I might almost call it *hippocratic;* voice hoarse, speaks inaudibly; deglutition very difficult; he could scarcely swallow a little cold water; pulse not above 60 pulsations.

I mixed a drop of *Spongia*, of the 3rd dilution, in half a tumbler of water, and ordered a teaspoonful every three hours. An improvement commenced after three hours, and in less than twenty-four hours his throat was well.

Such an extraordinary result, that of being relieved in so short a time, I would have attributed to imagination, had I not known by experience that thousands have made similar observations. This is also confirmed by other practitioners.

Such decided prompt effects we never see in the allopathic practice. We may fairly ask the question, what would allopathy do in such a case? Leeches, gargles, blisters, etc., could not be used, and if used, certainly not with any advantage; the patient was too weak. If the patient dies, it is easily said he could not live for such or such reasons.

A few days after, the same patient became subject to blood-spitting when he coughed. *China* 3, a few drops in water, cured him in a short time.

Professor Arnold observes in his excellent work, which has just left the press:* "The homœopathic or specific remedy is not only the best adapted for curable maladies, but is also the best palliative for incurable diseases." He says: "I attended a case of gangrene; the patient was sixty-three years old; the toes, the sole, and the knee of the right leg were attacked by it. I considered the disease incurable, but relieved her sufferings instantaneously by the use of *Secale Cornut.*, 2nd dilution; one drop every twenty-four hours acted like a charm; the former allopathic treatment of astringents, narcotics, etc., had increased her sufferings."

* Das Rationell-Specifische oder Idiopathische Heilverfahren, etc., von Prof. Dr. W. Arnold.

Hosted by Google

He also mentions that he had treated cancerous affections in the last stage which were relieved only by homœopathic remedies. He attended lately a case of cancer of the breast in the last stage. *Arsen.* and *Conium*, particularly the latter, were of great service to the patient.

My own child, four years old, suffered a few weeks ago from a severe cough. The following were the characteristic symptoms:—Every morning she awoke she had a paroxysm of a dry cough, which lasted at least half an hour; the tongue was coated; constipation.

I ordered a few globules of *Nux Vom.* 3, dissolved in half a tumbler of water, one teaspoonful every three hours; diet farinaceous, no animal food.

The second morning no cough, but she coughed in the evening when lying down.

I ordered *Pulsatilla*, three globules of the 6th dilution, to be taken in the morning.

The next evening she remained free from coughing; the paroxysms appeared after midnight; and *Natrum Muriat.* and *Rhus* cured her entirely within a few days.

Such striking facts ought to convince the most sceptical of the truth of Homœopathy, which must in the course of time overthrow allopathy.

A few days ago I was called to see three patients in one house. The first patient was an infant, eleven months old, suffering from atrophy. The abdomen was very hard to the touch; constipated; I might call it a little skeleton; ate voraciously; constant crying; no sleep. As is usually the case, that little patient had taken a quantity of drugs, and, as the last resort, *Godfrey's Cordial.*

After having told the parents the impropriety of making use of such means, I gave the child a drop of *Sulphur* 30, mixed in half a tumbler of water, one teaspoonful every three hours.

The first night was passed restlessly, as usual; the second night more sleep, less restless, altogether much improved in appearance. I have every hope to cure this child.

The second child, four years old, had the measles, which did not come to maturity; the fifth day the eruption disappeared; the skin was pale; cough dry; pulse slow, intermittent.

*Aconite* 3, a few drops in half a tumbler of water, one tablespoonful every two hours, allayed the cough. The eruption reappeared and ran its course. The child recovered.

The third patient is a young lady, twenty-two years old. She suffered some months ago from conjunctivitis; she was leeched, blistered, purged, salivated.

I commenced my treatment with *Sulph.* 30, a few globules every third evening. She is in every respect better, except the ulcers in the mouth, caused by injudicious salivation; but I hope she will shortly be freed from this complaint.

A gentleman in the neighbourhood of Kidderminster had laboured for years from a burning tearing pain in the stomach. He had been much drugged.

A few globules of *Arsenic* 30, after which *Sulph.* 30, cured him entirely of his sufferings; for years he has had no return of the former unpleasant symptoms.

---

## FADING LEAVES FROM LIFE'S BOOK.

By an Octogenarian.

No. V.

An old and valued friend, whom for years I have been endeavouring to convert to Homœopathy, wrote me the other day a note to this effect:—

"Dear R——,

"It happens that neighbour Hecclestone has just placed in my hands three numbers of the *Lancet*, wherein I find a gross and systematic attack upon Hahnemann and his followers. Now you know that I have not yet subscribed to your principles, and that I have determined to take my own time and course in so doing; therefore, perhaps I may be regarded an impartial judge on the question. I must not hesitate to tell you that the plan the *Editor* of that publication is adopting, if he fancies it is damaging to Homœopathy, is directly the reverse. In my own case it has operated to produce an effect which he

Hosted by Google

could never have contemplated. It has roused my dormant spirit, and I am now putting your system to the test, since it is certain that if it is making sufficient progress to warrant such animosity, there must be something else besides quackery at the bottom of infinitesimal doses. H—— and myself (and you know *he* is not very favourable to your views of medicine) concur in thinking that the *Lancet* or whoever its writers may be are entailing a lasting obligation upon you and your friends for the noise they are creating about your affairs; for inquiry will be instituted, and then both supporters and opponents will be secured, that which every Englishman desires to possess—'a fair field and no favour.'

"Yours ever faithfully,
"B. D. P——."

"Come," said I to myself, when I read this missive, "there is no fear but what others may view these dastardly attacks in the same spirit that P—— does;" and to my pleasing surprise, I have found such in reality to be the case. Another instance was furnished me in an individual, who, though allopathically inclined, commented with great severity upon the slip-shod manner in which our adversaries have attempted to approach us through their acknowledged medium. "What," remarked he, "have these gentlemen no stronger weapons to use than language which Billingsgate trulls would almost be ashamed to adopt? and are logic and fair examination to give place to shallow phraseology, which has nothing to recommend it but long-winded sentences and doubtfully pointed periods? Should this continue much longer, I shall be ashamed to own that I know anything of a profession, which resorts to means of this description to crush a rival."

There can be but little apprehension that the public, that is to say, the *thinking* public, will readily appreciate the motives which have dictated this line of conduct. When I find that Homœopathy is steadily making converts in every quarter, and in the face of the wilful and corrupt exaggerations such as emanate from this source, I cannot but feel grateful that I have been so long acquainted with its humanizing influence. Poor unfortunates should we be, were we left hopelessly to the clutches of the allopathists. If the columns of the *Lancet* are held to represent fairly the tactics of the school, life or death according to their *dicta* would be a matter of pure indifference.

That which our opponents in truth wince under, are the demonstrations now taking place monthly and yearly on behalf of Homœopathy. The literature of the science has wonderfully augmented, the disciples, medical and non-medical, have increased fourfold, and, to "crown the column," hospitals are recognised, and their great success has been heralded throughout the United Kingdom. This is where the shoe pinches, and mark, my friend P——, this is where it will pinch them more severely still. The *Lancet* is thoroughly aware of the rapid strides Homœopathy is making, and its foul-mouthed abuse is lavished in the vain hope of embarrassing its career. The old story of the endorsement on the brief will apply here,—"No defence, but well abuse the plaintiff's attorney." And this I think every one must admit, explains in a great degree the true position of that infatuated journal.

But passing from the consideration of distasteful topics to those of a very different character, I may perhaps be permitted to allude to intelligence which I have just personally received from America, concerning the advance of the science in the New World. Several of my relatives have within the last few years migrated thither; they were then acquainted with Homœopathy only by name. In the course of my correspondence, which I have kept up with regularity, I have periodically asked what progress my favourite study was making among the population of the Federal Union. I have invariably been satisfactorily answered; and from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Pittsburg each year has told of its increase. My relatives have each experienced the benefit of the system, have renounced allopathy, and quite as eagerly as myself, watch

Hosted by Google

whatever changes occur in public opinion respecting medical practice.

They all agree in distinctly stating, that the popularising of Homœopathy by means of cheap publications (the American custom of large issues of low-priced works especially favouring this object) has done much to establish its reputation. Further, they intimate that the excessive charges for advice under the old practice, the mystery which surrounds the dogmas of the craft, and the absence of attention to mental as well as to physical development, are all circumstances which continue gradually but surely to undermine its influence.

"Take for example," says one of my correspondents, "a case that recently came under my own cognizance. Something like 200 dollars had been paid, in the course of a few months, by a gentleman of my acquaintance, the owner of a nice location, for medical attendance in his own family. The physic came in abundantly, the doctor was punctual to his patients, but his remedies were of little avail. Fever had carried off one fine promising boy, two others lay prostrated by its effects. The medical man at length retired in despair. A homœopath was called in,—not, however, without a protest on the behalf of friends, who abominated delusions; and in the space of a month—wonderful change!—the children were restored at a cost little exceeding a twenty-dollar note. On our side of the Atlantic you will recollect, a cure such as this runs like prairie fire, and it has done so with great benefit to Homœopathy."

The gratification is therefore possessed, when we have such evidence as the foregoing, that notwithstanding the desperate assaults our enemies occasionally launch against us, they cannot injure or fatally arrest the career of our beneficent philosophy. It is, to use a homely expression, as plain to me as the sun at noonday, that the allopathic medical profession now more than ever understand the strength of our position.

The public support Homœopathy has gained must have been at their expense, and this has enraged them beyond measure, since they are well aware that any innovation of a healing character is sure to interfere with and expose the practice they and their predecessors have pursued for so many centuries. It is high time, however, that their merited condemnation arrived, and this I fully predict to be near at hand, despite the violent contortions of their press advocates and the unworthy way in which they have sought to repress the exertions of those enlisting themselves in the cause of Homœopathy.

I for one cheerfully avow that we can afford to be "buffeted," when we so clearly ascertain that the application of the lash arises from a spirit of jealousy engendered by our success, and that we are obliged to pass through this ordeal, not in consequence of the commission of follies, but simply because we choose to maintain with strict integrity the principles upon which we base our pretensions to be followers of the great discoverer of the law, "*Similia similibus curantur.*"

THE

# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.

SATURDAY, MAY 24TH, 1851.

THE homœopathic public, now that an open system of persecution has commenced, must be ready to stand their ground, and do battle for the Cause. The spleen of their adversaries will permit no opportunity to escape of damaging, to the best of their ability, the character they have achieved for truth and uprightness. It was not to be expected, when the evident progress of the system was so clearly established as it has been of late, that the disciples of Hahnemann could hope for quarter among the general body of thick and thin allopaths; and those who foresaw as distinctly as ourselves the intended organization of opposition, will have been

Hosted by Google

fully prepared for this premeditated onslaught.

Violent as these attacks appear, and dark and designing as are many of the insinuations put forward, we are not at all alarmed for the issue of the struggle. With a firm front and modest bearing, Homœopathy must eventually bear away the palm in triumph. All we shall counsel is a steady, independent course, which will prove sufficient to arrest the arrogant advances made upon the opposite side, and time and experience will speedily effect what else is necessary to refute the unwarranted accusations alleged against homœopathic practice.

It is in the nature and order of things to find the success attendant upon honest endeavours to gain a philanthropic end, assailed by the Scribes and Pharisees of our own times as conduct incited by motives as sordid and grovelling as their own; but thanks to the every-day common sense of the world, the artifices hitherto brought into aid to check the proper current of benevolence are more easily seen through than they used to be, and people can now discern between that which is mere "cant, humbug, and vile pretence," and that which is prompted by pure and philosophic principles.

Because we see and have daily experience of the rapid progress making by Homœopathy, we possess the less fear of any inimical results following from the exhibition of passion indulged by allopathic writers, who would, if they could, assign us a portion with the outcasts from the earth, believing, as they assert they do, our system to be identified with falsehood and fraud. If this were really the case, why do not they accept the challenge so repeatedly tendered? Investigate the question for yourselves; we homœopathists will afford you every facility. Hospitals are open, our system is not exclusive or mystical. Endeavour to test our principles, and if you can on philosophic grounds upset them, do. This has invariably been the tone adopted towards allopathic querists, but they have invariably refused to avail themselves of the proffered inquiry. Instead, therefore, of meeting our advocates on a basis of mutual investigation, they prefer, on the other hand, to maintain their position by denunciations couched in the coarsest language, and containing charges of the most disgraceful character. Sanctioning in their own professional career all descriptions of villainies, allopaths are not slow to assume that every other branch of medical knowledge cannot fail to be supported by similar means.

Homœopathy fortunately possesses higher principles and more ennobling powers, to admit of the intervention of extraneous assistance to complete the performance of its functions. This the old school of medical practitioners will before long find to their cost. Their day has far advanced, and night will soon overshadow them. But if they resist inquiry now, the course of our science itself will shortly break down the barriers they have attempted to raise against its onward movement; inquiry will then have escaped them, and they will have learnt to their sorrow the folly of their negligence when it is too late.

---

## THE LANCET VERSUS HOMŒOPATHY.

LIKE Medea when she had slain her children, or Orestes when he had murdered his mother, and like a man surprised at night by the rushing of fire in his house, the Editor of the *Lancet* is quite demented, from his instinct that he is doing his best to smother allopathy.

Of the Norwich case we say nothing: the two homœopathists who are said, by the Editor of the *Lancet*, to be implicated, have not sent us the facts of the case; and if they do not choose to give themselves the trouble to enable us to set them right before the homœopathic public,—it is their concern not ours.

We give in full his exquisite passage anent the noble and illustrious College of Physicians of Edinburgh. How far it is true, and how far false, we know not.

Hosted by Google

"The College of Physicians of Edinburgh has just come to a resolution condemnatory of the practice of Homœopathy, and calling upon any of its fellows or licentiates who may look with favour on that silly heresy, to disconnect themselves from a body instituted for the cultivation and promotion of science. It is, we believe, well understood to be the purpose of the northern College to proceed against all such persons as may show themselves slow to understand what honour and truth require of them. They will be plainly and forcibly ejected. Nor will those be spared, who, in weak compliance with aristocratic caprice, and in order to steal a march upon their more sturdy and honest competitors, so far forget what is due to their education, their position, and their duty to their patients, as to countenance and meet in consultation the pseudo-medical tribe, who, under the gabardine of homœopaths, wait upon the weaknesses, and stoop to the humours, of pampered and idle men and women of the upper ranks of society. All honour to the College of Physicians of Edinburgh. We trust they will neither waver nor pause in their manly and honest course. It is time that the medical profession should arouse itself to vindicate both its character and its property. Toleration has gone far enough, and the evil but grows with impunity. We have in this metropolis, to a still greater extent than in Edinburgh, our impostors, and we regret to say also, our false brothers, who do us more injury than the quacks. Were the homœopaths invariably left in the difficulties into which their presumption and their dishonesty frequently lead them, their credit with the public would long ago have been destroyed. But when physicians of hitherto good name consent to meet such men, and thus vouch for the propriety of their proceedings, they are vastly aided in their scandalous and nefarious trade. We regret to think that in London, men attending members of the royal family have been singularly guilty in this respect.

"We should be glad to hear that our own College of Physicians had roused itself to the evil which is stalking abroad. The monstrous alliances now proceeding between regulars and quacks might surely deserve the exertion of collegiate authority. The Edinburgh College will not, we trust, forget that there are great functionaries to be corrected. What is to be done with Dr. Henderson, the homœopathic professor of pathology in the University of Edinburgh, to the condign disgrace of the University and of every other professor, be it spoken? What sort of pathology does this man teach? If he teach the pupils of the University the ordinary and approved doctrines of physic, what becomes of his practice? If he teach them Homœopathy, what excuse have the patrons for the toleration? In either case, '*Où l'honneur va-t-elle se nicher.*'"

That the smoke of Auld Reekie has been stirred is likely enough; but that some of the Professors of that University are not indisposed to homœopathy is certain. Professor Henderson is well able to fight his own battles; let him do so.

But the insolence of this braggart Editor of the *Lancet* must not be passed unnoticed. Who is he, that presumes so to stigmatise the homœopathists? What Editor of the *Lancet* has ever had any reputation in medicine or surgery? if such there be, let him tell us his name. It is simply impudence for an unknown writer of no mark, nor likelihood, to denounce men, most of whom are, no doubt, his superiors any and every way.

We shall be heartily glad if the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin should dare to do the bidding of the *Lancet*, to acknowledge themselves his obsequious slaves. Let them do it at their peril. Let them expunge from their rolls the names of their members who practise homœopathy. We dare them to try the experiment.

In such a case the rage of the egregious Editor of the *Lancet* would be still further intensified, he would then be *furibund*. We are sorry, however, for the poor wight. He is much to be pitied; and we pity him.

## PARTIAL ALIENATIONS OF MIND.

By Dr. Gall.

*From the Monthly Journal of Homœopathy.*

Nothing is more common in hospitals for the idiotic than to see individuals deranged on one point, and perfectly sane on every other. One such individual imposed so successfully on a certain minister who visited at the hospital of Bicêtre, and so

Hosted by Google

cleverly persuaded him that he, the deranged individual, was the victim of the cupidity and cruelty of his relations, that the minister determined to have the case investigated and the unfortunate man set at liberty. But when he was taking leave of the insane individual, promising him to see him again soon and to bring him good news, the answer given to him was, "Your excellence will be always welcome provided it be not on a Saturday, for on that day I am visited by the Virgin Mary."

A commissioner came to Bicêtre in order to liberate some persons who had been insane, and were supposed to be cured. He interrogated an old husbandman, who, in his reply, did not manifest any token of incoherence. The verbal process of his state was prepared, and, according to custom, was given to him to sign. What was the surprise of the magistrate to find that this man gave himself the title of Christ, and seemed to be enjoying the reveries which that idea suggested to him.* A goldsmith had become possessed with the idea that his head had been changed. He also believed that he had discovered perpetual motion. Implements were given to him, and he set to work with the utmost industry. Though he did not discover perpetual motion, he constructed the most ingenious machines, testifying to the existence of profound reflection and the most exact conclusions. Individuals are continually met with, sane on every other point, but who imagine themselves the one a general, the other a minister or a monarch, another even God himself. Every work on this subject gives numerous examples of this kind. Sufficient to say that there are cases of partial derangement of those propensities, which in a diseased condition induce illegal acts, as there are other cases. Proof of this will be seen in many of the examples which I have cited, and in others which will follow.

*Cases of Derangement of the Reasoning Powers.*

Cases of derangement of the reasoning powers, are those in which the deranged are really rational on every subject which does not touch the diseased point, and in which, even on the diseased point, they act in a sort of consistent and rational manner. A woman whose intellectual faculties were in general in a healthful condition, believed herself to be possessed by a demon; she yielded however to the wish of her father, who prevailed on her to consult me respecting her state. She declared that she had consented to do so merely from filial obedience, and told me, with a laughing and confident air, that it was useless to give me the trouble to question her so carefully; that hers was not a natural disease, since so many celebrated physicians who had promised to cure her, had done her no good. As her answers to every question put to her were quite to the purpose, I endeavoured by every possible reason to make her change her opinion. But she persisted in her mode of reply, and as connectedly as she would have done had she been sane on all points. She expected nothing from human resources, and had recourse to prayer alone.

In these cases of alienations with reason, it is also possible that propensities may become injurious by a too great activity. Patients in this particular condition answer questions with precision and exactness; no disorder is recognised in their ideas: they busy themselves in reading, in writing, and carry on conversation as if their moral and intellectual faculties were perfectly sane. They destroy their clothing and the covering of their bed, and yet their ideas and desires are fixed. Although these deranged persons act in as coherent a manner as if they were in a sane state of mind, and although on every point but the one they may be rational, they are no less insane as to the legality of action. Different examples will place this proposition beyond the possibility of doubt.

At Berlin, M. Mayer, surgeon of a regiment, showed us, in the presence of MM. Heim, Formey, Hufeland, Goérgné, and others, a soldier, who, from grief at the loss of his wife whom he had tenderly

* Pinel, on Mental Alienation, 2nd edition, p. 161.

Hosted by Google

loved, had become enfeebled in body, and subject to excessive irritability. This was succeeded by violent attacks of convulsions, which occurred once a month. He was aware of their approach, and as he gradually began to feel the inclination to commit murder as the crisis of the attack came on, he entreated most earnestly to be manacled. In the course of some days the attack and the fatal propensity diminished, and he himself fixed the time when they might without danger give him his liberty.

At Haina we saw a man who, at certain times, had an irresistible desire to ill treat others: he was aware of his unhappy propensity, and begged to be manacled until he felt that he might safely be released. A melancholy man was present at the death of a criminal: this spectacle caused him such violent emotion, that he was all at once seized with the most vehement desire to commit murder, and, at the same time, he had the greatest horror of such crime: he depicted his deplorable condition with bitter tears and extreme confusion: he knocked his head, he wrung his hands, remonstrated with himself, and begged of his friends to save him: he thanked them for restraining him. M. Pinel has also observed that in cases of furious madness, the derangement is very often one of the intellectual faculties merely, for which reason it is that he avows himself to be opposed to the definition given by Locke of mental alienation. He speaks of an individual whose attack of insanity was periodical, and regularly returned after intervals of several months' calm. "Their approach is announced," he says, "by a feeling of burning heat in the interior of the abdomen, then in the chest, and finally in the face: afterwards there is a redness of the cheeks, a sparkling eye, great distension of the veins and arteries of the head; and, moreover, a violent energy impelling him to seize any implement or offensive weapon to attack the first person who comes in his way—a sort of inward conflict, which he feels continually going on within him, between the ferocious impulse from a destructive instinct, and the profound horror which a crime inspired in him. There was no sign of wandering in the memory, the imagination, or the judgment. He acknowledged to me during his strict seclusion, that his propensity to commit murder was absolutely forced and involuntary; that his wife, although he loved her much, was very near falling a victim to it, for he had but time to warn her of her danger. All his lucid intervals brought back with them the same melancholy reflections, the same expressions of remorse; and such a disgust had he conceived for life, that several times he had endeavoured, as the last resource, to put an end to it. "What reason," said he, "should I have to kill the superintendent of the asylum, who treats us with so much humanity? Yet, in my moments of fury, all my thought is to throw myself upon him and plunge a stiletto in his heart. This wretched and irresistible propensity it is which reduces me to despair, and makes me determine to make away with myself." Another deranged person was subject to violent periodical attacks of his disorder during six months of the year. The patient was in himself aware of the decline of the symptoms as the attack subsides, and of the precise time when he might, without danger, be allowed his liberty in the asylum. He himself would beg to be kept under restraint, if he felt himself yet unable to resist the blind impulse which urged him to the most violent acts. In his calm intervals he acknowledged that, while under the influence of the attacks, it was impossible for him to repress his violence; that if then any one came before him, he experienced, as he imagined that he saw the blood flow in the veins of the individual, the irresistible desire to suck it, and to tear off the flesh with his teeth, so that he might the more easily be enabled to do so. These examples serve to illustrate what I have stated respecting the derangement which is attended with rationality, respecting the excitability and the manifestation of the evil propensities, and concerning partial insanity.

Hosted by Google

In derangement attended with rationality the patients are aware of their state, and form a correct judgment of the disorder which affects their sensations, propensities, and ideas: they even experience remorse immediately after the commission of the bad action. "A certain deranged young female," says M. Pinel, "experiences every morning a maniacal delirium, during which she tears everything she can get hold of, and exhibits violence towards those approaching her to such an extent, that those about her are obliged to restrain her by the strait waistcoat. These means speedily calm her furious state; but she preserves so bitter a remembrance of her fits, that she testifies the deepest sorrow for them, and believes that she has deserved the severest punishment on account of them."

In a species of periodic madness, in which the deranged are irresistibly impelled to murder, M. Pinel draws attention to the facts, as diagnostic indications, that these patients are conscious of the atrocity of their actions, that they make reasonable replies to questions put to them, and exhibit no derangement in either their ideas or their imaginations. Thus it is evident that a reasonable manner of acting, correct replies, and connected conversations, whether during the lucid intervals or at the time of the illegal act, are not sufficient to prove the absence of all derangement.

The most embarrassing cases are those in which the derangement manifests itself in the symptoms ordinarily accompanying it, such as convulsions, heat, thirst, redness, violence; for then the faculties of the mind do not appear at all deranged. A young man having received a serious wound in the region of the temporal bone, was trepanned by Acrell. When the wound was healed, he could not abstain from thieving, although previously he had never had the least tendency to do so. Acrell was aware that this must be attributed to the lesion of the unfortunate man's head, and caused him to be released from prison. This phenomenon is not very rare in pregnancy. We know four examples of women, who in their ordinary state had not the least tendency to theft, and who in their pregnancy were impelled to it by an irresistible impulse. Other well-known cases could be advanced.

As the nature of derangement attended with rationality is not sufficiently known to people in general, it happens that malefactors belonging to this class of insane persons, and whom we see acting and reasoning in a consistent manner, are in certain countries condemned to prison or to death, while in other countries they are merely sent to insane asylums.

---

## POPULAR LECTURES ON HOMŒOPATHY.

By Dr. Thomas Hayle, of Newcastle.

We have so often referred to the spirited manner in which Dr. Hayle met the attacks of Dr. Glover against Homœopathy, at Newcastle, that we need not again at length enter into the subject. The lectures are now published in a popular form for circulation, and we predict for them a wide and extensive sale. The whole question of the Hahnemannian philosophy, its superiority to the doctrines of the old school, and its steady and certain progress, is treated in a manner that must ensure for the author a favourable reception wherever his pamphlet may find its way, and this is not saying a little, when we remember how much has already been written, and well written, upon the practice and principles of Homœopathy.

One extract is appended, to show that Dr. Hayle has gone to his work conscious of his ability to prove his case.

"Objections are made to the homœopathic law on the score of its being inexplicable, and that the hypotheses put forth in explanation are absurd. A writer of intelligence in the last number of the *British Journal of Homœopathy* says:—'I entertained, in common with most people, a contempt for Homœopathy until the other day, when a friend put into my hands two treatises on this subject, referred to in the course of the following notes. I read them attentively, and closed them with the conviction that Homœopathy is true in practice, but absurd in theory. True in practice, because I felt it impossible to resist the evidence of its success, set forth in the statistical reports of hospital treatment, extending over a vast surface of the civilized world, which are published in one of

Hosted by Google

these treatises. Absurd in theory, because it appeared to me that the principle by which the homœopathists explained their system, viz., *similia similibus curantur*, or, like cures like, is no explanation at all, or if any, that of the *ignotum per ignotius*.' Now the writer is in an error here; Hahnemann did not give the expression, '*similia similibus curantur*,' as an explanation of his law, but as a statement of it. It is an indication for the choice of a remedy, but it is not an explanation of its mode of action.

"Hahnemann attempts an explanation of it, and others have done the same; but their explanations may be all wrong, and yet the facts, the law discovered by Hahnemann, remain unaffected. Whether the explanation, therefore, I am now about to attempt be satisfactory or not, the evidences of Homœopathy remain untouched.

"If any one were to observe any of the higher animals for the first time, he would not fail to be struck by the fact of the alternate motions of respiration; and if he were to push his examination further, with the beatings or alternate movements of the heart and arteries. Now both of these sets of phenomena depend on the nervous system, and indicate corresponding alternate actions in it; alternating effects indicate alternating causes. These phenomena, it is true, depend on only a portion of the nervous system, but there are others which indicate a more general alternating movement of the nervous system than this:—'The hand which has been dipped in cold water is at first colder, but afterwards becomes warmer than it was before. The face becomes hot and red after returning from a brisk walk in severe cold. Medicines, also, produce alternating effects. A purgative is followed by constipation; the cooling effects of camphor by heat and perspiration.'*

"In these instances you will observe there are two sets of actions, the first being the influence of the agent on the nervous system, the second being the reaction of the latter. After this there is a return, either through a series of gradually diminishing oscillations, or without them, to the state of health. In some cases, however, the external influence is so violent, or so long continued, as to cause a proportionate reaction so great as to put a stop to the oscillations, and to fix the nerve in a state of palsy. This happens in the case of a burn. The direct impression of the heat is rapidly, almost instantly, succeeded by a reaction so violent as to paralyse the nerve, and to produce a state of inflammation.

"If you imagine a pendulum, swinging backwards and forwards, to break away, from a force either drawing it or impelling it to the left, with such force as to lodge itself within some niche on the right, and thus to have a stop put to its further vibrations, you will have a rude illustration of what has occurred. What now is the state of matters with the pendulum? It remains motionless at the end of a vibration, pulled by its gravity downwards, and needing but little help in that direction, that is towards the left, to be enabled to recommence its vibrations. This help will be given if you apply a power acting towards the left, like that for instance which interfered with its motions at first—that is, if you apply a homœopathic agent. Now to return to the burn: you will recollect that, like the pendulum, the nerves of the part after having performed a double vibration, first in one direction under the influence of the heat, then in another under that of their own reaction, lie paralysed, ready, but unable to return to their healthy state. What is wanted? Why a homœopathic agent which will act in a similar direction with the disturbing cause; and the nerves need as little help, in this direction, as the pendulum; for what gravity is to the latter, their own tendency to return to the healthy state is to the former. Hence a *small* dose of the homœopathic agent, the very *slightest* influence in the right direction, is sufficient.

"Now it is my belief that what takes place in a burn takes place in almost all diseases. Disease, in almost all cases, appears to me but the suspension of the healthy oscillations of the nervous system, produced by a too violent reaction against the direct influence of a noxious agent. The phenomena of the burn just analysed may be taken as a type of what happens in every case of acute local disease. The action of *Cinchona Bark* on the system may be taken as that of chronic disease. 'It acts at first as a tonic; after that it has an expanding relaxing effect, which is manifest by the bloated face, the swollen limbs, and the distended spleen of those who have taken a good deal of this drug.'* Here the drug has been given so frequently, and

* These instances are taken from Rau's Organon; a work, in the study of which the candid professional inquirer will find much profit.

* Rau's Organon, page 87.

Hosted by Google

in such doses, as to produce reactions so violent as to palsy the nerves, or at any rate to prevent their return to a natural state; and nothing but repeated gentle influences in the same direction with the primitive action of *Bark*, that is, homœopathic influences, will be able to restore the healthy oscillations of the parts, and their capability of making them.

We now see how chemical irritants cure inflammation. The nerves have got so far in their reactive oscillation that they cannot get back again; a slight influence acting in the same direction as the cause of the inflammation, that is, as the first oscillation due to the force of that cause; and in an external inflammation which can be got at, any irritant will do this, will remove the inflammation. Now if *Nux Vomica* excites the spinal system by its primitive action, the reactive oscillation, if it be too violent, will produce palsy; and, when it is given for palsy, it helps the nervous system out of the position in which its impetuosity has got it by an agency acting in a returning oscillation, that is, by an agency similar to that which caused the first oscillation which led to the disease. We now see why small doses of an isopathic agent, or of the same agent which caused the disease, such as the application of heat to a burn, for instance, have been found to cure. They act in the direction of the original disturbing cause of the same nature with themselves, that is, in the direction of the oscillation through which the nerves of the part must return to health; for the direction of the original disturbing oscillation, and that of the one by which it must return to health, are the same.

"This explanation shows us that there are a few exceptional cases in which the homœopathic law will not apply. I allude to the cases in which the disturbing cause has been so intense as to overcome the reactive power, and to prevent the reactive oscillation, such as frost-bite. Here the pendulum cannot break away from the disturbing cause, and if you were to apply a force acting in the same direction with the disturbing cause you would only make matters worse. You must apply gently a force acting in the direction of the reactive oscillation, and contrary to that of the disturbing force. In the case of the frost-bite, the snow with which the limb is rubbed is gradually melted; the water, the result of the melting, is gradually warmed; heat is thus gradually applied, and the reactive oscillation secured, at the same time it is prevented from being too violent. It has been remarked, the worst cases of cholera were those which presented no symptoms. In these, the reactive oscillation was suppressed by the relative power of the noxious agent. We see, therefore, what ought to be done in these cases—the cautious, the gradual, the gentle application of an influence in the contrary direction to that of the disease. But if we don't take care what we are about, we shall get a fearful reactive oscillation.

"This explanation I have offered you on my own responsibility; I have never met with it before. Every element of the process has been noticed before, but as far as I know the different elements have never been put together and their relations ascertained. Oscillations, primitive and secondary, have been shown to exist; the secondary one has been called the *vis medicatrix naturæ*, the curative power of Nature. Homœopathic agents have been said to help Nature, but it was never pointed out how she was helped; especially by an agent acting in the direction of the cause of the disease. We now see that the reactive oscillation has been so strong as to prevent a return, and that help is wanted, not to enable her to go further, but to help her to get back—she has gone too far. The disciples of Fletcher, also, say the homœopathic remedies act therapeutically by antipathy or antagonism, though physiologically, or in the healthy body by similarity; they recognise a different state of things in health and disease, and make it the basis on which they account for the difference of effects; but this does not account for the difference of effects; but this does not account for the smallness of the dose requisite; an influence to act in antagonism to the actions of the system ought to be very strong, not very weak. But if you suppose with me that Nature has gone too far, and wants to get back, but cannot, the smallness of the help she requires in a homœopathic dose is explained."

## Correspondence.

### HOMŒOPATHIC EXPERIENCE IN GUERNSEY.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—Edward Saunders, aged two years, was brought to me on the 25th of April, 1839, looking extremely ill, and feverish; he could keep nothing on his stomach; for some days had diarrhœa, of green and black nature, with ascarides. I began by giving him *Acon.*, one globule, at night, one globule of *Calc. Carb.*, which I repeated every seven days (three times). On the 16th of May he was nearly well. I gave *Cham.*, two globules. This entirely restored the child, who recovered his good looks and strength by the end of the month.

The same child was brought to me on September the 11th, of the same year. He was again taken ill, much in the same way, but in a minor degree; I gave one globule of *Nux*. On the 18th his diarrhœa was red and fetid; two globules of *Sil.* quite cured him. To prevent any future attack, I gave, on the 25th, two globules of *Sulph.*, which had the desired effect.

Mrs. NOURI, an old woman, was afflicted with

Hosted by Google

violent cramps in her legs, which came on suddenly, and obliged her to lie down and draw them up. This often happened when walking out, and distressed her much; three globules of *Hyos.*, in three spoonfuls of water, one spoonful a day; this relieved her greatly. The fourth day I gave two globules of *Aconite* (I have not stated in my notes why I gave the *Aconite*), and two days after the *Aconite* I repeated the *Hyos.*, which quite cured her of cramps. This was in 1839. She lived some years after these attacks, and had no return of them.

ATROPHY.

CAROLINE NOURI, aged five years, August 12th, 1839. Paleface, with blackish hue; no appetite; thirst; weak, mournful, fearful; cannot bear contradiction; costive; cold chills, without perspiration; longing for unknown dainties. I gave her two globules of *Calc. Carb.* On the 14th, one globule of *Sulph.* 21st, she began to look better; gave one globule of *Calc. Carb.* 25th, two globules of the same.

September 2nd. She was so much better that I gave one globule of *Nux*,* and on the 9th one globule more of *Nux*. In a week after the last dose, she was in perfect health.

SARAH W——, aged two years, March 1st, 1839, had violent headaches, red face, voided large round worms. I gave *Sulph.*, one globule; the following week, one globule more; on the 15th one globule of *Bell.* She was cured in three weeks.

JOSEPH N——, aged three years, was brought to me, September 11th, 1839. The skin of his face was rough and red, and looked as if erysipelas was going to break out. I gave one globule of *Rhus Tox.* On the 18th the face looked better; I repeated the dose. On the 25th the skin was quite smooth and of a good colour. I gave one globule of *Sulph.*; the next week one globule more, which prevented a return.

HENRY BRONARD, aged fourteen months, Jan. 3rd, 1840. (The after-effects of scarlet fever.) When he was brought to me he seemed to be in the last stage of decline; pale face; lips red and swelled, cracked and bleeding; they gave the idea of their being on fire; sore throat; the glands of the throat swelled outside; thirst; no appetite; skin covered with a rash, between skin and flesh, resembling white lumps, the size of a sweet-pea; could not sleep at night. I gave one globule of *Bell.* On the 4th he was a little better, and tasted food, which he had not done since his illness; his skin was very cold. I gave one globule of *Ars.*; a week afterwards one more globule. This quite restored him.

Two children of the same family had died the week before he was brought to me, with exactly the same complaint. They had all three been under doctors: the old medicines could do nothing further for them.

* The *Nux* was for a cold.

Sir, I have transgressed my rule of "cured by only one medicine" in the last cases, but I thought they might give a hint to mothers at a distance from homœopathic advice, whose children may be suffering from the effects of late scarlet fever, etc. I have studied infants' complaints for upwards of forty years, and in my experience never saw a child's case more hopeless than that of little Henry Bronard's. I beg to observe that I used *Aconite* and *Sulphur*, likewise *Opium*, only as agents to prepare the system for the medicine, reduce the fever, and prevent a return of the complaint when cured. I did not give them as curable agents in my former cases, where other medicines do the work; perhaps now I would not give them so often.

St. Sampson's Rectory, H. C.
May, 1851.

## Miscellaneous.

[The facetious *Punch* has thought proper to expend some of his wit on a homœopathic hospital. We trust the humorous wag will give repeated evidences of his being alive on a subject that is now engaging so much public attention. We have great pleasure in reprinting his waggery.]

"A HOSPITAL THAT BEATS BEDLAM.—*Mr. Punch* is very happy to see that the "London Homœopathic Hospital" is largely advertised, under the patronage of that illustrious lady of science, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Lady Lindsay, Sir C. E. Eardley, Bart., and numerous other philosophers of both sexes, including a gentleman named Downey. *Punch* cannot too earnestly recommend this valuable institution to public patronage. When a fellow-being is seized with inflammation of the lungs, or some other organ essential to life, and but for prompt medical assistance would perhaps expire in a few hours, leaving a wife, possibly, and several children to lament his loss, what an advantage it is to him to be enabled to obtain that certain and instantaneous relief which is afforded by the billionth part of a grain of medicine!

"It is a pity that the Board of Management of the London Homœopathic Hospital does not publish those numerous cases of fracture and dislocation which have been reduced by the administration of homœopathic globules, as also the reproduction of various amputated limbs, effected—as certainly as any disease whatever—by the same means. The Board, also, might as well have acknowledged those edicts of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons which require that the candidates for their respective diplomas shall have walked the homœopathic hospital; and, moreover, *Mr. Punch* misses the respected name of the Earl of Aldborough in the list of subscribers to the institution."

LONDON: Printed by THOMAS HARRILD, of Albany Cottage, Sydenham, in the County of Kent, at his Printing Office, 1, and 1½, Dudley Court, in the Parish of St. Olave, Silver Street, in the City of London; and Published by HENRY RENSHAW, at the Office, 356 Strand, in the County of Middlesex.—*Saturday, May 24th*, 1851.

Hosted by Google

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.
Review of British and Foreign Medical Science and Literature.

"RESPICE, ASPICE, PROSPICE."—St. Bernard.

No. 96. Vol. II. ] SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1851. [ Unstamped 3d. Stamped 4d.

## Communications.

### CHRONIC DISEASES.

A Study.

By Dr. Strong.

The following study, written solely for private use, arose from a perusal of Hahnemann's "Chronic Diseases," and was commenced many months ago, with the view of ascertaining how far his theory was consistent with acknowledged pathological truths.

To follow this subtle element psora, through all its Protean changes and polymorphic transformations, as portrayed in Hahnemann's essay, absolutely takes away one's breath; the cumulative argument appears to overwhelm and roll down all opposition, the bare enumeration of the various forms assumed by psora occupying no less than twenty pages. But even this metempsychosis is not without its type and analogue in Nature, and close at hand too, even in the infantile history of the "Drop of Water." * * * Condensed from the gorgeous colours of the rainbow, it glittered in pearly beauty upon a blade of mountain grass; then rolling to the ground it suddenly vanished, but in a few weeks reappeared gushing out of the hill-side. From babbling rill, through brook and gathering streamlet, its course was open and unmistakable; but who could have believed that it next ran races along the earth at sixty or seventy miles an hour, in conjunction with the incongruous elements of fire and iron and brass; and soon after with a sigh and a shriek, soared aloft in fleecy clouds, sailing over the moon, and riding on the whirlwind? * * * Hahnemann's startling doctrine of psora and his practice of employing antipsoric remedies spring out of the debatable hypothesis of the repercussion of cutaneous affections. It cannot be concealed, but this is generally considered the least satisfactory of all the powerful productions of his pen; as, indeed, is manifest by the cautious way in which even Hahnemann's greatest admirers approach the question.

Thus in Dr. Scott's able Lectures on Homœopathy, recently published in the *Homœopathic Times*, the subject is treated as follows:—

"Hahnemann considered chronic disease, in a large majority of cases, to be due to what he denominated psora, a malady which ought to be developed on the skin, and there cured from within outwards, but which, being allowed to lie dormant, or being repelled by incorrect treatment or neglect, takes up its place in some more important internal organ. He established his theory by a most elaborate and erudite induction of instances in all ages and countries, and he conceived that by treating chronic diseases on this principle, he was able to effect cures where he had previously been baffled. The introduction to his work on chronic diseases well deserves careful study. It is not essential to Homœopathy: a man may adopt the characteristic law and reject this doctrine, or he may adopt this doctrine and reject the law."*

So Jahr (Man. Hom. Med., vol. ii.): "Those who see hidden inflammation of some organ at the bottom of every *chronic* disease, will find as much reason for reckoning on the extensive efficacy of *Sulphur*, as

* In ordinary medical phrase, a disease was *acute* which only lasted forty days, and *chronic* when its duration exceeded that limit. But the homœopath discriminates between *sub-acute* disease and *chronic*—the latter being a disease whose tendency it is to deteriorate to the end of life itself.



Hosted by Google

those who see in it only psoric corruption." Hartmann, in Germany, and Hempel, in America, agree in the opinion, "that the psora theory, which is undoubtedly true in many respects, has been stretched too far by Hahnemann." There are Hahnemannians in this country who openly pronounce all his *theories* to be incorrect, and that the great master contradicts himself in his various writings; others regard his statements as oracular, or something more.

Out upon the nosologist! but especially upon those who have so long kept science in a dead lock, by systematising maladies in accordance with a single principle—that of the kind of exanthem they throw out upon the surface. There is no limit to the errors both of thought and of practice into which the gaudy drawings and splendid prints of these professors have led, are leading, and will lead the plastic minds of the pupils under their instruction. These brilliant creations of Willan and Alibert and Rayer are based upon that most frail and unexamined fundamental theory,—that *cutaneous diseases are local.* Like the system of the great Swedish botanist, which severs whole natural families to class together chance individuals possessing the right number of stamens, so Willan's arrangement is a rude contrivance, useful only for description, or to some as an index; beyond this its value does not extend.

In this most crude and bepuzzled state of what is called *dermatology,* there was wanted a mind which with powerful grasp should generalize all the facts long stored up in the physician's treasury; that should ascertain, for instance—

What diseases unite such important conditions as of being:
1. Contagious.
2. Constitutional.
3. Inveterate.
4. Hereditary.
5. Subject to Metastasis.

These are symptoms confessedly of far more breadth and importance than the scaly, or pustular, or tubercular, or what other form an efflorescence may happen to assume. A patient and unbiassed examination of the entire subject will evidence that a very large class of maladies exists, agreeing in these five important respects, and differing only in the tissue of the body to which the metastasis may take place. It is from this combination of signs that the existence of a miasma or virus is inferred. For a long time the infection may lie dormant, and we may know no more of it than of the invisible protective influence of cow-pox. But in general the miasma fastens upon some one organ or tissue, it has a *locus standi;* it is a Vesuvius continually sending up a stream of smoke to remind mankind of the hidden fire within. What more simple account or explanation could be given of hereditary psoriasis, hereditary asthma, repelled gout, rheumatism, etc., or of the combinations and alternations of these, which are so frequently noticed by medical writers as exceptional and inexplicable cases? Let us not be deterred by the difficulty of proof. A complete and direct experiment is scarcely within our reach. But we can show that a far larger number of chronic cutaneous affections than is commonly supposed are secondary symptoms, contagious in their primitive exanthem—not so in their secondary form. From this demonstration likewise, the philosophic mind may infer that the malady is constitutional; its persistence for years and steady increase, strengthen this inference. But if we should find that the miasm is actually transmitted to the offspring, or even to the fœtus *in utero,* all remaining doubt must be dissipated.

A cutaneous affection then—porrigo, impetigo, scabies—may be contagious, constitutional, and hereditary, just like its congener, lues. Having thus, let us suppose, accompanied the miasmatic tetter in its progress from one party to another by contagion, and from parent to child or grandchild by inheritance, we shall no longer be startled at discovering that if by accident a metastasis should take place upon the lungs or bronchia, or if the eruption, repelled by a lotion or by cold, should affect the joints or the head, such new affection will still remain as constitutional, inveterate, hereditary, and transmutable as

Hosted by Google

ever. It will lose nothing of its main characteristics, and we shall be all the more strongly impressed with the error of those nosologists, who have selected for the basis of their classification a single phenomenon, and that the most fleeting, uncertain, and unimportant of all the symptoms, viz. the precise form of the exanthematous eruption.

It is exceedingly probable that two or more genealogical taints converging and meeting in one individual, may often mystify or aggravate his condition to an extent baffling our present means of calculation; but when fresh insertion from a wet-nurse, or from impure vaccination, comes still further to complicate matters, who shall compute the diversities in form, in place, in time, in intensity, in development, in the moral or in the physical constitution, that shall be disseminated among our hapless race?

I confess, when I first attempted to assimilate the leprosy of the middle ages with any of the more common cutaneous affections of the present day, the difficulties appeared insurmountable.

Guy de Chauliac, the celebrated surgeon of the fourteenth century, assigns the following *six* symptoms as the most unequivocal of this malady, Lepra Arabum:—"Rotundity of the ears and eyes; thickening and tuberosity of the eyebrows, with falling off of their hair; dilatation and disfiguration of the nostrils externally, with stricture of them within, and fœtidity of the lips; voice raucous and nasal; fœtidity of the breath and of the whole person; fixed and horrible satyr-like aspect."

Glanville, another English author, who wrote in the fourteenth century, states, according to the translation of the Vicar of Barkeley, that leprous persons "have redde whelkes and pymples in the face, out of whome oftenne runne blood and matter; in such the noses swellen and ben grete, the virtue of smelling faileth, and the brethe stynketh ryght fowle."

So far the leprosy differs from any known exanthem. But on taking a wider view of the entire subject, it appeared that it was believed during the middle ages to have been *contagious*, as is proved by the strenuous efforts made to seclude the diseased, and prevent their communication with the healthy. On this subject, Dr. A. Edmondston remarks further, that this disease is *hereditary*, "and has been transmitted to successive generations, without extending itself to individuals living under the same roof, or even to all the offspring of the same parents; nor does it seem to propagate itself by infection, unless in those cases where a matter is generated and discharged from the sores. This is the certain medium of communication, and an inattention to this circumstance has given rise to contradictory views of its nature." (Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal, vol. vi.)

The learned Dr. Copeland has pronounced of this malady, "that it was once the most generally diffused, the most surely and slowly fatal, and the most permanent of all those which have prevailed at any time in the human species." "Persons who are the subjects of it are almost always carried off by acute or chronic inflammations of the respiratory organs and passages, and of the digestive viscera." "On dissection, Peyer's glands have been found enlarged; the intestinal tubercles ulcerated, and the mesenteric glands enlarged and tubercular. The lungs generally contain crude or softened tubercles scattered through them. Three patients examined by M. Rayer, had the lungs thus affected."

Or, as the Rev. L. J. Debes describes it, in the Faroe Isles, anno 1676, "the blood is corrupted, the sickness gnawing itself through the body before it breaketh out." Taking this extended range, cutaneous diseases of the present day bear the same proportion to the leprosy of the middle ages that modified small-pox bears to the confluent variola; in other words, it agrees in the main symptoms, but differs in the degree of intensity. Copeland also insists upon the scarcity of salt at this period; upon coarse flesh, meats and fish cured by smoking, or merely dried in the air, and eaten in a rancid or semi-putrid state;

Hosted by Google

upon frequent periods of scarcity, particularly of grain or vegetable substances; upon the general use of woollen clothing next the skin; and upon the very imperfect habits of personal cleanliness, as causes fully sufficient to have changed the forms as well as the intensity of these chronic maladies.

Now Hahnemann has founded an argument upon the great historical antiquity of cutaneous and leprous complaints, with the surprising predominance in early times of affections of the *surface* over all other diseases; but, probably from want of space, he has scarcely elaborated the resources of this argument as they deserve, or rather as we might desire. He remarks that all the notices of disease, thirty-six centuries ago, in the early sacred records, imply that the enemy attacked and afflicted the human race from without, which is amply confirmed by the later annals of the Greek and the Arab. He then, in few words, brings his account down to our own times (p. 16).

"The psora of the western world, which during some centuries had become so formidable as a malignant erysipelas, denominated St. Anthony's Fire, was brought back to the true leprous form, by the leprosy that the Crusaders introduced in the thirteenth century. It was thus indeed more widely spread in Europe than heretofore, since in the year 1226 no less than 2,000 lazar-houses existed in France alone. Yet the psora, as it multiplied from day to day its horrifying eruptions, received some check to the violence of its symptoms, in the habits of personal cleanliness borrowed from the East—in the use of shirts, now first popularized in Europe, and in the generally diffused taste which sprung up for hot baths. The genial influence of these auxiliaries, added to improved methods of preparing food and the progressive amelioration of civilized life, continued through two centuries, greatly mitigated the frightful external horrors of the psora plague, so that towards the termination of the fifteenth century the eruption presented only the ordinary characteristics of psora."

The frightful prevalence of cutaneous diseases at this period, as asserted by Hahnemann, is fully supported by historical evidence.

Thus Raymond states (Hist. de l'Eléphantiásis, p. 106), that Louis VIII., king of France, made bequests in the year 1227 to 2,000 leproseries within his own kingdom.

In this country likewise, there were a great number of these establishments; indeed the stream of charitable munificence, for at least three centuries after the Conquest, seems to have flowed in this direction.

The most extensive institution of this kind was in Leicestershire, at a place thence called Burton Lazars: it was founded, according to Dugdale, before the reign of King Stephen, for a master, eight sound, and eight leprous brethren, and dedicated to St. Mary and St. Lazarus. It ultimately became possessed of immense riches: so that all the inferior lazar-houses in England were in some measure subject to the master of it, as he was himself to the Master of the Lazars at Jerusalem. (Nichol's History of Leicestershire.)

The city of Norwich alone is said to have contained five leproseries. In London there were six, the largest of which, St. Giles without Temple-bar, was founded A.D. 1101, by Matilda, queen of Henry I., for forty lepers, with a chaplain, etc.; annexed by Edward III. as a cell to Burton Lazars; dissolved, says Dugdale, 36 Henry VIII. This indefatigable authority enumerates no less than eighty-five hospitals for lepers—scattered through the various counties of England—many of which are still in existence; to each he subjoins a little epitome of their constitution, with the founder's name, the date and the ultimate destination of the institution: the greater number seems to have been suppressed by Henry VIII.

Pennant mentions "that St. James's Palace was originally a hospital, founded and dedicated to St. James, by some pious citizens before the Conquest, for fourteen leprous females; and eight brethren were

Hosted by Google

added afterwards, to perform divine service. It was rebuilt in the time of Henry III. It was surrendered to Henry VIII. in 1531, who founded on its site the present palace. At that time the revenue was valued at £100 per annum."

Besides Dugdale's list, scattered notices of other leper-houses are continually to be met with elsewhere: thus the Dukes of Hamilton show their descent from Robert, third Earl of Leicester, by the following genealogy:

"Eldest son, Robert, fourth Earl of Leicester.

"Second son, Roger, Bishop of St. Andrews and Chancellor of Scotland, d. in 1202.

"Third son, William, a leper, founder of the Hospital of St. Leonard, at Leicester, d. s. p. before 1204." (Burke's Peerage and Baronetage).

Altogether, little doubt can remain but the entire number, if known, would considerably exceed a hundred; a proportion very large to the population of Great Britain, which, according to Dr. Henry, did not exceed 2,500,000, or at most, 3,000,000, in 1485. At all events, from this date up to the period of the Conquest, the population of the entire realm can at no time have exceeded that of the metropolis in 1851. To form an idea, then, of the frightful prevalence of the leprosy of the middle ages, what should we think or fear in the present day, if London alone required 80 or 100 lazarettos for its diseased population, and these too of the class commonly called in-patients? How many thousands of out-patients, or incipient lepers, there must have been we cannot now compute; that provision was made for these, we gather from the existence of a large hospital at Ripon, "dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, founded by Thruston, who died 1139, for a chaplain and sisters, and relief of *all the lepers in Richmondshire*: finally suppressed by Henry VIII." (Dugdale). The very general existence of leprous diseases is still further evinced by the creation of an order of knighthood, which sprung from the incongruous combination of chivalrous ardour with a zeal for the religion of peace, so prevalent in those times. The Knights of St. Lazarus had the double duty assigned them of holy warriors and attendants upon lepers; and the lazarettos were placed generally under their control. Lepers indeed were admitted into the order, and the master of it was also required to be a leprous knight. (Mœchsen, de Med. equestr. Dign. orn.)

### I Contagion.

In some popular homœopathic writings, it has been erroneously stated that scabies, or the itch, is identical with Hahnemann's term psora. An attentive perusal of his essay satisfies me that psora is intended to include not only this highly contagious affection, but the entire group of lepra, psoriasis, impetigo etc. (vide pp. 11—13). Indeed, practical physicians have long ago known that scabies was not confined to the vesicular form. "The scabies cachectica," according to Willan, "is occasionally combined with patches resembling lichen, psoriasis, or impetigo, especially in adults. In several instances, this form of scabies has been obviously contagious in its double character."

Dr. Mackintosh, in his "Practice of Medicine," says of scabies: "This disease, as Bateman admits, almost bids defiance to any attempt to reduce it to an artificial classification, as it appears sometimes in the form of pustules, vesicles, and papulæ, the one running into the other."

Dr. Billing (Principles of Medicine, 3rd edition) follows in the same line: "The itch is sometimes papular, sometimes pustular, sometimes vesicular, sometimes scaly, though unequivocally the same identical disease: in other words, according to the state of the constitution, the same irritating cause—recently demonstrated to be a peculiar insect (*Acarus scarabœi*)—may produce a disease resembling prurigo eczema, impetigo, ecthyma, herpes, or psoriasis; the itch, in fact, communicated from a patient who has it in the pustular form, may produce it in another, in the

Hosted by Google

vesicular or papular state; and from analogy I infer that the various cutaneous eruptions are but degrees of one state" (p. 276). Add to these porrigo, generally admitted to be contagious by the best writers, and containing no less than six species, according to Willan. Some of them, as the crusta lactea and the P. lupinosa and P. favosa, are rendered common enough by their obstinacy, if not by their frequency. We are thus inevitably led to conclude, with the best allopathic pathologists, that a certain eruptive and contagious malady is much more frequent in this country than is commonly supposed.

*(To be continued.)*

## CAN THE LAYMAN EVER BE A PROFOUND MEDICAL PRACTITIONER, WITHOUT ANATOMICAL, PHYSIOLOGICAL, AND PATHOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE, ETC.?

By Dr. Rosenstein.

I THINK not. The law of analogy is a sure guide for the choice of the proper specific remedy for all the ailments that flesh is heir to, but without a sound anatomical, physiological, and pathological knowledge, the symptoms of many diseases cannot be traced; and therefore the proper specific remains unknown. Without the use of the stethoscope, no safe step can be taken at the bedside; the physician's success will in many cases be partial only.

A deep knowledge of pathology is absolutely requisite to be a successful practitioner.

I have known some laymen treat successfully many acute and chronic maladies, but very often they missed their aim for want of pathological knowledge.

A mere symptomatical knowledge, without the study of the auxiliary branches of medicine, reduces our noble art to mere empiricism. Besides, the physician's task is not only to cure his patients,—he is often called upon to give legal evidence. He would be at a loss how to proceed without a scientific medical education.

I do not object to domestic works on medicine. Those published by homœopathists have contributed much to propagate the truths of the homœopathic practice; but let it not be thought for a moment that such medical guides will ever make a scientific medical practitioner.

Most of our eminent medical men, as Professor Arnold, Drs. Liedbeck, Schroen, Griesselich, etc., are opposed to such works. They are, in fact, no more than asses' bridges (Eselsbrücken), as the Germans call them; still they have their value, and, I think, for the present such books are highly useful. When the number of well-educated homœopathists increase, we shall have no more need of such books; they will then be thrown aside.

I do not agree with some eminent men, that the practice of medicine should be placed again in the hands of the clergy. This would be a retrograding step. In ancient times, when the medical science was in its infancy, such practice might be tolerated, but at present the labours of the two professions are too many, and cannot easily be combined. It is in fact impossible that one man can embrace so many things at once.

I fully agree with the remark of the reviewer of the Rev. Mr. Everest's sermon, that "a full and proper medical education is absolutely necessary in the case of all who practise the medical profession, under whatever name they may do it."

When our medical school is opened for the instruction of medical men, it is to be hoped that all auxiliary branches to medicine will be taught, and none be considered superfluous.

## ON GYMNASTIC EXERCISES AS CONNECTED WITH HEALTH.

(*From the Monthly Journal of Homœopathy.*)

"MOTION is life," observes a writer of eminence. Whether this statement be true or not, motion, it is quite clear, is intimately associated with life in all animal beings: and, as motion will end with life, the wise man will seek to realize as much motion as is essential to the

Hosted by Google

healthy and agreeable manifestation of life, while he possesses that boon.

Motion is more particularly connected with that part of the human body called the *muscular system*, commonly called the *flesh*.

The muscles, constituting this system, are active, according to certain *laws* appointed by the Creator for their regulation; and to realize the utmost benefits from the exercise of these muscles, they must be called into activity in accordance with these laws, thus appointed for their manifestative regulation. The SCIENCE which teaches the *laws*, and the ART which teaches the *practical application* of these laws, constitute together that which is generally designated as GYMNASTICS.

The term gymnastics has been applied to such science and art, because the ancients, when practising these exercises, were generally *naked*, the Greek word for which is *γυμνος*, *gumnos*.

Viewing the term in its origin, the first gymnast is the unswaddled infant, who, delighting in the liberty of his limbs, cries at being bound. While free, he tosses about his little arms and legs, and luxuriates in the pleasure connected with the delights of muscular motion. He feels pleasure, and the feeling makes him desire to perpetuate the delight.

The romps of girlhood and of boyhood, of which some parents seem so fearful, are gymnastic exercises; and various, indeed, are the forms under which the impulsive activity, connected with the delight in muscular action, manifests itself. Every motion performed is a gymnastic exercise, and the science of gymnastics is nothing more than an arrangement, founded upon a scientific basis, of the various motions of the body.

This scientific basis, it is worthy of repetition, is the knowledge of the laws regulating the motions of the various limbs of the human body, in connection with the points at which the muscular fibres are fixed in the bones, constituting the groundwork of these limbs. These points of connection are called the *origin* and the *insertion* of muscles.

To know what these motions are, it is necessary that the nature of the *joints of the body* should be understood, because each joint is so constructed as to admit of specific motions, and is supplied with muscles, so originated and inserted, as to be able to effect such motions; and therefore to attempt motions in directions not suited to the joint, would be injurious to the individual so attempting.

It will be useful, therefore, to notice the bones, so far as connected with the formation of the *joints of the body*.

The bones are solid and firm in health. They are numerous, and thus motion is admitted. Had the whole bony system been one mass, motion would have been but very limited. The points at which the bones are joined together, so as to effect the motions required, are called *joints* or *articulations*. On reflecting on the actions which take place at these points, it appears that these points must be prepared in a certain and a masterly way, so as to undergo the great friction which, to effect the various actions to be performed, they must experience.

Several contrivances are adopted. All the joints have their surfaces beautifully smooth, and are all covered with a liquor, of an oily fatty character, called *synovia*, by which these smooth surfaces are lubricated; the joint thus realizing towards ease of motion the same benefit that is conferred upon a metallic joint by the addition of oil; in the former case, however, the Creator having made the joint supply itself.

In addition to this smooth surface, and this anointing of this smooth surface, in some joints is found an intervening loose, hard, but smooth and moveable substance, which being well lubricated gives great freedom of motion, and, at the same time, diminishes the shocks to which the joints, in which they are situated, would otherwise be exposed.

These smooth intervening substances are called *interarticular cartilages*, approaching in their character to hardened and marbelled gristle.

The joints in which these are found are the joint of the *jaws*; the joint formed between the collar-bone and breast-bone, or sternum; the *shoulder*-joint; the *elbow*-joint; the *knee*-joint; and to these may be added the hip-joint, which possesses a peculiar cartilage not altogether moveable, but evidently placed there with the same intention in view, namely, to facilitate motion.

Some of the joints do not admit of motion. Such are the joints called *sutures*, formed by the bones of the skull; such are the teeth, in the alveolar sockets of the jaws. These, therefore, do not need muscles for motion.

Most joints, however, do have motion. These joints may be resolved, first, into those which are articulated by smooth surfaces, as the bones of the wrist, of the instep, and others; second, into those which are received by a roundish head

Hosted by Google

of the one bone into a shallow cavity of the other bone, such as the head of the arm-bone or humerus into the cavity of the shoulder-blade; or into a deep cavity, as the round head of the thigh-bone into the deep cavity of the hip-joint; and, third, into those which are *hinge-like*, namely, the knee-joint, the joints of the fingers and toes.

It is evident that the joints of the first class will not admit much motion in *extent*, although they will allow a *great variety*.

The joints of the second division will admit a great extent of motion; especially the shoulder-joint, being a shallow cavity into which the head of the humerus is fixed. The arm will, therefore, be able to produce a *rotatory* motion.

The hip-joint (the head of the thigh-bone being received into the deep socket of the hip-bone) will not admit of so much motion; but then, by this structure, what is wanted is gained; namely, as the legs have to bear the weight of the body, it is evident that the heads of the thigh-bones are the parts which have to bear on themselves the pressure of this weight, and therefore require a deep socket into which to be received, in order to prevent displacement, commonly called *dislocation*.

The *hinge-like* joints, when perfect, admit only, like hinges do, of *flexion* and *extension*, of *bending* and of *stretching*. Modifications of these hinge-like joints take place, where more motion is required; but the knee-joint, and the joints of the fingers and of the toes, admit, from the structure of the joints, only flexion and extension.

Perhaps it will be well to notice here the advantage of entering into these particulars. Suppose a teacher of gymnastics proposed some muscular actions in opposition to the capability of motion as possessed by the knee-joint, we should at once be able to show that he knew nothing of gymnastics scientifically; because he would thus be running contrary to the constitution of the joint, as established by the Creator.

But these joints must be held in their places by some means, as otherwise it is quite evident that the muscles, in their contractions and relaxations, would displace the bones.

To prevent these inconvenient results, which sometimes happen under circumstances of peculiar muscular violence, producing dislocations, the Creator has invested all the joints with *strong bands of a whitish tint*, consisting of numerous fibres imbedded in gristle, which join the bones of the joints together; the fibres of these ligaments penetrating into, and thus grasping the bones, so as to hold them together. The investing ligament generally embraces the joint all round like a bag (capsula), hence this is called, generally, a *capsular* ligament: to give these capsular ligaments greater strength, there are other ligaments, binding the joints at different parts, called *lateral* ligaments; these being fastened into parts, so as to ensure the best protection to the joints.

To complete the knowledge necessary to a scientific course of gymnastic exercises, it is necessary that the muscles of each joint should be known, both in regard to their origin and insertion.

To enter upon a description of these would be too lengthened for the pages of this Journal. Where, however, such description is necessary, in order to justify any particular gymnastic exercise, such details shall be given.

The reader must give the essayist credit for the possession of this knowledge, and grant that the gymnastic exercises developed in the following pages are in accordance with the laws deduced from this knowledge; and that thus, it is hoped, he who practises the exercises thus deduced will be enabled to *gain, in the shortest possible time and the safest possible way, the greatest degrees of strength and agility*.

Having thus explained the nature of the joints of the human body, and having pointed out the means by which these joints are protected in the performance of their functions, it seems scarcely possible, that any one should doubt the utility of the science of gymnastics in enabling us to realize the benefits to be derived from the possession of such capabilities, towards which muscular fibres have been abundantly supplied.

In order, however, to convince the *mere* exercisarians of the necessity of the science of gymnastics, it may be proper to add some few more remarks on the subject of exercise.

Muscular exercise ought to call into play *every muscular* fibre of the body. Few common exercises do this; walking does most effectually.

One striking evidence that few exercises do produce this universal diffusion of activity of the muscular fibres, is to be found in the fact that artists, who are engaged in their first and after studies in drawing from the naked human figure, are constantly complaining that

Hosted by Google

they hardly ever get a figure perfect in all its proportions. If the hips and legs are good, the arms and the shoulders are not, and *vice versa*. This must depend upon an inequality of exercise given to the muscles of the one set of parts over the muscles of the other set of parts; this inequality producing, as a consequence, a greater or a less development.

And in connection with this, there can exist little doubt that the superior form generally designated under the title of the Grecian, must be regarded as dependent on the varied motions which the Greeks, in their gymnastic exercises, performed; and hence, in part, is to be deduced the explanation of the wonderful power of exciting the admiration of ages, past and future, which the exact representations made by the chisel of Grecian artists, of beautiful nature, have possessed, and will possess.

Another reason why gymnastic exercises should be pursued is, that many persons, who become convinced of the importance of exercise, carry it too far, or adopt exercises which, by their violence or by their unsuited character, inflict upon them severe injury.

A regular course of gymnastic exercises would prevent these evils.

Need anything more be added, before noticing gymnastic exercises themselves, to show the absurdity of the opinions promulgated by many, that let a child romp, let a man walk, ride, jump, throw quoits, play at bowls, at cricket, and all is gained? We think not.

It may be well, however, in order to show the inaccuracy of these opinions, to refer to the fact that, in many cases, gymnastic exercises themselves have often been injurious, on account of their indiscriminate use, or, in other words, on account of their use not being regulated by that scientific precision which we have demonstrated to be necessary; and from the adoption, at the commencement of a gymnastic course, of exercises which ought to be adopted after the majority of other exercises had been practised.

It appears rational that, in commencing a course of gymnastic exercises, those muscles should be first exercised which have, by the necessary motions of the human frame, the most numerous and constant actions to perform. These can be called into gymnastic activity with the least likelihood of injury; and the activity in them induced will, by the ease with which the individual can use them, be most likely to induce a continuance in gymnastic exercises, to which continuance he will be further urged by the progress which, in reference to these muscles, he will be enabled to make, they being, as it were, previously prepared for this action.

Among the muscles coming under such a description, *those of the arms* may be considered as the first.

Before the child walks, these are called into perpetual activity. Their activity seems essential to health. How beautiful it is to see the little infant, when suckling, moving its arm over its mother's breast, and how unwilling is the little dear to have its arm held.

The actions, therefore, which are connected with the muscles of the arms will be noticed in the first instance.

In regard to these exercises, and those that follow, it is absolutely needful that they be performed exactly in the order in which they are placed.* That the exercises should be performed in the open air, or in a room with the windows open; that the dress must be free; thus the neckcloth and the coat must be removed; and that they individually must be performed, until the muscles called into action gain strength and that elasticity indicative of full vigour.

In regard to the freedom of the neck, it will be well for the reader to note well the following remarks of Frank, in his "Med. Pol.," vol. iii. pp. 727, 730: "Our neck is surrounded with a paltry bandage, which could have been invented only by some awkward surgeon, who wished first to stop the articulation through the jugulars, and then open them; our shirts gird the neck and wrists; a tight waistcoat mails our body; a pair of breeches engrasps our loins; our knees are bound with garters and knee-bands; and our feet are crammed into shoes which go near to deprive them of feeling and all power of motion.

---

The first *position* in which the body must be placed, is the following:

Heels close; toes turned outwards nearly at right angles; body upright; shoulders thrown back; stomach kept in; head easy; arms hanging straight by the sides; hands closed, with the thumbs inside.

* In cases where gymnastics are prescribed to weakly or delicate individuals, it will be well that they consult a physician previous to entering on these exercises, as to the exercises which they should adopt.

Hosted by Google

The habit of readily realizing this position having been gained, the first gymnastic action is to be attempted.

*Action* 1. Bring the arms quickly up in front as high as the shoulders (nails turned upwards), then swing them forcibly backwards, at the same time turning the nails backwards, keeping the body perfectly upright. This action being mastered, and having been practised for five minutes, the next action is to be attempted.

*Action* 2. Stand erect as in the *position* first described. Put the hands on the hips, the thumbs placed behind, the fingers in front, and the feet close, and then rise as high as possible on the toes. This action should be practised five minutes.

The third action may now be attempted.

*Action* 3. The elbows are to be drawn back, so that the fists may be close to the sides, then throw the arms straight forward, and then back as before. The gymnast must become perfect in this, before proceeding any further; a perfection in this action being intimately connected with, indeed an essential to, the satisfactory performance of many other actions.

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.

SATURDAY, MAY 31ST, 1851.

THE disciples of Hahnemann must feel extremely honoured by the position their system of healing has attained within the space of a very few years. The gradual expansion of their principles, and the popularity they have acquired through the influence of the high medical and lay patronage they have received, cannot fail to rouse into action any individuals who have remained dormant, and who have hesitated openly and candidly to avow their connection with Homœopathy and its progress. The question of secret conviction, associated with the fear of candid confession, is one that has frequently, in several quarters, pressed itself upon attention.

From what we have lately seen and heard we are quite prepared to believe that there are thousands existing who while really homœopathists at heart, do not possess the moral courage to declare themselves. This is not as it ought to be. Any apprehensions entertained on this ground are futile, and they should at once be discarded. The circumstance that the advocates of allopathy every now and then attempt to run a muck against their adolescent and vigorous rival, should not create the least fear in the minds of those who know the basis upon which the new philosophy is so thoroughly grounded.

The ranks of the allopathists themselves have been thinned by the conversions which have been steadily proceeding, and many others there are who would willingly give up boluses and draughts for infinitesimal doses, were they enabled to avoid what they appear to consider the responsibility of causing dissent among the higher branches of their profession.

It is evident, therefore, that the medical as well as the lay community of homœopaths, whenever they discover the germ of conviction, should so follow it up as to afford those who are prepared to acknowledge and adopt the philosophy of their illustrious founder, the opportunity of accomplishing it in a manner befitting and worthy of the high mission in which they are engaged.

The next two or three months will bring about events which must either in a greater or lesser degree promote the extension of homœopathic knowledge. Whether those proceedings occur in connection with the proposed Bazaar for the Hahnemann Hospital, or the Congress, said to be in course of organization for mutual discussion between English and foreign practitioners, one result will surely accrue, viz., the distinct averment that Homœopathy has established for itself a successful career, and that the slanders propagated by its enemies have solely their foundation in falsehood. Nothing can prevent this end being accomplished, whatever may be asserted to the contrary.

We ourselves are looking forward to an immense accession of converts. Daily experience leads us to the knowledge that Homœopathy is more than ever appre-

Hosted by Google

ciated, and that the public, despite the virulent abuse of the allopathic fraternity, are recognising in their full force the advantages derivable from the introduction of the new system. A dignified forbearance under the ridicule attempted to be cast upon Hahnemann and his followers will but serve to bring the merited contempt, which the promoters of the scandal must eventually secure to themselves for their exertions. As was eloquently stated on a recent occasion, when the question of the foundation of hospitals was first mooted, "We have seen the science, of which the mass of the people were almost entirely ignorant, pass through all the stages of neglect, derision, and opposition, until, heard of on every hand, it has reached the crowning triumph now accomplished, and through which its practical footing is rendered safe." Of this there is no doubt, and hence our maligners will ultimately discover the real effects of their abuse. *Est modus in rebus*, and our opponents will soon experience the truth of the observation.

## HAHNEMANN MEDICAL SOCIETY.

"NEW brooms sweep clean," they say. The meetings of this Society were attended by a large number of members when it was first established. The attendance has been more scant at the last meetings. It should not be so. The members should be diligent, and regular in their attendance. It is important every way. There is always something to be learned; and besides, the mutual good-will and friendship of reformers, engaged in a work of great consequence, are maintained.

The honorary secretary has announced to the members, that at the meeting of the 3rd of June, Dr. MARTINS, of Rio de Janeiro, will read a paper on the Homœopathic Treatment of Yellow Fever, from his own experience in Brazil, which has been very extensive. This is a most interesting subject; and if the treatment has been found successful in this so often fatal disorder, it is another proof of the confidence it deserves.

We hope there will be a full attendance of members on this interesting occasion, and that many visitors may be induced to attend.

## BAZAAR IN AID OF THE HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL.

THE time for this exhibition of the industry and zeal of homœopathists draws very near. The twelfth of June is at hand. We hope no end of elegancies and of all kinds of articles suitable for it has flowed in—and is flowing in—to the ladies of the Committee.

It would be great injustice to these ladies, who have been so assiduous, and who have devoted so much time and energy to this good work, should the multitude of those who avail themselves of homœopathy not respond in the fullest manner to their invitations.

The first point is to have a very large stock of materials for sale; the next is—and a most important one—to have on each day of the Bazaar, the 12th and 13th of June, a crowded attendance of buyers. As the proceeds are to be paid over for the benefit of a public charity, we trust that all who can possibly attend will do so, and by their liberality contribute to the increased usefulness of the Hahnemann Hospital.

## NECESSITY FOR THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE BEING CHANGED TO A PREVENTIVE SYSTEM,

*Of Constitutional Pathology being more cultivated, and of a more minute description being given of the physical appearance of persons experimented on.*

BY GEORGE FEARON, M.D.

(From the *British Journal of Homœopathy.*)

AMONG other things for which the half century now commencing will probably be remarkable, may I think be reckoned the development of a preventive system of medicine, to take the place of the ordinary palliative practice.

Within a few months after I first became convinced of the truth of Homœopathy, it struck me that now we were in possession of a law for the administration of medicinal substances, and of a means of graduating the dose to any extent we chose, we should have the power of attacking disease while

Hosted by Google

it yet lay latent in the constitution, even of the youngest child, instead of waiting until it broke forth into an active state. At least all that we should require for this purpose, in addition to the foregoing, would be a knowledge of the physical appearance of those in whose constitutions lay dormant the seeds of the different classes of diseases. This knowledge we may to a considerable extent gain from the various works on scrofula, etc., which have been hitherto published; and much valuable indirect information may be obtained by ascertaining the special affections from which the different members of the child's family have suffered.

It is now more than ten years since the thought of thus erecting a preventive system of medicine occurred to me; during all that time I have never forgotten it, and for years together have not allowed one month to pass by without reconsidering the subject in all its bearings; the more I have thought of it, the more feasible and the more valuable has it appeared to me, and several homœopathic physicians, before whose notice I have brought it, have concurred in the opinion that Homœopathy would give rise to such a preventive system of medicine, while, with one exception, they admitted at the same time that to them the idea was a new one.

Behind what we *usually* call chronic, but which is in reality sub-acute disease, there is that state of constitution in which, although the individual may enjoy an ordinary share of health, still there are the seeds of disease ready to spring forth on the application of an exciting cause, or to be transmitted to his or her offspring. This state of constitution is of course most strongly marked in those who are hereditarily of a general delicacy, without being absolutely ill; still it exists, in a greater or lesser extent, in almost every person. This we may affirm, from the circumstance of so few (for there are some) surviving to a good old age free from suffering during life, and sinking quietly into the grave from the natural wearing out of those organs of life, which up to the last had worked in mutual harmony.

Lugol considers that scrofula exists in some form or other in about a third of the human race, but if we drop this word, and adopt the term chronic disease, as a collective one to imply all those permanent derangements of health, and predisposition to active disease, which may be caused by scrofula (or psora), sycosis, syphilis, or any other agents, then we shall find that there are very few persons in our large towns who are free from it; in some of them, such as Birmingham, it would not be possible to find one family every one of whose members are exempt from it.

In fact, it is scarcely possible for us to realize the appearance of a set of perfectly healthy and well-developed persons, for want of a standard of comparison; we can at best compare morbid specimens of humanity with morbid specimens.

Under these circumstances, however excellent hygienic appliances may be in removing some exciting causes of disease, still we require more direct and positive means of gradually and continuously attacking that mass of disease which has been handed down to us through successive generations, and which has probably become engrained in almost every particle of our bodies. For this purpose we must endeavour to erect medicine (with its auxiliaries) into an educational system for the body, the latter being as susceptible of being trained from its earliest infancy to health or disease, as the mind is susceptible from its earliest infancy of being trained to good or evil. I have tried the experiment with children, and therefore speak from experience; moreover in each instance in which I have treated females during the whole course of their pregnancy up to almost the day of delivery, the child has been a much finer one than any of the preceding ones had been at their birth; in such cases the education of the body may be said to have commenced from its earliest existence.

It would be a great aid in such a preventive system of treatment, if future experimenters would describe with as much exactness as possible the physical appearance of the persons experimented on, for the common expressions of dark or light hair, nervous or lymphatic temperament, etc., are not enough; it would be well also if in the relation of cases cured by particular remedies, a similarly minute description were given whenever possible. With each fresh group of symptoms appearing in the experiment, should also be given minutely the accompanying appearance of the tongue and pulse, paying in the latter case more attention to its precise *character*, such as full, resisting, wiry, intermittent, etc., than even to the frequency of its beats, for in these symptoms our Materia Medica is too deficient.

*(To be continued.)*

## Correspondence.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—Despite the ravings and denunciations so

Hosted by Google

lavishly bestowed upon Homœopathy and its professors by the *Lancet*, the Cause is making most glorious progress; each day gives some new indication that its principles are being recognised and adopted by large numbers of the community in all parts of the kingdom. The ultimate success of Homœopathy is now placed beyond doubt: the scoffers are becoming its staunchest advocates; and the waverers and doubters are becoming confirmed in the truths of its laws. Such has ever been the result of every discovery in science which has had its basis fixed upon the eternal principles of Truth. The malevolent and unworthy opposition which has been raised in the columns of the *Lancet* against the homœopathic system, has tended to increase the number of its believers rather than to create fresh enemies to it. Many have been led to examine the Hahnemannian philosophy, and to ascertain for themselves whether a system which was designated as "horrid and disgusting quackery," really merited the obloquy cast upon it. It required but little study of its principles to discover that they are calculated, if applied in the same spirit with which their Founder taught them, to mitigate human suffering and to ameliorate many of the evils which press upon mankind; that they will diffuse the blessing of health among millions who might otherwise have been doomed to a life of pain and misery; and that a population comparatively free from disease, may result from their general adoption, the beneficial effects of which will be exhibited in the improved morals and habits of the community. There can be but little doubt that these have been the conclusions of many who have hitherto yielded an implicit obedience to the allopathic practitioner; that they appreciate the advantages of Homœopathy, and that they are determined to avail themselves of the benefits which are to be derived from it. In proof of this many facts could be adduced; but one or two of recent occurrence will sufficiently show that Homœopathy is extending rapidly in every direction. The homœopathic journals give abundant evidence of the number of anxious inquirers that are desirous of making themselves acquainted with the principles of the homœopathic doctrine; a letter in the last number of the *Monthly Journal of Homœopathy* affords a striking instance of this:

"The subjoined letter is from a physician of repute in a county town in one of the richest agricultural districts in England; it was addressed to Dr. Epps.

'April 19, 1851.

'DEAR SIR,—I am anxious to look into Homœopathy and to give it a trial: will you have the kindness to recommend to me the best kind of work to go through in order to get an insight into the principle and practice of it. I shall also be greatly obliged to you if you will inform me where I may procure the genuine forms of homœopathic medicines.

'I trust you will pardon me for thus intruding myself upon your notice; my only apology is, that I know that you have practised Homœopathy for some years. In haste,

'I am, dear Sir, yours most faithfully,

'Dr. EPPS.'" H—— B——, M.D.'

Again, in the *Homœopathic Times* of last week, there was an advertisement, showing the demand for a homœopathic practitioner at Rochdale.

Now this announcement affords a convincing proof that, without the presence of those who might be supposed to have a direct interest in the spread of the homœopathic system (I refer to the homœopathic practitioner), there are nevertheless, a sufficient number of persons so far impressed with the excellence of its laws, as to seek for that relief from Homœopathy which they have vainly sought from the old practice. This augurs well for our Cause, and gives us every reason to hope that ere long Homœopathy will have so firmly established itself in every town and village throughout the Empire, that advertisements will not be needed to obtain the aid of the homœopathic practitioner.

A CONVERT TO HOMŒOPATHY.

---

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—As the columns of your valuable journal are ever open for the correction of the unfair misrepresentations and wilful perversions to which the opponents of Homœopathy too frequently resort when attacking its principles, I feel some degree of regret that so long a period has elapsed without a reply appearing in your paper from the homœopathic chemists in answer to the charge recently made against them in the *Lancet*. So grave an accusation as that of falsifying the medicines prepared by the homœopathic chemists is unquestionably one which demands an instant and total denial; such an insidious mode of attack ought not to be treated with indifference. By impeaching the integrity of the dispensers of homœopathic medicines, a covert blow is aimed at the cause

Hosted by Google

of Homœopathy itself; for the confidence of the patient is thereby weakened in the efficacy of the medicines prescribed, and the patient who yet hesitates between allopathy and homœopathy, sees cause to dispel all doubts as to his choice of treatment, and at once resigns himself to that which he considers offers the safest mode of cure. Now Sir, you promptly disproved the charge by stating where such medicines could be obtained, still it behoves the homœopathic chemists to give weight to your testimony by their corroboration of your statement, and so satisfy any doubters (if there be any) among the homœopathic body. The well-established reputation of the homœopathic chemists is a sufficient guarantee to every homœopath for the honest discharge of their duties, and it is upon that well-grounded confidence that this calumniated body of gentlemen rely, scorning the slanderous attack upon their characters as honourable tradesmen, and therefore disdaining to reply to the anonymous aspersions of the writer in the *Lancet*. But however we may applaud such a resolve on their part, does it appear good policy to suffer our assailants to make such charges with impunity? They are ever active in their attacks upon the Cause, and let no opportunity pass which may serve their purpose; let the homœopaths show the same vigilance and activity, and meet them on every point, repel their calumnies, disprove their false assertions, and there can be little doubt who will carry the victory. L. S.

## Homœopathic Intelligence.

We have received information from Dr. Hartmann that he opened, in December last, a dispensary for the treatment of patients on the homœopathic principle, at Yarmouth, which he attends once a week; and that it is his intention to open another at Lowestoft next week. This gentleman has promised to send us the results of his dispensary practice.

We have been told, again and again, that reports of cases would give value to our columns, and that cases by well-known practitioners would be very valuable; and that reports of hospital and dispensary practice would greatly increase the public interest in Homœopathy. But if our medical brethren refuse their aid, from whatever cause, and if our medical celebrities keep aloof, the fault does not lie with us. We regret that we cannot give several columns of interesting homœopathic intelligence every week.

Greenwich Homœopathic Dispensary, 3, Wintoun-place, Blackheath-road, supported by voluntary contributions.—This Dispensary is established with the view of affording to the inhabitants of this densely-populated neighbourhood a favourable opportunity of being treated according to the homœopathic principle. Dr. Rosenstein, who has practised Homœopathy for nearly twenty years, has been appointed the medical officer.

## Miscellaneous.

Novel Application in Mechanics.—Mr. Alfred Smee has announced that he has contrived a piece of mechanism of much novelty. And he states by it he can show the relation of any number of facts or principles inductively and deductively, and thus perform mechanically what has hitherto been thought to be the province of the mind alone. For the action of the machine, he so arranges the words that every word forms a half of the meaning of the word above it, and comprises the meaning of two words below it. By these means he obtains an arrangement of words having the properties of a Geometrical Series. When the words are expressed in their proper relations upon the machine, which is constructed upon the same geometrical plan, with the logical readings of All, Some, None, the bearings of any number of actions on the machine is indicated, and the conclusion can be read by inspection.—*Morning Post.*

A Mountain of Magnesia in California.—On Pitch (or Pitt) River, the principal affluent of the Sacramento, which flows through a charming valley, and about five days' journey from Goose Lake, there is a hill of pure carbonate of magnesia, 100 feet high. Much of it is perfectly white, while some is more or less discoloured with iron, as if a painter had been striving to give effect by a colouring of light and shade. Large masses were easily detached, which, rolling down into the river that washed its base, floated off as light and buoyant as cork, until it became saturated with water. A thousand waggons could be loaded in a very short time, and there is enough to supply the whole world. For three days' travel below, the soil seems to be impregnated with it, and the banks of the river formed of it.—*Scientific American.*

LONDON: Printed by Thomas Harrild, of Albany Cottage, Sydenham, in the County of Kent, at his Printing Office, 1, and 1½, Dudley Court, in the Parish of St. Olave, Silver Street, in the City of London; and Published by Henry Renshaw, at the Office, 356 Strand, in the County of Middlesex.—*Saturday, May 31st,* 1851.

Hosted by Google

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.
Rebiew of British and Foreign Medical Science and Literature.

"RESPICE, ASPICE, PROSPICE."—St. Bernard.

No. 97. Vol. II. | SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1851. | Unstamped 3d. Stamped 4d.

## Communications.

### HAHNEMANNIAN ESSAYS.
### No. XVIII.

The whole world is in a transition state. Look at what is called science, at political economy, at politics, in whatever direction you may turn, and you will find the same shaking—the same want of confidence in things heretofore supposed to be established. It would have been most marvellous, if medicine and medical therapeutics had escaped this process of change. The moral, the physical, and the metaphysical sympathise. We who are advocates of the true medical Reform are bound to act up to our professed belief, and to show reason for the faith that is in us.

"Heaven doth with us, as we with torches do;
Not light them for ourselves; for if our virtues
Did not go forth of us, 'twere all alike
As if we had them not. Spirits are not finely touched
But to fine issues; nor Nature never lends
The smallest scruple of her excellence,
But like a thrifty goddess, she determines
Herself the glory of a creditor,
Both thanks and use."

It is quite clear, therefore, that the homœopathists are bound to show that Nature is with them. When such persons as the ephemeral editors of the *Lancet*, and the like abusive journals, shall be no longer remembered, there is an immortal truth to rivet the attention of the intelligent public. There is only one concern a man or a woman should truly care for, that is more precious than the life of the body. Therapeutics has to do with that life of the body.

Slanders enow are heaped on us. We are quacks:—wherefore? because we follow on the tracks of Hahnemann, *longo intervallo*. Does the maintenance of a law of healing imply quackery? Are we less educated, have we less ability in distinguishing disease, do we advertise nostrums, do we profess to have one panacea for the cure of all maladies? Surely not. Shall the audacious *Lancet*, therefore, condemn us as quacks? Will what has been called a liberal profession submit to the insolent dictation of this journal? Be this as it may, there are spirits engaged in the propagation of homœopathy which no bullying can daunt—no false charge can dismay, who have moral as well as physical courage—and who will testify to what they believe to be truth, to the end of their lives.

Instead of being daunted by the hostility of colleges and halls of medicine, we hail it as a good sign. There never is smoke, except there be seed of fire. *Ex fumo lux.* The blustering of the *Lancet* will not do. The respectable portion of the profession will not be bullied. But let us turn from this periodical to something more serene, and purer.

Ours should be a "climbing sorrow," when we have to speak of the defaults of others. The Arbiter knows how much each of His creatures has to answer for: poor puny man is not the judge; and it is well for us that it is so.

Homœopathy is spreading far and near. Good and true homœopathy is wanted. Men are wanted, who will nail their colours to the mast, who will fight in a stricken field, who will snatch victory from retreat—as Wellington did at Vittoria. But we retreat not: the wedge is introduced; we bide our time.

But there are dissensions in our ranks. This should not be. All this sort of nonsense and folly should be put away.



Hosted by Google

"Smite me, but hear me," said the Athenian patriot: so says the writer of these poor essays. Calumny enough some of us have had to endure—the disruption of old ties, of familiar friendships—the loss of the pleasant faces of familiar friends; and why?—because, for the sake of a principle, they have dared to be honest and true.

Let this pass. Mother Earth covers many bones. The past is one great sepulchre; and yet the lines of the poet remain true for ever—

"Only the actions of the just
Smell sweet and blossom in the dust."

If one listened to the ravings of our antagonists, it might be thought that chaos was about to return:—

"You look pale and gaze,
And put on fear, and cast yourself in wonder,
To see the strange impatience of the heavens;
But if you will consider the true cause
Why all these fires, why all these gliding ghosts,
Why all these things change, from their ordinance,
Their nature, and pre-formed faculties
To monstrous quality, why you shall find
That heaven hath infused them with these spirits
To make them instruments of fear and warning
Unto some monstrous state."

Yet what can be more benignant than this homœopathy, of which they are so much afraid? There is no death in the pill-box, nor in the draught; there is no death from the lancet, nor from the gluttonous leech, nor from the mineral poison. There is no insurrection against the vital power; no deadly warfare assailing the citadel of life. We have nothing to do with such destructive implements. Homœopathy is willing to preserve Proserpina in the Vale of Enna, not to dismiss her to Tartarus.

We homœopathists, how often it has been said, profess not to work miracles, to cure the halt and the blind, or any such thing. We profess to use our law of healing with great imperfection, with feebleness, and in faintness. Many must die: it is *not* the easiest thing in the world to cure all and every case of acute disease, as it has been said to be. Whether of acute or of chronic disease, many must die: their time is come.

"When all is done that mortal might can do,
And all that's done is nought; when wisdom fails,
And the strong hand grows feeble, and the heart
That was most valiant sinks into the dust,—
Then look ye upward."

If it be quackery to enounce this—to assert how frequently is shown the impotence of art; how in our own domestic circles the beloved languish and droop, and pass away—how to those of us who conscientiously pursue this method of practice the world may become a blank, the very air almost hateful, from the withdrawal of such beloved,—then we are quacks.

But we are neither gods nor demigods: we are neither immortal, so far as this body is concerned, nor can we confer such immortality. We appeal to experience and to comparative statistics. By these we claim to be judged, and by these alone.

That we are confident of our resources, as *means* simply, and that we think of ourselves as poor unworthy *instruments*, should be our standing; and yet how true it is that—

"When the equal poise of hope and fear
Doth arbitrate the event, our nature is
That we do ever hope rather than fear."

This is one of the benignancies of our mortal lot. Let us not reject it; but let us cherish, and maintain and sustain it. To "hope against hope" is one of the privileges of the faithful; and to know that the real hope, the grounds of hope, can never be taken away, is the highest happiness we can have in this mortal state.

We reproach not our allopathic brethren. We doubt not that most of them, to the best of their light, do the best in their power for our fellow-creatures. Why should they reproach us? Why should they call us naughty names? The world is wide enough for them, and for us. We have, in common, the sympathies of hu-

Hosted by Google

manity—the learning of the past, the science of the present, the hopes of the future; —why should they treat us with contumely and insult?

This is written more in sorrow than in anger. Those, into whose souls the iron has entered, have compassion for others—or should have.

Meanwhile, this homœopathy has become a recognised fact, and can never die out from among men. Whatever be the developments in store for our Reform—whatever may be its modifications or transformations, it is a possession for ever.

## CHRONIC DISEASES.

### A Study.

By Dr. Strong.

(*Continued from page* 622.)

I well remember in the year 1838, vaccinating, at Mordiford, a batch of little children—probably thirty-five or forty. The method adopted was to make three equidistant punctures near the insertion of the left deltoid muscle, into which the ivory points charged with vaccine were pressed for an instant. On the sixth or seventh day I revisited the village, and selecting the best and healthiest vesicles, proceeded to vaccinate the remaining infantile population, amounting to as many more. Shortly after, from one end to the other, the quiet village rang with complaints that I had used bad cow-pox. Half the children in the parish were in bed; some with sore arms; many with fever; but, particularly in a week or two, after the vaccine vesicle appeared, a scarlet miliary and papular rash broke out on the arm, frequently also extending to other parts, with much irritation and fever. This, to a greater or less extent, was observable on almost all the little patients.

Greatly vexed as I was then at the occurrence, it now presents itself before me in a far more serious point of view. But as out of evil springs good, so this little incident serves to illustrate and corroborate the contagious nature of a complaint, hitherto scarcely acknowledged in *terrâ allopathicâ*, although not quite unnoticed. Thus in the excellent article on Cow-pox in Hooper's "Medical Dictionary," we read:—"Nevertheless, it is certain that eruptions of other kinds, in some instances, attend vaccine inoculation; such as a nettle-rash, or an eruption resembling a tooth-rash, but rather larger than what is commonly called by that name."

The following instance of psoric contagion, afterwards exhibiting secondary symptoms, is from my case-book. A fine brunette of the peasantry, twenty years of age, presented herself in my consulting-room last autumn. The general and periodical health are far from being *en règle*. On the right foot is an ulcerated spot of eight years' date, upon which many doctors have in vain exercised their skill. The instep presents a red, imbricated appearance, as if from the growth of a multitude of flat warts, with violent itching, and sprinkled with ulcerated spots, the size of a split pea; a copious and offensive discharge; the foot is cold, and perspires considerably. *Thuja*, *Lycopodium*, and *Calcarea Carb.*, at wide intervals, have now nearly cured her. She states most distinctly that this complaint followed her vaccination at the age of twelve years, when a rash came out all over her and settled in her foot, which it has never left. Her brother was vaccinated at the same time, and has to this day a rash on the face. (I have not seen him.) The lymph was taken from the arm of Miss P—, of L— D—, who appears likewise to have had cause to complain that "she was vaccinated from an unclean person."

#### 2. Psora constitutional.

Having thus somewhat at large supported the contagiousness of psora, I will spare the reader the labour of going through nearly the same chain of arguments, to show that psora *must be constitutional*; and will only inflict upon his patience one or two brief citations. Doubtless his own experience and practice will compel him to admit the sad tendency of chronic disease to become *inveterate*, and even to *deteriorate*.

Hosted by Google

Elliotson, p. 389:—"Scabies is a contagious affection. I do not know how long it may last; it appears never to wear itself out." Page 391:—"I believe I have mentioned, when speaking of fever, that it is very common after fever for itch to take place. I have frequently seen this occurrence; but whether it came on spontaneously, or whether contagion had been applied before the fever occurred, I cannot tell. The lymphatic form is that which g nerally occurs in such cases."

Willan:—"Another peculiarity of the *scabies cachectica* is, that it often originates, independently of contagion, in weakly children, and also in adults, when the constitution is suffering under some chronic malady, or debilitated by some previous acute disease; and however it is produced, it is liable to return at intervals, especially in the spring and autumn months, after it has been to all appearance cured."

### 3. Psora hereditary.

Hahnemann takes no notice of the hereditary habits of psora. Of the fact there can be no doubt. But if psora be a miasm or poison, it is easy to understand how the offspring may be contaminated, and yet more easy to recognise any striking characteristic of the taint, to whatever organ or tissue the metastasis may take place.

Thus "*asthma* sometimes shows an hereditary character. I have known the complaint to occur in three successive generations, and often so numerously in the same family, as to make it certain that a common cause was concerned." (Holland's Medical Notes.)

The most ample proof of the hereditary nature of *rheumatism* is that furnished by the large experience of Chomel, who rates as high as *one-half* the proportion of rheumatic cases where the parents had suffered under the same disease.

*Epilepsy.*—Dr. Copeland says: "*Hereditary disposition* is a remarkable predisposing cause of epilepsy."

M. Esquirol found that in 321 cases of *epileptic insanity*, 105 were descended from either epileptic or insane parents.

*Insanity.*—The tendency of this awful malady to entail itself upon the children, or, as is the case so frequently with *gout*, to propagate itself by atavism, is too popularly known to need cited authority.

Dr. Jackson, of Boston, United States, ascertained that *emphysema of the lungs* depended, in the great majority of cases, on hereditary influence.

Dr. Holland, also, in a chapter on hereditary diseases, enumerates the *pellagra* of Lombardy, *diabetes*, and the *hæmorrhagic diathesis*.

To these may be added the scrofulous diathesis, tubercular consumption, carcinoma, disease of the heart, apoplexy, palsy.

Cazavane asserts of the order *Squammes*: "Elles peuvent être héréditaires. Une d'elles (l' ichthyose) est le plus souvent congénitale."

It is a sad exemplification of the trite remark, that "people see only what they are looking for," that few authors in this country have noticed *birth-right* as a cause of cutaneous disease. Dr. Holland is an honourable exception. "Several cutaneous disorders," remarks this intelligent physician, "evidently tend to become hereditary. I have lately seen three cases of psoriasis in the children of a family where there is strong predisposition to gout: a conjunction I have observed in many other instances. Certain impetiginous eruptions belong also to a family constitution, such as is often termed scorbutic, and are obviously transmitted from parents to children. Ichthyosisis occasionally seen as an hereditary disorder."

Some years ago I attended a family where the mother and two sons were severely affected with psoriasis. Two other children suffered from spinal weakness; another had severe asthma; and two members of the family endured the most obstinate and habitual constipation for many years; both permanently cured by a few pellets of *Sulphur* 30.

### 4. Psora transmutable.

Very little remains to be added to the numerous, striking, and well-authenticated

Hosted by Google

instances, transcribed by Hahnemann, of metastasis or repercussion. It is probable that the practitioner, once duly impressed with the idea that epilepsy, asthma, etc., have been *often* caused by metastasis, may be prone to conclude that they *always* originate in some stray miasma, and thus be led to seek too exclusively for the appropriate remedy amongst the antipsorics.

"Medicine," says the satirist, "may be aptly represented as a strong man armed with a club, but blindfolded. He strikes. The fell blow annihilates either the disease or the poor patient, as it may chance." Henceforth the blasting lines fall lightly on our gentle craft!

If a relation is to be expected between a disease and its remedy, between the impalpable malaria of ague and *Quinine*, for example, or let us rather say, between the subtle miasm of the itch and *Sulphur*, it is obvious that multigrain pills or doses of these drugs are beside the mark; they may be fit to encounter an undoubted "*pièce de résistance*," where they can get at it; but against an ethereal, Protean, unsubstantial malady, such as psora seems to be, they are impotent. Away then with such coarse farriery!

Let us, on the contrary, urge in argument the unparalleled success of extreme attenuations—infinitesimals—in these maladies. These constitute not, as vulgar minds imagine, the key-stone of the homœopathic fabric, though the subject is a stumbling-stone to many inquirers, and we cannot yet explain the action, but we may hope at last to do so. A few days ago, while conversing on the present tendency of men's minds to subtilize everything, a well-known naval officer remarked to me, "that when he entered the service under Nelson, it was not unusual, in firing the guns, to observe something drop like hail into the water, as the shot passed. Recent investigations at length demonstrated this to be a mass of unignited powder. The result was a great saving to the country, for whereas formerly eleven pounds of gunpowder were used for a twenty-four pound shot, two pounds of powder were now found to be sufficient; it appearing that the remaining nine pounds were generally driven out of the piece before they had had time to ignite." This refinement is even carried still further by M. Flobert, the Parisian gunsmith, who entirely discards all powder, and by introducing the percussion-cap *inside* the barrel of the fowling-piece, obtains from this atomy more than enough projectile force for either shot or ball!*

---

## COMPARATIVE MERITS OF ALLOPATHIC AND HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT OF HEMORRHAGES.

By Dr. Rosenstein.

A German author, Professor Haase, of Leipzig, classifies hemorrhages under two heads, those characterised by *erethism*, and those by *paralysis*; the first are treated according to allopathic principles, with antiphlogistics, as bleeding, leeching, blisters, *Nitrate of Potass*, etc.; the latter with tonics, astringents, *Acetate of Lead*, cold-water applications, etc., As to hemorrhage with the character of erethism, which young persons are subject to, if they are of a sanguineous temperament, nature without the aid of art cures the patient; if the person is of a lymphatic temperament, the bleeding often returns, exhausts the patient, and assumes often the character of paralysis, which may prove fatal; and here the advantages of the homœopathic practice over the allopathic cannot be mistaken. Although the allopath may succeed in checking bleeding, he cannot prevent its return, which may be effected by homœopathic remedies. I have treated many young persons suffering from hemorrhage; not only has the disease been promptly checked by *Aconite*, *Nux Vom.*, *Bellad.*, *Sulph.*, *Calc.*, etc., but the patient did not suffer again afterwards. The advantages are still greater in hemorrhage with the character of paralysis; whilst the allopathic treatment protracts the cure, often without any benefit, the homœopathic treatment is generally successful.

I attended, a few days ago, a gentleman,

* *Vide* Great Exhibition.

Hosted by Google

seventy-two years old, who had bled, at intervals, profusely from the nose during six weeks. The complaint was promptly checked within a few days by the use of *Phosphor.* 30, and *Millefolium* 30.

In uterine hemorrhage with the character of paralysis, I have often seen the patients bleeding to death whilst under allopathic treatment. Homœopathic remedies, such as *Secale*, *Sabina*, *Crocus*, etc., produced almost instantaneously a beneficial effect.

Hæmoptysis often assumes a dangerous character, unless prevented by specific means.

In maladies of this kind, a temporary check is not sufficient, but the main point is to use specific means, so as to prevent their return.

Whatever the allopath may say of prompt treatment, he knows nothing of the nature and wonderful effects of homœopathic remedies. A well-conducted series of experiments would satisfy any intelligent inquirer of the reality of these effects.

It is scarcely worth while to argue this point with persons who have made up their minds to oppose, but not to study and be convinced.

# THE HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.

SATURDAY, JUNE 7TH, 1851.

It is clear enough that the success of Homœopathy has thoroughly stirred up the wrath of the leading members of the allopathic school. Evidence on all sides is afforded of the strenuous exertions they are making to arrest the rapidly progressing career of our science. No surer indication of the desire existing to crush, were it possible, the germinating powers of the Hahnemannian philosophy need be required than the recent proceedings at Edinburgh. That subject will be found treated elsewhere. Our province for the moment is to look more closely into the spirit of persecution *attempted* to be carried out in the metropolis. We say attempted, because we in reality believe that, notwithstanding the desperate shifts to which our opponents are driven, they will utterly fail at last.

Were homœopathists indeed guilty of one tithe of the preposterous absurdities alleged against them, their entire expulsion from society would be imperatively demanded; but as, instead of practising deceit and falsehood, they solely aim at the promulgation of truth, and the amelioration of the existing gross delusions prevailing relative to medical science, the public, the great arbiters between right and wrong, will, there is now every expectation, before condemning, allow them a fair, impartial hearing.

The inquiry raised by the success of Homœopathy the last few years, has at length fallen like a thunderclap upon the adherents of the old profession. They had forsooth imagined, because the disciples of Hahnemann were placid and unobstructing in their demeanour, that their early endeavours to throw cold water upon the system had been attended with the most perfect result, and hence they were somewhat supine in further carrying out their persecution. But they have now found out how greatly they were mistaken, and assuming once more their brazen armour, have madly rushed to the front to do "battle to the death."

Into the lists Homœopathy may come, and fearlessly contend with allopathy. Hahnemann, as arrayed against allopathists, cannot be worsted in the conflict. The mysteries and prejudices of the dark ages must, in the long run, succumb to the revivified light shadowed forth in every page of the works of the great modern professor of medicine. To those who, possessing faith, wait the issue with becoming resignation, will be assured the satisfaction of seeing the glorious triumph realized.

It is impossible not to observe in what a ridiculous manner many of the staunch supporters of allopathy proceed in their

NEWSPAPER

Hosted by Google

ridiculous manœuvres. Many of these are as contemptible as the individuals who promote them. A favourite suggestion with a great number of these adversaries seems to be the rooting out from among medical corporations and societies all who happen to be convinced of the soundness and truth of Homœopathy, and who have the courage to avow and bring into practice its principles. Surely if they were not alarmed at the progress the Cause is making, they would scarcely be so anxious about its general extirpation. If Homœopathy be in fact the nonsensical quackery which they say it is, why not let it quietly die out of itself? The members of the medical profession who attach themselves to its tenets would speedily find that they had embraced a shadow, and would be right glad to return to their allegiance.

But this is far from being the case, and well the principal allopaths know it. They feel, and that severely, the inroad Homœopathy is gradually but certainly making among the general body of the public at large. They dread its augmentation of success, since they are perfectly aware that it is the precursor of their own downfall; and therefore, in a corresponding spirit of humanity, they endeavour to combat an enemy whose fearful power they adequately appreciate. All their strength will be required to render their opposition of the least importance. *Magna est veritas et prævalebit.*

---

## ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH.

We call the attention of our readers to the Resolutions of this College on the subject of Homœopathy. The physician to whom they refused their "fellowship," several years ago, is a gentleman of unimpeachable character, a fine scholar, a man possessed of the greatest talents and acquirements, of first-rate medical education, and of the highest reputation. Such a man would have conferred far more honour on the College than he could possibly have derived from it.

We refer our readers to the letter of the Fellow of that College, who has kindly sent us a copy of these Resolutions.

This edict is a mere *brutum fulmen.* How can this College, or any other, prevent the progress of Homœopathy by such pronouncements?

The various medical Colleges and Universities of Europe pronounced against Harvey, whom they now profess to hold in the highest respect and admiration. The whole medical body denounced Jenner, whose practice of vaccination they now universally adopt.

The wheel of Time goes round, and after some twenty more of its annual gyrations, this Edinburgh College and others will consist, we doubt not, of homœopathists.

"Judex damnatur cum nocens absolvitur" is a motto well known to the sages of the Edinburgh College of Physicians. That learned body would make two mistakes in appropriating this motto; first, that they are in the judgment-seat; who made them judges of a question of whose merits they are in a state of infantine ignorance?—and secondly, as to the *guilt* of the homœopathists. *Sub judice lis est:* time will show whether the homœopathists are right, or this College.

We have already stated that the virtuous colleges and halls of medicine, which will not inquire into Homœopathy, but prefer to condemn it unheard, should petition the proper authorities that chartered rights be given to the homœopathists. They would thus escape the dire pollution, as they profess to think it, of having homœopathists among their fellows and members.

Three physicians of good standing, and one of them a teacher and professor, have lately joined our ranks. Not a week passes, we believe, but one or more of the allopaths begin to feel their way to Homœopathy.

We propose some counter Resolutions to those enounced by the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.

I. That allopathy is in the wane, that it has failed to apply to therapeutics the science and philosophy of the present age; that a better mode of practice has been

Hosted by Google

proposed, and consequently that all medical men should feel it to be their duty to inquire into that better mode, honestly and truly.

II. It is to be regretted that, notwithstanding proofs have been offered that there is such a better mode, those who teach medicine and guide the opinions of medical students wilfully ignore, or maliciously vilify that better mode, into which they have made no inquiry.

III. It is more necessary that this bigotry and intolerance should be made publicly known, because the Fellows of the College of Physicians of Edinburgh have chosen in their rash and ignorant presumption to put a *ban* on men of their own order, and their own body, of good reputation, professional and moral.

IV. That it is highly expedient that a Charter should be obtained for a School and College of Homœopathy.

---

"*Resolutions unanimously adopted by the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, regarding Practitioners of Homœopathy.*

"At Edinburgh, and within the College Hall there, the 9th day of May, 1851, an Extraordinary Meeting of the Royal College was held, pursuant to a Resolution agreed to at the last Quarterly Meeting, and of which Extraordinary Meeting due notice was given. The President in the Chair.

"The following Resolutions were moved, seconded, and unanimously agreed to:—

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

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

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

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

"Signed in Name, and by Authority, of the College,

"J. Y. Simpson, *President.*"

---

## FANCY BAZAAR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL.

This is "the *last* time of *asking*," on the present occasion: for before our next number is issued, the Bazaar will have been held: the zeal and the liberality of the friends of Homœopathy will have been tested: and the amount of proceeds will have been ascertained.

Hosted by Google

It is of the utmost importance that the supporters of Homœopathy should exhibit energy and liberality on this occasion. We want a few "crowning victories," as Oliver Cromwell called his successes. Our adversaries are astounded and dismayed by nothing so much as by the establishment of hospitals; the worth and value of such institutions to the Cause depend on the number of patients that can be admitted into them. Homœopathy cannot afford a *little* hospital any more than England can afford a *little* war. Statistics are wanted—genuine, unmistakable statistics. These can only be furnished by hospitals that afford considerable accommodation for patients.

We trust the proceeds of this Bazaar will be applied to the Building Fund or the Endowment Fund of the Hahnemann Hospital.

We wish the ladies, who have so generously and devotedly applied themselves to the task of making this Bazaar successful, all the success they deserve and should obtain.

We hope a very large amount will be the satisfactory evidence of that success: to obtain it, there must be very numerous and liberal visitors. We cannot doubt that all who wish well to the Cause will attend, and do their best to promote the success of this Bazaar.

---

## NECESSITY FOR THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE BEING CHANGED TO A PREVENTIVE SYSTEM,

*Of Constitutional Pathology being more cultivated, and of a more minute description being given of the physical appearance of persons experimented on.*

By George Fearon, M.D.

(From the *British Journal of Homœopathy.*)

(*Continued from p.* 628.)

The old-school pathology has been derived chiefly from the inspection of dead bodies; such a pathology can only be reared up during the infancy of the healing art, for it presupposes a great mortality among patients; I suspect too that it has been very much overpraised, that it is more deficient and is of less value in the treatment of disease, especially of chronic disease, than is generally acknowledged; it is in fact a mere organ pathology, seeking only to ascertain which of a series of organs appear to have been first affected, and which secondarily, without at all taking into consideration the peculiar state of constitution that rendered that organ weak, and liable to be attacked by disease; in our mode of practice, however, this latter point will frequently be found to be a very important one in leading us to the selection of the proper remedy out of two or more having apparently similar symptoms. The uprising of Homœopathy may be considered as marking the commencement of the mature age of medicine; that age must have its own pathology, and as we believe that the amount of premature mortality will be very much less in future than it has been in the allopathic infancy of medicine, so must we cease to look to *post mortems* as the principal source of pathology; our pathology must be derived chiefly, not from the interior but from the exterior aspect of the body; for that alone will be in keeping with our mode of ascertaining the healing properties of medicines, since we do not push our experiments to the length of killing the persons experimented on, for the purpose of ascertaining the internal changes of structure the medicinal substance has effected.

That this external pathology may be sometimes of more use than the old-school one, even in acute affections, is exemplified in the following case.

A short time ago I was sent for late one evening to see a married lady who had recently come to Birmingham for a change of air, in consequence of suffering severely from neuralgic pains of the face; I left her some medicine, and wrote off the same evening to the homœopathist under whose care she had been. He replied that he considered the exciting cause to be connected with the uterus, and had been treating her with that view. According to the ordinary pathology his was a perfectly scientific diagnosis, since the affection had first made its appearance a few days after a confinement, and had invariably returned in each successive pregnancy; this being the first time I believe in which an attack had come on in a non-pregnant state. On the second day of my attendance, and before receiving his answer, I made up my mind that she must at some period of her life have lived in a calcareous neighbourhood sufficiently long for her whole system to become affected by it, and that that was the real exciting cause of the affection, the womb being merely in a secondary way connected with it. This decision I came to, in consequence of her general appearance resembling very much that which I have noticed in persons who have

Hosted by Google

resided in such neighbourhoods, although she had but a slight trace of the usual fulness of neck perceptible in such instances.

The disease had only made its appearance since she had removed to her present place of residence, but she denied that there were any calcareous appearances about that, or her immediately preceding place of abode. I then asked for her native place, and she at once told me that close to the house of her parents, where she had resided until grown up, there were chalk-pits. This confirmed me in my diagnosis, I consequently gave *Sulphur*, first in the 12th and afterwards in the 6th and 3rd (trit); it was beneficial in each attenuation, but most remarkably so in the third, and I had no necessity for changing the medicine, until continuing to press it three times a day for some days after all pain had left, it brought on a very sharp aggravation. *Pulsatilla* and *Sepia* were given, but without any relief; *Tincture of Arsenic* 3, then presented itself as the most likely antidote, especially as there were chills accompanying the paroxysms, and it acted like a charm; a few days after *Sulphur* was returned to, with the effect of bringing on another but slighter aggravation, which *Arsenic* again stopped; and the patient left this in a very much improved state of health to that in which she came, though doubtless she must experience some more but modified attacks before the diseased state can be quite destroyed.*

Now here I think is an instance of external pathology, derived too from a medicinal disease, leading to a knowledge of the proper remedy, while the internal pathology derived from natural disease would only have led one astray.

In recording the physical appearance of persons experimented on, there is one item of description which I should particularly wish to see attended to, and that is the exact appearance of the iris, for I am sure that it will be found very useful to us as a guide to the state of the constitution. That sentence in the Sermon on the Mount, as transmitted to us by St. Matthew, "The light of the body is the eye; if therefore thine eye be single, thy whole body shall be full of light; but if thine eye be evil, thy whole body shall be full of darkness," although there doubtless meant in a moral point of view, is nevertheless very true in a physical one. That a red iris is indicative of a disposition to cancerous affections has been for several years known to many medical men, though I have made the observation for myself before being aware that others had previously become acquainted with the fact, but the following indications have never to my knowledge been observed by any one previous to the publication of a part of them in the *Medical Times*, October 6, 1849.*

The nearer the iris approaches to a firm, clear-looking, and unmixed colour, (black, blue, and hazel,) the healthier and sounder is the constitution. Whenever the iris presents the appearance of a *broken network*, or the colour is a light watery-looking one, or deposited in darker patches in some places than in others, there is a corresponding degree of delicacy of constitution. Whenever there is an appearance of red, green, or yellow in the iris, the diseases under which the patient suffers always exhibit an obstinate or malignant character, more especially when the *red* or green is present. Such persons, moreover, always beget unhealthy children; and we may generally expect to hear of much ill health, serious and obstinate illnesses, and premature deaths occurring in their families. The appearance of the light iris, which answers to the red of the dark one, has not been hitherto pointed out, it is the following:—a peculiar hard, pearly, grey look, and if the eye be closely examined, there will be found immediately around the pupil a circle of a more or less red hue. Moreover, instead of the appearance of a network, in which a mesh had broken, leaving a large nearly square space, such as we may see in the light, scrofulous, blue iris, there will generally be long narrow places, giving the idea of the substance of the iris having been there corroded away. The worse the state of health the darker, thicker-looking, and more distinct will be the outer margin of the iris.

We not unfrequently meet persons having a greenish iris who will boast of never being ill, and of being able to undergo considerable fatigue. Such persons are generally stunted in stature; and in the instances in which the reverse is the case, they will be found to show signs of failing health soon after thirty, if not before; and, should inquiry be made, it will most probably be found that they are descended from parents one or both of whom have exhibited marked signs of having an unhealthy constitution (consumption, epilepsy, etc.), and among their brothers and sisters obstinate affections and diseases of debility will prevail.

I was led to make these observations by the statements in our Materia Medica, that

* She took away with her some packets of *Sulphur powders*, each packet containing two powders, a dose to be taken twice a day for four days, then to remain a week without medicine before commencing the next packet; and I have just been informed that she has continued perfectly free from all attacks of the disease.

* Special reasons caused them to be sent to this Journal, otherwise they would have been forwarded to a homœopathic one, Homœopathy having given rise to them.

Hosted by Google

some medicines acted better in persons with light, and others in persons with dark eyes. Closer observation soon showed that under these two general heads of dark and light eyes, were comprised many varieties of iris differing in structure, in shade of colour, and in the mode in which the latter was deposited, and that each variety was attended by a corresponding state of constitution. It would only be legitimately individualising the more general observation regarding the light and dark eye, were we to note the particular medicines which appeared to produce most effect in the different states of constitution represented by each *variety* of iris. We should thereby gain an additional help for the selection of remedies in the treatment of disease.

There is one species of iris which at the distance of three or four feet looks like the section of a piece of flint, and gives to its possessor a sharp hawk-eyed appearance. It is separated from the cornea by a strongly-marked rim of a hard, dirty white, calcareous look, and about the sixteenth or twentieth of an inch in breadth; the iris itself, when looked at closer, appears of a blackish red. I have not seen many cases of this iris, but have noticed the following circumstances in connection with it. The persons have been irascible, and apparently quick in intellect; in two instances, although not of a stout make, they have each had two attacks of apoplexy, and in one of them a permanent partial paralysis of one leg and arm has been left. In the remaining cases, the persons having it have each suffered from rheumatism, which was also the case with one of the apoplectic persons, and for aught I know it may have been the same with the other. I have not yet met with an instance of this iris in a child, and am therefore uncertain whether the rim, which is its peculiar characteristic, may not be formed while the disease in the constitution becomes developed as the person advances to middle age. In each case where a parent has had it, *the children have been very markedly unhealthy*, a circumstance deserving of notice.

Another form of iris which, I think, is indicative of a highly sycosic state of constitution, resembles closely the appearance of the spokes of a wheel when the latter is in pretty quick motion, excepting that each alternate radius is of a different colour, the one being reddish, the next yellow or of some other colour. This variety, as far as I have hitherto seen, occurs in persons bearing other strong marks of sycosis, and not unfrequently is accompanied by old warts on the face, having that character which Hahnemann has attributed to those of a sycosic origin; and here I may remark that I believe a sycosic state of constitution to be a much more common one in our large towns than a syphilitic one, and the reason why this should be so is very evident, for syphilis showing itself in the form of a troublesome sore gets at once attended to, and must in many cases be really cured and not merely temporarily suppressed. Sycosis, on the contrary, after having been imbibed, either produces no very perceptible external manifestations of its presence, or they are only in the form of warts, which giving little inconvenience are overlooked, and not regarded as signs of disease by the sufferer, and thus the poison has full opportunity of insidiously undermining his system.

We all know that parents are often prone to point out scrofulous children as pictures of health, simply because they exhibit a high colour with a certain degree of plumpness. To undeceive such persons and to induce them to place their children under a regular systematic treatment, it will be necessary for us to be able to point out to them the different signs of latent disease and of unhealthy constitution, and for this purpose the state of the iris will be often more convincing, because plainer and more observable than any other signs. This last summer I met with a child of about 12, whom I had attended three years ago for a swelling and weakness of the knee, to which she had been some time subject. I knew that she was of a very delicate constitution, and that every one of her brothers and sisters were very unhealthy, and this unhealthiness they derived from at any rate one parent; yet when I saw her this year she seemed full of spirits and energy, and capable of enduring, for a child of her age, a good deal of exercise, and had a colour which could scarcely be shown to be otherwise than a healthy one; the only thing that appeared wrong was the irregularity of the teeth, which were also of a bad colour and with a tendency to decay. From all I knew of her previous state of health, and that of her family, I felt convinced that I must be seeing her under very favourable circumstances, and that her present appearances of good health were fallacious ones, which she would by and by lose; yet I was puzzled how to fix upon any traits in her appearance which could be pointed out to others as evidence of lurking disease. On regarding her more closely the difficulty vanished, for there was a marked specimen of the red iris; one of her sisters, who had been threatened with a spinal affection, etc.,

Hosted by Google

showing an equally well-marked specimen of the wheel iris recently alluded to. (Do not spinal affections, at least those involving the lower part of the spine, more generally depend upon a sycosic than a scrofulous state of the constitution? I think they do. I think also that many of those obstinate baffling uterine affections depend upon a sycosic or syphilitic taint, either inherited from parents or received through impregnation by a husband having a constitution so tainted.)

In several cases of tic, which on each return invariably attacked the same side of the face, I have noticed that the iris was more defective on that side than on the other. I have seen the same thing in cases of muscæ volitantes and other forms of impaired vision, where one eye has been more affected than the other. Perhaps with more extended observations a similar circumstance might be observed in connection with other one-sided affections.

The various explanations that have been hitherto attempted of the law expressed by the words "similia similibus curantur," have never proved satisfactory; and the statement that we try our medicines upon *healthy* persons, in order to ascertain their curative power in disease, has repelled many, from its involving to their thinking an absurdity. May not some light be thrown upon the subject by the circumstance we have already adverted to—of the almost universal prevalence of some form of latent chronic diseases? Any one who has seen Hahnemann, must be aware that he was far from being a specimen of a healthy, well-developed person, and in one of his writings he mentions that he had at different times suffered much. Yet his experiments with medicinal substances were made on himself, on members of his family, who could not have been healthy, and on students and others residing in large towns, who were not likely to have been free from latent disease. In fact, had it been otherwise, had these parties been all perfectly healthy, Hahnemann would never have discovered the law in question.

Under these circumstances, the statement that our remedies have been tried on healthy persons is not true; and equally with the allopaths we gain *ab usu in morbis* our knowledge of the form of disease which Nature has intended each substance to antidote, or be the means of curing. The difference between the method adopted by the allopath and the homœopath for ascertaining the curative properties of any new substance is, in the first instance, one which has reference to the stage of disease in which the experiment is made; but it is this difference in the stage that tends to perpetuate the discordant conclusions which they draw from the result of their experiments.

Give to both of them a new plant to experiment with, and the allopath chooses a person affected with disease in an acute or sub-acute form, that is to say, in an active state; the homœopathist, on the contrary, selects one in whom disease is in a latent, quiescent state, and who therefore may be considered as comparatively healthy. The allopath can only learn the curative power of the remedy in the one train of symptoms which he had found it relieve, while from his experiments he can derive no certain knowledge relative to its employment in other forms of disease, but is left to employ it in future from "inference;" and this limited knowledge he moreover acquires at the risk of doing much injury to his patient. The homœopath, on the contrary, has the power of experimenting at leisure, and by graduating his experimental doses, can bring to light in succession all the various trains of diseased action to which the new remedy has been specially adapted, and has the power of avoiding or making allowance for all causes likely to interfere with the accuracy of the experiment. He thus can *by one and the same* experiment gain a knowledge of the use of the remedy in both latent (or chronic) and acute disease. Were he to be very cautious in his experiment, and give the new substance in very small doses, and at intervals, he would probably considerably improve the health of the person experimented on, without giving rise to any disturbance in his system, but by so doing, however well he might learn its use in latent disease, he yet would gain no information respecting the active state of disease in which it should be employed.

There are many other points which will be required to be considered with reference to a "preventive system of medicine," but these must be reserved for another occasion; at present I will only call attention to this circumstance, that whereas others, to whom may have occurred the idea of employing homœopathic medicine as a preventive system, have in all probability only thought of so employing it in the case of children of a markedly scrofulous diathesis, I, on the contrary, advocate its employment as such in all families, and with every child (just as I would advocate the application of education to all), because every child, no matter however ap-

Hosted by Google

parently healthy, is born with the seeds of disease in its constitution, and with the susceptibility to improvement, the difference of one from the other being only a matter of degree; indeed I would, wherever possible, have the mother placed under a constitutional treatment from the time she is known to have conceived up to the period of her delivery, as I am convinced, from theory and from observation, that the child would then, in all human probability, enter the world in a healthier state than it otherwise would do; while the mother would, in consequence of the removal of a portion of the disease from her constitution, be spared those sufferings which are now experienced by nearly all women in these countries during the time of pregnancy, childbirth, and the after-period.

## Correspondence.

### CURANTUR VERSUS CURENTUR.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—Will your Hahnemannian Essayist allow me a few words of criticism on his remarks, in the *Homœopathic Times* for May 17, on the homœopathic motto as it is *commonly* expressed? I believe it to be true that Hahnemann has most frequently used the word *curentur* in his writings, and in the passages where the word occurs it is probably the most correct, because in them he may have regarded himself as giving a *precept* or medical injunction, in which case, of course, the imperative mood is that which should be employed. But the authority for *curentur* in the *precept* of the *physician* depends on the existence of *curantur* in the *archives* of *Nature*. The only ground of the physician saying "*let* likes be cured," etc., is that Nature has previously decreed that so only they are cured, that such only is the law of cure. "Likes are cured by likes" is the law of Nature, therefore obey that law, and let likes be cured (or as the Essayist prefers) be treated by likes. The language of Nature is indicative and positive; the language of Nature's interpreter and servant is of necessity tentative and preceptive.

But to use *curentur* as the expression of the law itself, is as wholly inappropriate to the creature as to say "fiat lux," these words belong only to the original Lawgiver and Creator. "Let there be light, and light was," expresses in beautiful simplicity the utterance of the law and its instant fulfilment. "Similia similibus curentur et similia similibus curantur" expresses the utterance of another law, and its instant fulfilment. If then we would adduce the law in its abstract, surely "*curantur*" is the more correct word; if we merely enjoin another to act according to that law, "*curentur.*"

Hoping your Essayist will excuse my freedom,

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. M. SCOTT.

Glasgow, May 1851.

[The criticism of so elegant a scholar, and excellent a philologist as Dr. Scott, is entitled to respect. We do not know whether the writer of the Hahnemannian Essays will reply to Dr. Scott. The Essayist seems to have the authority of Hahnemann for his opinion: and we suggest that the *verb* might be omitted altogether, which would get rid of the difficulty. "*Similia similibus*" is quite enough to express the law of Homœopathy. Dr. Scott has admitted that Hahnemann has most frequently used the word *curentur*. So far as Dr. Scott and the Essayist are concerned, we satisfy ourselves with asking, "Who shall decide when doctors disagree?" —ED.]

### SCOTTISH RETROGRADE REFORMERS.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—I herewith send for your edification a document forwarded to me through the post-office, and professing to come from the Edinburgh College of Physicians. Had the medical bigots of the Scottish College lived in the days of Harvey, they would, doubtless, have gloried in fulminating a like anathema against all Fellows of their Institution who advocated the then heretical doctrine of the circulation of the blood. Of course I shall not condescend to vouchsafe any reply to the impudent circular of these northern inquisitors.

By the way, in case any "Fellow" should feel disposed to disconnect himself from the obscure Scottish College, will the enormous fees he has paid for the mis-called "honour" be returned to him? I will only add, that I am proud to call myself a homœopathic practitioner but almost ashamed of the diploma which, in spite

Hosted by Google

of the terrible anathema of the Scottish wiseacres, still enables me to sign myself

A FELLOW OF THE EDINBURGH COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

May 28, 1851.

## Miscellaneous.

MEDICAL FRENCH TRANSLATIONS.—Some years ago it was proposed by several physicians of eminence in France, to bring out reprints of all the works that have come down to us, accompanied with translations, of Hippocrates, Galen, Oribasius, Celsus, and the other Greek and Latin professors of the healing art. The original texts were to be carefully collated, new documents were to be sought for in the different libraries, and the translations were to be executed by first-rate philologists eminent in medical science. "It was not easy," says the Paris correspondent of the *Literary Gazette*, "to find men capable of this great task; and the vast undertaking was enough to terrify the most audacious publisher. But the great scientific importance of the scheme found favour in the eyes of the government of Louis Philippe; and a considerable sum of money was at once granted, and the promise that the collection should be printed in the National Printing Office was made. The Republican government confirmed these pledges; and, accordingly, under the able superintendence of Dr. Daremberg, several learned scientific men set zealously to work. They have made considerable progress in their labours, and some of the volumes have already appeared."

THE LATE RICHARD PHILLIPS, F.R.S.—Mr. Richard Phillips died on the 11th ult., after a very short illness, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. On the Wednesday previous he was busily engaged at the Museum of Practical Geology, assisting in making the final arrangements preparatory to the opening, and he worked until late that night at his translation of the yet unpublished new edition of the "Pharmacopœia of the College of Physicians." Mr. Phillips's career has been a busy one. He first attracted the attention of the scientific world by the publication, in 1805, of "Analyses of the Bath Waters;" and this was followed by analyses of our mineral waters generally, and of minerals of a rare kind; these were published in the "Annals of Philosophy." In 1817, he was appointed Lecturer on Chemistry at the London Hospital; and he was appointed to deliver several courses of lectures at the London Institution. About this period he was also appointed by the Government as Professor of Chemistry at the Military College, Sandhurst; and Lecturer on Chemistry at Grainger's School of Medicine, in Southwark. In 1821, Mr. Phillips became sole editor of the "Annals of Philosophy;" in 1822, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and published a paper in the "Transactions," in which his name was honourably associated with that of Dr. Faraday, and he always felt much pride in having been the first to introduce that distinguished philosopher to the Society. In 1824, Mr. Phillips published his first translation of the "Pharmacopœia Londinensis," and from the celebrity which he gained as a pharmaceutical chemist, he was consulted by the College of Physicians with respect to the chemical preparations of the work issued by that body in 1836. He has given his attention to every subsequent edition of the "London Pharmacopœia;" for the last twelve months has been engaged in experiments for the College; and his final work was that of a new translation to accompany the new issue, which may shortly be expected. In 1839, Mr. Phillips was appointed Chemist and Curator of the Museum of Practical Geology, then in Craig's Court, which office he held at the time of his death. He was one of the original founders of the Geological Society, and for many years a member of the council of the Royal Society, and for the last two years President of the Chemical Society.

REPRODUCTION OF LIMBS IN THE HUMAN SUBJECT.—Dr. Simpson, in a paper read to the British Association, has shown that the power of reproducing and repairing lost parts is greatest in the lowest class of animals, and decreases as we ascend higher and higher in the scale of animal life. He then points out that the embryo approaches in this, as in other respects, the physiological life and powers of the lower animals; and, consequently, when the arm or leg is amputated during embryonic existence, as not unfrequently happens from bands of coagulable lymph, and the results of disease, the stump structures reproduce a small rudimentary hand or foot, as the crab or lizard does. He showed various casts and drawings of cases of hands thus reproduced; and two living examples were exhibited.

LITERARY PROPERTY.—The manuscript of *Robinson Crusoe* ran through the whole trade, and no one would print it. The bookseller who at last bought it cleared a thousand guineas by it. *Burn's Justice* was disposed of by its author for a mere trifle, as well as *Buchan's Domestic Medicine;* both of which yield immense incomes. *The Vicar of Wakefield*, the most delightful novel in our language, was sold for a few pounds; and Miss Burney's *Evelina* produced only five guineas. Dr. Johnson fixed the price of his *Lives of the Poets* at two hundred guineas, by which the booksellers, in the course of a few years, cleared upwards of twenty-five thousand. Tonson and all his family rode in their carriage with the profits of the £5 epic of Milton. The copyright of *Vyse's Spelling Book* sold for two thousand guineas.

LONDON: Printed by THOMAS HARRILD, of Albany Cottage, Sydenham, in the County of Kent, at his Printing Office, 1, and 1½, Dudley Court, in the Parish of St. Olave, Silver Street, in the City of London; and Published by HENRY RENSHAW, at the Office, 356 Strand, in the County of Middlesex.—*Saturday, June 7th*, 1851.

Hosted by Google

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.
Review of British and Foreign Medical Science and Literature.

"RESPICE, ASPICE, PROSPICE."—St. Bernard.

No. 98. Vol. II. SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1851. [Unstamped 3d. Stamped 4d.

## Communications.

### HAHNEMANNIAN ESSAYS.
### No. XIX.

Next to a warm and cordial friend, let us rank an honourable opponent in our dealings with mankind in relation to public matters. Mr. Brodribb, a surgeon of nearly thirty years' standing, and an Examiner of the Society of Apothecaries, has entered into the lists against Homœopathy, and has published a small pamphlet, which is entitled "Homœopathy Unveiled; or Observations on Hahnemann, his Doctrines, and Treatment of Disease."

He gives us merely a repetition of the often-advanced objections to Homœopathy; there is not a single new argument; but this writer professes to have read Hahnemann, and to have tested the medicines; and, furthermore, there is not a word of personal abuse of the homœopathists. May his shadow never grow less! to use the Persian hyperbole. As this is a novelty in the polemics of Allopathy versus Homœopathy, Mr. Brodribb deserves honourable notice.

I. With respect to his study of Hahnemann, there is no evidence that he ever got beyond his "Organon;" his quotations are only from that book. Mr. Brodribb does not even state that he has read the "Organon" through. But he has looked at Hartmann's book on acute diseases, and has read Dr. Malan's pamphlet, "An Answer to the Inquiry, How can such small doses have any effect?" Add to these, a look into some homœopathic pharmacopœias, and this is the extent, as far as appears from his publication, of his homœopathic studies.

II. Mr. Brodribb says he has often given to persons homœopathic medicines, but without their producing any effect; and also that he has taken them himself, without his feeling the slightest effect whatever. If he wished to *prove* the action of the medicines, he should have administered them according to the directions given for that purpose: and he should have stated whether he and those to whom he gave these medicines were in perfect health; and if not, he should have furnished the cases, that we might judge whether he had given the medicines rightly or not. At present his testimony is of still less force than that of Andral.

But this gentleman is an Examiner of the Society of Apothecaries, and must be super-humanly free from prejudice, if he conducted his experiments without the determination to find that there is "nothing in homœopathy." If Mr. Brodribb is in sufficient health, and he can induce half a dozen other persons in health to join him in the experiments, we will satisfy him that medicines will produce the effects ascribed to them; but the administration of them must be in our way, and on our conditions, not in his way nor on his conditions.

As there is really not a syllable of novelty in Mr. Brodribb's little tract, there is no need again to slay the slain, to refute what has been often refuted. He concludes that Hahnemann was an insane enthusiast. He is right in thinking those dishonest who profess to be ready to treat cases allopathically or homœopathically, as the patients may prefer; but who are they, and where are they to be found?

Some passages from the late Dr. Andrew Combe's letters may be interesting to Mr. Brodribb, and our readers. In a letter, dated the 10th November, 1837, and addressed to



Hosted by Google

Dr. Hirschfield, Bremen, he observes, "I confess I shall be thankful to have an opportunity of seeing something of homœopathic practice under the auspices of an intelligent, cautious, and truth-seeking man like yourself; for I can learn nothing by mere reading. Many of Hahnemann's opinions seem to me so very unreasonable, and even so contradictory, that I cannot adopt them; and yet when I hear unquestionable facts mentioned, and know that *you*, for example, are *convinced by experience* of their soundness, I cannot but pause before I condemn. As yet I have not been able to see any homœopathic practice; and by facts and observation only can such a question be decided. Every day convinces me more and more that the common practice of medicine stands in need of as thorough reform as our political constitution lately did; and that, in England, in particular, we err by attempting to coerce Nature, and substituting *our* ways for *hers*, instead of taking the animal machine as she has made it, and trying merely to aid or restore the play of her own principles as far more effective for our good than any we can put in their place. I think, accordingly, that we give greatly more medicine than is for the interest of anybody except the apothecary; but that the infinitesimal doses of Hahnemann really produce effects which last for days and weeks (sometimes forty days), is so different from anything I have yet experienced, that, except from personal observation, I cannot believe it possible; and I hardly need repeat to you that I much desire to witness such results. I should be thankful to see some exposition of the subject from your pen, and hope you will fulfil your intention of writing one in the form of letters. Many of the followers of Hahnemann, like those of Gall, are conceited and ignorant men, whose advocacy is sufficient to injure any cause, however good; and therefore the greater is the necessity for a shrewd, well-informed man like yourself stating what you know in regard to it. If you really think of writing in the form of letters addressed to me, I shall be much gratified in accepting this mark of your good-will, and pleased to have given you a motive to fulfil a right intention. All that I wish, however, in being so addressed, is to be considered as an inquirer, willing and anxious to receive light and truth, and not already as a follower."

In a letter to his brother, Mr. George Combe, dated 16th May, 1843, he writes, "I am not, and for a long time have not been, *hostile* to homœopathy. I have long thought that the homœopathists have made out *a case for serious inquiry*, and on that ground urged our medical nephews to avail themselves of the opportunities presented to them to investigate its claims, and verify them in practical observation. If I were to continue in my profession, I should consider it a duty to *test* these claims. There are many analogies in their favour, not only in Liebig but in Nature; but there are also numerous difficulties. From personal knowledge I do not hold myself entitled either to adopt or condemn the principles of the homœopathists."

On the 4th of January, 1846, he wrote thus to Dr. Forbes: "I have just finished a rather hasty perusal of your article on homœopathy in the recent numbers of the *British and Foreign Medical Review* (vol. xxi. p. 225), and rejoice that you have spoken out openly and honestly what you believe to be truth regarding both homœopathy and allopathy. In almost all your opinions I heartily concur; and I consider a full confession of all our faults the first step to future improvement. In all probability you will be attacked for having exaggerated the defects of allopathy, and admitted too much in favour of homœopathy; but the result of discussion will be to extend the consciousness of the said defects, and to prompt to their removal. I think that in your estimate of homœopathy you have stopped short one step too soon. When you were inclined some years ago to condemn mesmerism on general reasoning, I urged, that as you considered it worthy of serious notice at all, you ought to go a step

Hosted by Google

further, and *test the facts*; that if you did so and found them true, you would thereby advance science, and save your own reputation; if false, you would meet mesmerists on their own battle-field, and knock them down with their own weapons, and with an authority which would carry weight; whereas, if you used only general reasoning or ridicule, you would leave them in possession of their stronghold, and merely oppose opinion to alleged stubborn fact. You followed this course with clairvoyance, and there stand on sure ground. With homœopathy, however, you have acted differently. You admit too much *for* it to warrant you reposing on your mere opinion *against* it. You are bound in reason and in logic to make a trial for yourself, and draw such conclusions as your experience shall warrant. The test you propose is excellent, but it is not in your power. The one I propose is not so conclusive, but it is the best you can use, and *valeat quantum*. Had you shown that the general results of homœopathic practice were *less* favourable, you might have legitimately held them to be a sufficient justification for not testing it, but that will not avail you as things stand. You have placed yourself as a mark to be shot at by both parties, and fenced yourself only on one side. I cannot get over the extreme improbability of such visionary doses having palpable effects: but then we are too ignorant to decide what *may* or *may not* be in nature; and you admit that you have men of great talent, skill, learning, experience, and honesty, affirming their actual experience of active results, and can oppose nothing to that affirmation except your opinion. I have often said that if I were in practice, I should hold myself *bound to test* homœopathic practice. It has established its claim to a fair hearing, and only useful knowledge can come out of an impartial and adequate trial of its powers." * * * "Medicine, as it now stands, is, to a great extent, a fallacy, and often a hurtful fallacy, because not in the least based on the order or laws of Nature, and constantly interfering with, rather than aiding them. I insist on the prime necessity of first studying the natural history of diseases, and having done so, endeavouring to follow up the indications of Nature, by placing every function under the conditions most favourable for its action, and to remove any obstructions in her way, but never to attempt to supersede her efforts, or substitute another method of cure for hers."

These were the opinions of Andrew Combe, touching the necessity of *testing* the homœopathic practice from, 1837 to 1846—he died in 1847. He was a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, which has just published an edict virtually forbidding its fellows to test the homœopathic practice. The recommendation of their late Fellow, Andrew Combe, greatly outweighs the four "resolutions" of their united wisdom, for that recommendation is just and logical, while their resolutions are illogical and tyrannous.

Dr. Forbes is understood to be now actually engaged in testing the homœopathic practice, at the London Homœopathic Hospital, and he will, no doubt, publish the results. The mere fact that such a man is so engaged is significant.*

---

## LETTER

*Addressed to Dr. Louis, Physician at the Hôtel-Dieu, Paris;*

By Dr. Peschier, of Geneva,

*Editor of the Bibliothèque Homœopathique.*

Communicated by Dr. Rosenstein.

When the homœopathic doctrine was first introduced in France, allopathy should have been attacked in a scientific manner; but having been occupied in repeating the facts of cures obtained in foreign countries, and also in making our own observations, we could not possibly discuss this subject before.

* Those who wish for Mr. Brodribb's objections to Homœopathy, will find them in his pamphlet, "Homœopathy Unveiled," published by S. Highley, Fleet-street. The extracts from Andrew Combe's letters are taken from "The Life and Correspondence of Andrew Combe, M.D.," by George Combe.

Hosted by Google

It is time to break silence, and to show openly that the prevailing medical doctrine is not tenable, and to expose the deplorable slowness of the march of the progress of medicine, namely, towards *the art of healing*, which *is* and *should be* the main point of medical science.

To arrive at this result, there is but one thing to do, to take the allopathic books, one after another, and to demonstrate either their incoherence or their uselessness.

During many years I solicited in vain those of my colleagues who are more skilled in writing than myself to undertake the publication of this work. All have intrenched themselves behind their studies and their daily practice, which take all their time, I must, therefore, undertake the task myself for the sake of truth and science. I have followed the precept of La Fontaine: "Depend on thyself alone."

Before I proceed to address you on the subject of allopathy, I wish to state that there is nothing personal in what I am about to say. I have the greatest regard for your person; and I respect you for your talents. My only object in writing to you, is to expose the errors of allopathy, and to establish the truth of the homœopathic practice. You have recently published a second edition, considerably enlarged, of your Anatomical, Pathological, and Therapeutical Researches of Diseases, known by the names typhoid, putrid, and adynamic, ataxic, bilious, mucous, and gastro-enteritic. If a homœopathist had published a similar work, with a title so vague and complex, where bilious fever is declared as synonymous with typhoid fever, would not the allopathists raise a cry of reprobation against such a confusion, and say that we show our ignorance. A similar suspicion would never enter the minds of those who read the respected name of Louis; nevertheless, considering all these names as synonymous and designating but one and the same malady, in its divers degrees and aspects, do you not expose yourselves to the reproaches of inexactness and uncertainty, and of want of a just appreciation?

But the title inspires me with a graver and a more serious thought, which strikes the mind of every one who wishes to keep pace with the progress of medical literature. It is but the announcement of a necrology, a registration of the deceased; it does not teach the world why and how the ex-patients died. The healing art makes its own process; the physicians print and post bills of their incapacity; they proclaim loudly that it is as well (nay better) to trust to nature in case of disease than invoke their aid. What use is it to the sick to have a learned physician, if the art of healing consists only in dissecting? The two volumes issued from the press only tell you that the patients died, and in what state they were after their death. Is it not deplorable that the art of healing occupies itself mainly with the description of dead bodies? Has the healing art ceded its place to pathological anatomy, and have hospitals changed into chambers of repose?

A work on pathological anatomy applied to a disease or a class of diseases, terminating with consoling conclusions of a preservative treatment, and with a perspective of a notable diminution of mortality in proportion, will necessarily receive the applause of the learned and unlearned world. But a work which leaves all readers in the most perfect uncertainty in regard to a suitable medical treatment is really distressing, and this reproach I do not make only to you, but to allopathy generally, which rests upon false principles, and consequently false applications, and the results cannot be but fatal. As long as allopathy has its sway, we shall have no want of anatomical pathological researches; this kind of writing is almost unknown to homœopathic practitioners; not that they cure or pretend to cure every disease, but employing more appropriate remedies, they certainly cure the greatest number of patients. With us there are comparatively few ne-

Hosted by Google

crologies, which are oftener martyrologies; we replace them with long catalogues of cures, and with a precise indication of the immediate effect of the application of the remedy, and we consider *that* only a remedy which cures: there is, in fact, a great difference between a *medicament* and a *remedy*. We should expect from such a distinguished practitioner as you are, an intimate connection between the observed symptoms and the indications for a true therapeutic treatment.

You, in your quality of allopathist, do not admit the homœopathic principle, that the primitive effects of a medicine should be similar to the symptoms to be combated, I will therefore not urge upon you this therapeutical principle. But you will agree with me, that there should exist some relation between the actual state of the disease and the substance capable of producing symptoms with which he is affected.

In your first case you mention the following symptoms, from which the patient suffered in the beginning of the disease:

"Pain in the head, drowsiness, troubled sight, pain in the extremities, heaviness, susceptibility to cold, intense heat, anorexia, diarrhœa, which increased in the last three days to fifteen or twenty evacuations in the twenty-four hours; other symptoms also made their appearance, as nausea, vomiting, with pain at the epigastrium."

These are the symptoms which troubled the patient before he went to the hospital. I will not discuss their value and importance; but I think you attach the greatest importance to the intestinal symptoms, to the lesions, either functional or of the tissue of the intestines; I will, therefore, compare the state of your patient and the symptoms produced by a medicament acting specially on the intestines.

I do not make an exclusive choice; I take *one*, and pass others in review, in order to show the great margin you have in your medication.

The following symptoms are those you have observed and noted down the 18th of September, at your first visit, the day before the entrance of the patient into the hospital.

| *Symptoms of the Malady.* | *Symptoms of Veratrum.* |
|---|---|
| Slight headache. | 10-17. Headache. |
| Buzzing in the ears. | 49. Tinkling in the ears. |
| | 50. Humming of the ears. |
| Dimness of sight when rising. | 28. A feeling of weakness in the eyes. |
| | 29. Tarnished black and blue eyes. |
| | 30. Diplopia. |
| Slow answers, but correct, good memory. | 270. Lassitude, with an inclination to sleep. |
| Somnolence. | 271. Stupefying sleep. |
| | 272. Coma vigil. |
| Pains like a contusion of the extremities. | 246. Pains in the muscles and bones, as if they were bruised. |
| | 249. Drawing pains in the extremities. |
| Humid tongue, very red at the point, then whitish; mouth clammy; anorexia, intense thirst. | 96. Tongue red and swelled. |
| | 100. Humectation of the mouth, alternating with dryness and viscosity. |
| | 99. Painful sensation of dryness and viscosity in the mouth. |
| Constriction at the epigastrium, increased by pressure. | 105. Constrictive pain at the pit of the stomach. |
| Slight meteorism. | 117. Flatulent colic. |
| Diarrhœa. | 127. Rapid evacuations, frequent, soft. |
| | 203. Violent diarrhœa, bloody. |
| | 198. Diarrhœa, with sweating. |
| | 199. Cold and shivering, with frequent evacuations. |
| Cough occasionally. | 156. Dry cough. |
| | 157. Cough, without expectoration. |

Does not this comparative description of the symptoms of the disease and of the remedy strike you, and induce you to think that *Veratrum* would have modified, to some extent, the state of your patient?

*(To be continued.)*

Hosted by Google

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14TH, 1851.

THE necessity of going to press with the *Homœopathic Times* early on Friday morning, that our country subscribers may receive the Journal on Saturday, prevents our noticing the "Royal Fancy Bazaar," held on Thursday and Friday of the present week. A full account will appear in our next Number, and we hope we shall be able to gratify our readers by announcing that a large sum has been collected.

HALIFAX has been the scene of an anti-homœopathic demonstration. The suggested establishment of a "house of recovery" in that town has been rendered the occasion of giving publicity, in an extraordinary manner, to the resolutions passed by the Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh. Our information is derived from the columns of the *Halifax Guardian*; the report of the proceedings being presented in a clear and intelligible manner, we have quoted freely from it in an article entitled "Suggested Establishment of a House of Recovery in Halifax," in our present Number.

It appears that the Mayor of Halifax called a meeting at the Town Hall, on Monday week, for the purpose of "conferring with the medical men of Halifax and a few other friends upon the propriety of establishing a house of recovery for the reception of cases of fever and contagious diseases." At that meeting were assembled a number of gentlemen of character and influence, interested in the general question of public health. Among them were the Venerable Archdeacon Musgrave, Colonel Pollard, and others. The medical fraternity collected in full force, with Dr. Kenny at their head, and Mr. Ramsbotham, a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, *but* a homœopathist, also attended.

Of course it was natural to anticipate that Dr. Kenny, as a zealous allopath, would take occasion to make himself prominent, and therefore, armed as he was with the string of resolutions just issued by the Edinburgh College of Physicians, he was not slow to exhibit his willingness to be their champion in Halifax. Nothing could, under such circumstances, be pleasanter to him to single out Mr. Ramsbotham, as representing Homœopathy, and with a preliminary swoop he endeavoured to drive that gentleman from the meeting. "He was bound by a resolution," quoth Dr. Kenny, "of the University of which he was a graduate, not to meet in consultation with a homœopath, nor to co-operate with one in the other common duties of professional life." The "apple of discord," thus thrown down for discussion, did not, however, produce the results which, doubtless, the Doctor and his supporters expected. Homœopathy had fortunately secured converts in Halifax, and so they were unmistakably told. Mr. Ramsbotham, with vigour and eloquence, supported his position, and it was evidently considered an unjust interference, on the part of the allopathic brotherhood, to have made the objection they did to his presence.

Dr. Kenny and his friends, the Messrs. Garlicks, must have sorely writhed under the merited vindication of Homœopathy as pronounced by Colonel Pollard, and the professional cloth in general could only regret the indiscretion of their leaders, which will doubtless excite more inquiry than ever into the points at issue between the two great sections identified with the progress of the healing art.

The meeting itself calls for little comment. To carry out the object contemplated, a mixed committee of medical and non-medical gentlemen were appointed to investigate the desirableness of such an establishment, and an adjournment was ordered. But it is to this spirit of persecution that we would distinctly desire attention. Here is a case in which a scholar and a gentleman, a qualified practitioner of the Royal London College of

Hosted by Google

Surgeons, who, because he has chosen to cast away the delusions of the old school, and embrace those emanating from worthier and higher sources, is to be scouted like a dog, because he is not afraid to stand forward, and among a general congregation of his fellow-townspeople announce that he is a disciple and an active follower of Homœopathy.

If this demonstration had arisen from a desire to exclude homœopathists from meeting members of the allopathic profession in purely "medical" consultations, there would perhaps, under the ban of the Edinburgh College of Physicians, have been more apparent cause to excuse the conduct of Dr. Kenny and his associates. But no such excuse as this exists. The meeting alluded to was one at which any person, we apprehend, might have attended without being required to give a history of his position or antecedents; and hence the ungracious and sectarian course pursued by Dr. Kenny is deserving of the greater condemnation, since it was evidently actuated with a view to manifest his own officiousness, and at the same time his complete subserviency to the despotic decree of the Edinburgh magnates. Homœopathy is, however, at home in Halifax, and the issue of Dr. Kenny's recently attempted crusade will, we venture to predict, make both himself and his supporters exceedingly cautious how they in future venture out of the pale of their professional privileges.

---

We have great satisfaction in publishing the following spirited letters of Professor Henderson:—

## HOMŒOPATHY AND THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH.

*Dr. Henderson to the Editor of the Witness.*

61, Northumberland Street,
Edinburgh, 30th May, 1851.

My dear Sir,—Although I cannot but deprecate the discussion of medical questions in the columns of a newspaper, and consider so public a notice of the miserable squabbles and jealousies of medical men to be extremely humiliating and disgraceful to the profession, I am compelled, by the repeated admission into your paper of offensive paragraphs, from a pen on one side of what may be termed the great Medical Controversy of the day, to ask you to publish this letter and the accompanying documents.

In giving publicity to the Resolutions of the Edinburgh Royal College of Physicians, I do not transgress that law of the College which requires that no Fellow shall *divulge* any transaction of the body which "may tend to the prejudice or defamation of the same," for these Resolutions have been substantially divulged already by the Medical Secretary of the College, who was, doubtless, the source of the article in your paper of the 29th. Whether they are "calm and dignified," as that article affirms, I leave with confidence to the judgment of any educated gentleman.

On each of the Resolutions I have a few words to say, not of a critical kind, but plain statements of fact, which I also leave with confidence to the judgment of the candid and courteous reader. I would first, however, mention the apparent cause of this new ebullition of the College. As I understand the matter, what they term Homœopathy,—probably without knowing very well what it means,—in addition to its wide and increasing diffusion among all classes of the public, has lately gained the support of a Fellow of the College of Physicians, whose defection is aggravated by the following circumstances:—That he was not long ago the bitterest enemy of Homœopathy in the whole College; that he had been for many years the honoured treasurer of the Royal College; that about two years since, on his leaving Edinburgh for a new sphere of practice in England, the College presented him with a silver tea-pot, tea-kettle, or tea-urn,—I don't know which,—and a hundred pounds sterling, all in token of their high consideration and affectionate gratitude.

On the first Resolution, I would observe, that the exclusion of the candidate to whom it adverts, was far from having been unani-

Hosted by Google

mous. In the wise and liberal minority that voted for his admission, were, I have the best reason to believe, the late Dr. Hope, the well-known Professor of Chemistry, and the late Dr. Davidson, who has not left his superior behind him in the College.

The second Resolution pre-supposes that the mere Fellowship of the College gives a *peculiar* title to the confidence and respect of the public. How far this is true, let the reader judge from the following undeniable facts:—1st. The Fellows are admitted by ballot, altogether irrespectively of their professional attainments, provided they have acquired the title of M.D. at any British University,—even at St. Andrew's; consequently, any young man who graduates in this country is qualified for admission into the College of Physicians. 2nd. The College is composed, for the most part, of the common medical practitioners of the city, respectable in their station and character, it may be, but not superior in these respects, any more than in professional knowledge, to the ordinary practitioners of other large towns. 3rd. The title of Fellow of the College of Physicians is *not* regarded in the profession as a considerable distinction, and is not thought to be the smallest evidence of superior attainments. 4th. The advantages and privileges of the College are chiefly these:—The reception by some medical boards of the class-tickets of such Fellows as choose to lecture; a news-room; a good library; a museum of drugs; a very handsome hall, where tea and a lecture of some sort are given once a month; and the right of regulating the practice of physic in certain parts of Edinburgh, namely, to use the words of the charter, in "the Canongate, the West Port, St. Leonard's Street, and the Potterrow."

The third Resolution declares that no Fellow of the College can meet "practitioners of Homœopathy" in consultation without dishonour! The President of the College, who was in the chair when the Resolutions were passed, has been in the habit of acting in the very teeth of that declaration whenever he was asked. Others have, I believe, done the same. But let not the reader suppose that such consultations have been frequent, or that there are many Fellows of the College accustomed to be consulted, by any party, at all. Three, or at the most four, compose the whole number; and how much we are dependent upon them for their professional aid, may be gathered in some measure from the fact, that I have had occasion to meet with only one of them in practice for two years past,—namely, with the President, twice, in his capacity as surgeon. The increasing confidence of those who are treated on the principle which the College affects to condemn, has put an end to such consultations; and I can say with most significant truth, that the cases, "in extremity," which resort at last to what I hold to be the better method, vastly exceed in number those whose weakness in disease permits them to yield to the solicitations of *friends* who are hostile to the safer treatment.

The article in your paper of the 29th concludes with saying, that Homœopathy has been condemned "by the most educated and most accomplished practitioners in Edinburgh." This may be true; but I have yet to learn that it has ever been condemned by any man, in any part of the world, who had the smallest title,—by any knowledge he had of it, — to utter an opinion on the subject; and it is a melancholy fact, that education and accomplishment should as readily play the "world-old tragedy" of persecution for opinions and beliefs in the nineteenth century, as ever did heathen darkness in the second.

I am, yours very truly,
WILLIAM HENDERSON.

*Dr. Henderson to the Secretary of the College of Physicians.*

61, Northumberland Street,
12th May, 1851.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of a series of Resolutions adopted by the Royal College of Physicians on the

Hosted by Google

9th curt., and which, you say, you have been instructed to send me.

Some part of those Resolutions are so intemperate and insulting, as to be discreditable to the body from which they emanate; and though you take pains to inform me that the Resolutions, as they stand, were unanimously adopted by the College, I shall do some of the Fellows the justice to believe that they have so much good sense and gentlemanly feeling as to be incapable of impugning the honour of any one because he differs from them in the choice or dose of a drug; although they may, from absence or inadvertence, have appeared to acquiesce in the sentiments of some less scrupulous associate.

To the framer of these Resolutions I would willingly confine the disgrace of what is outrageous in their tone and tenor; but as they are sent forth, in their present offensive shape, in the name of the College, I am precluded from replying now to such parts of them as may fairly be mooted among courteous and upright men, nor can I reply to them at any time until the College shall address me in a more becoming style.

The unusual title of "Practitioner of Homœopathy," with which you endorse your letter to me, is doubtless intended as an additional insult. Whether suggested by the Royal College, or the spontaneous fruit of your own taste, I receive the purposed indignity with composure; for I fully believe, and have long acted on the belief, temperately, yet firmly, and undeterred by much misrepresentation and abuse, that what is termed the "homœopathic principle," is by far the most important and the most extensively useful of the principles hitherto discovered, which ought to regulate the practice of medicine; and if physicians are to be classed by distinctive epithets, as Homœopathic, Allopathic, and Antipathic, according as they prefer one therapeutic principle or another in their practice, I am abundantly satisfied—and the reasonable part of the public will, I have no doubt, concur with me — that under each designation, whether belonging to a Royal College or not, there will rank the usual proportion of worthy and of questionable men. Before the College commits itself farther on this subject, however, I would caution it against a difficulty it will encounter in the attempt at classification, and the other measures it may have in view, by reminding it of the discussion which took place on the occasion to which its first Resolution adverts, in which it was strongly, and no doubt truly, urged hy a President of the very same body, that those who were designated Homœopathists had no exclusive right to that title, seeing that the homœopathic action of remedies was as distinctly admitted by the profession at large as it was by them.

I write to you, of course, in your official capacity, and therefore have the honour to be,

Your very obedient servant,

WILLIAM HENDERSON.

It may be proper to add, that the Secretary has acknowledged the title referred to above to have been given on his own responsibility, while he has ingeniously regretted that it should have been taken as an insult. It never was so taken, but was simply asserted to have been *intended* as an insult; and who can doubt that it was who has read the Resolutions?

---

WE have great pleasure in adding the following excellent remarks from the *Edinburgh News* of the 7th instant.

## OUR COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

Our readers already understand pretty clearly the nature of the homœopathic movement in medicine, since we have thought it our duty as journalists to inquire concerning so striking a scientific phenomenon, and also to lay the results of the investigation before the public. Not that we presumed to enter on a scientific estimate of the homœopathic doctrine, for that would certainly have been beyond our province; but we were anxious to know what it is, who originated it, and by whom it is received, inasmuch as we were never done hearing of it in society. In short, Homœopathy had become such a notable thing

Hosted by Google

in the world around us, that we were bound (as professed teachers) to seek some information on the subject, and report our findings to our readers. They are therefore aware that this Homœopathy is essentially a theory of cure, propounded by one Hahnemann some fifty years ago, practised upon by a rapidly increasing minority of our own doctors, and trusted in by all sorts of lay people, from his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin to his Excellency the Chevalier Bunsen, inclusive of a rare variety of intellectual character. It keeps up dispensaries, founds hospitals, edits journals, gains large private practices, as they are called, writes books, and makes converts. Its professors are regularly graduated doctors of medicine, and its patients are gentle and simple, learned and unlearned, men of genius and men of none, Jews and Gentiles, but certainly as fair an average of contemporary society as presently rallies round any new cause. Whether, then, Homœopathy be a discovery, a half-truth, or one more medical error in history (a thing we are not competent to decide, of course, or even to pronounce an opinion upon), it is at least clear that it is not a thing to be sneered down, nor yet an ignoble creature to be thrust out of good men's doors. Indeed, it seems too vivacious and aggressive to suffer much damage at anybody's hands. To say nothing of some hundred and fifty other practitioners, it has within these few years won four of the Fellows of our College of Physicians to its standard — Professor Henderson, Dr. Neville Wood of London, Dr. M'Leod of Ben Rhydding, and Dr. Ransford of York, the last of whom was lately the treasurer of the good old institution. So much for the first part of our story; now for the second.

The majority of the Royal College (for it is royal!) could not stand this conversion of its learned fellows any longer, it seems; and they have actually within these few weeks passed a series of resolutions insisting (by implication) on the withdrawal of the new converts. They do not expel them, indeed; but why? Simply because the four extruded fellows would be down on the College with as many actions of damages, say to the tune of £10,000 a-piece; and the damages would assuredly be awarded. This College has now much more work before than behind it, we suspect. Mesmerism has always been in their black books, and they must proceed speedily to thrust forth Professor Gregory — perhaps even Dr. Simpson, the president, good as he is at saving appearances, being a true *a posteriori* man of science! Next comes phrenology and the phrenologists; could Dr. Bennett or any other orthodox fellow not prove the former to be a humbug, and the latter to be dupes and quacks, in the space of five-and-twenty minutes, by any stop-watch in the kingdom? Does phrenology not modify a man's whole treatment of the insane, and a portion of his therapeutic practice in general? In sober earnest, the College is bound in its duty to the public to insult phrenology and mesmerism without delay. But it won't, for discretion is the better part of valour. It has no particular taste for persecution merely for persecution's sake. Like the tiger, and the polecat, and the domestic cat, it is not brave; it only does brave-looking things under the impulsion of hunger, under the pressure of alimentiveness as the phrenological fellows would say, under the inspiration of *avaritia vulgaris*, or common greed. Phrenology and mesmerism do not touch the regal pocket yet; but Homœopathy does, and it must be put down, for the craft is in danger. There were clearly representatives of Alexander the coppersmith, and sons of Simon Magus; but it would have been better still if there had been even one town-clerk of Ephesus at the fatal meeting. But they were unanimous, for "a fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind."

We need not say we deplore all this—the thinking portion of the public will despise it. Be Homœopathy right or wrong, this treatment of its honest and learned advocates is insolent, tyrannical, ignorant, vulgar, and utterly repugnant to the spirit of the age. As a fact, indeed, it is impotent; but as an example it is infamous It is an insult to the thousands of thoughtful lay-adherents of Homœopathy, for they have conscientiously chosen their physicians. It is an insult to the public at large, for it is an endeavour to dictate their selection. It is an insult to mankind, for it is a tremendously feeble attempt to fetter thought and will. It is an insult to science, for science expires as soon as it is denied the air of freedom and the everlasting right of growth.

It is also a bungle—yes, an egregious blunder It draws public attention to the subject. It interests people's feelings of natural justice, patronage, good nature, and sympathy, in favour of the condemned inquirers. It drives the homœopathists, both professional and passive, into stricter leagues of resistance, aggression, and victory. In one word, if Homœopathy be an error, the world will one day blame our College

Hosted by Google

of Physicians for doing what they could to consolidate and perpetuate it.

But if Homœopathy turn out to be not an error? If it prove to contain some important germ of truth? If it be yet destined, like the Copernican astronomy, like the Lavoisierian chemistry, like the circulation of the blood, and like vaccination, to eventual victory—in brief, if there be a glorious immortality in reserve for it, will not our learned doctors be found to have been fighting against truth? Will Edinburgh, in 1851, not be remembered in history, in that not impossible case, as the metropolis of bigotry and impotence? Will it not be chronicled that—Professor Simpson in the chair, Dr. Wood leading out, Professor Christison moved, and our College of Physicians adopted, these stand-still resolutions; while the *Witness*, a *Free* Church organ of the time, bestowed its approbation on them, and no journalist condemned them but ourselves? Be it iterated and reiterated, and reiterated again, that these resolutions are disgraceful in any event; but in the possible event referred to they are worse.

It is but fair to mention that the *Witness* has done Professor Henderson the justice to publish a letter on this business; and a clear, pointed, manly letter it is. We are not friends, far less partisans, of Homœopathy, except in so far as respect for the intellectual and moral attitude of its disciples, and the securing of a fair field and no favour for all kinds of investigation after truth naturally carry us; but we can confidently assure the homœopathists of Edinburgh that their position in the sympathy and esteem of their fellow-citizens is now better than ever. Let them go on fearlessly—not as disputants, not as sectaries, but as perpetual inquirers. If they find their doctrine wanting, let them give it to the winds; if they find it sufficing, let them stand on it as a rock. Conscience is more royal than the College.

---

"It never rains but it pours." The *Lancet* of last week has two charges against two homœopaths. Dr. HALE, of Norwich, recently obtained the diploma of M.D. at St. Andrew's; and among the correspondents of the *Lancet* we find this letter from Dr. DAY, of that University:—

## THE ST. ANDREW'S UNIVERSITY AND HOMŒOPATHY.

"SIR,—If you can substantiate the statement made anonymously among the Answers to Correspondents, in the *Lancet* of May 16th, that Dr. HALE, of Norwich, is a homœopathic practitioner, I shall then (but not till then) feel it a duty to my colleagues and myself to publish such of his answers as especially bear upon the character of his practice.

"I need hardly add that no candidate *known* to practise homœopathy would be admitted to examination at this University.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"GEORGE E. DAY, M.D.,

"*Professor of Medicine.*

"St. Andrew's,

"May 29th, 1851."

As Dr. HALE, of Norwich, is a homœopathic practitioner, we trust that Dr. DAY will publish "such of his answers as especially bear on the character of his practice." We have not the shadow of a doubt that Dr. HALE'S answers were given with the utmost propriety, and were in keeping with his well-known character for high honour and integrity. We suppose, for instance, if he was required to give the treatment of any specific complaint, he wrote, "it is usually treated in such or such a manner." If this be considered an evasion, it is manifest that none, whether student or practitioner, could obtain a diploma of medicine from that University, who believed the homœopathic doctrine, without such evasion. We have this on the authority of Dr. DAY. We are quite satisfied of the *bonus animus* of Dr. HALE, though, of course, we are ignorant of the character of his answers.

The English law decides that no person should criminate himself; the Examiners of our Medical Universities, Colleges, and Halls assume that there is criminality in being a homœopathist, and according to the spirit of the law no man is bound to criminate himself before a judge, and much less before a hostile tribunal. Only men of a stern mould would ensure a *plucking* for themselves by letting their homœopathy appear, if they could avoid it.

The necessity for a Corporate and Chartered Body endowed with the privilege of granting diplomas, and the license to prac-

Hosted by Google

tise, to those who profess the homœopathic doctrine, becomes daily more urgent. Medical students and practitioners, who receive our doctrine, must be protected from this bigoted and unwise tyranny.

It is quite clear that at present those who hold our doctrine must, on becoming candidates for diplomas, withhold their therapeutical opinions. If this reserve is declared to be evasion, the fault lies at the door not of the candidates, but of the Universities, Colleges, and Halls, which grant diplomas and license to practise medicine and surgery.

The other charge is brought against Dr. BELL, another practitioner of Norwich, of whom it is stated by Mr. COOPER, that "in three several public documents he has described himself as a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and signed himself M.D.;" and it is stated that his name is not in the recently published list of the Fellows of that College, and it is questioned whether he has the diploma of M.D. Dr. BELL is bound to give an explanation, and vindicate himself from this charge. He owes this to himself, to the homœopathic body, medical and non-medical, and to the profession.

## SUGGESTED ESTABLISHMENT OF A HOUSE OF RECOVERY IN HALIFAX.

WE give some extracts from the *Halifax Guardian*, of the 7th instant, wherein our readers will remark the friendly feeling and advocacy of the non-medical, and the bitter feeling of the so-called orthodox medical gentlemen present at a general meeting assembled for the purpose of founding a charitable institution, and also the manly and out-spoken declaration of his rights as a practitioner by our enlightened and fearless colleague and champion, Mr. Ramsbotham.

On Monday noon a meeting, convened by circulars issued by the Mayor, was held in the Committee Room, at the Town Hall, for the purpose of his Worship "conferring with the medical gentlemen of Halifax, and with a few other friends, upon the propriety of establishing in this town a house of recovery, for the reception of cases of fever and contagious diseases. Amongst the gentlemen present we noticed the Ven. Archdeacon Musgrave, J. Stansfield, Esq., G. Pollard, Esq., W. Haigh, Esq., J. Abbott, Esq., Revds. J. Pridie, S. Whitewood, W. Turner, J. Barling, and W. Willans, E. M. Wavell, Esq., W. F. Holroyde, Esq., J. H. Mitchell, Esq., R. Hartley, Esq., and the following members of the medical profession:—Drs. Kenny, Garlick, W. Alexander, G. Alexander, Paley, and Kilgour, Messrs. Bramley, Holroyde, Hodgson, Smith, F. S. Garlick, Harrison, and Mr. Ramsbotham.

The presence of this latter gentleman (he being a homœopathist, although a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London) excited a preliminary objection on the part of Dr. Kenny, who said he was the last man in the world to do or say anything discourteous to any man, but he was bound by a resolution (part of which he read) of the University of which he was a graduate, not to meet in consultation with a homœopathist nor to co-operate with one in the other common duties of professional life. If that gentleman, therefore, did not withdraw, he (Dr. Kenny) must.

Mr. HODGSON was quite of the same opinion.

Dr. KENNY said this was not a matter he had sought. The resolution of the College of Physicians of Edinburgh had just come out; but considering the terms upon which the Mayor must be aware those gentlemen practising Homœopathy were with the faculty, he must say, not designing to say anything discourteous, that he had not acted with his usual discretion and good sense. The Mayor was perfectly aware that the regular practitioners had declined on all occasions to meet those gentlemen; and therefore the asking these gentlemen to meet the regular faculty in that room looked, he was sorry to say, like throwing the apple of discord amongst them.

The MAYOR said he was extremely sorry that this should have occurred. He had sent invitations to all the medical gentlemen of the town, taking the names from the Directory, without any distinction; and if he had to do the thing again he could not have acted otherwise.

In reply to Colonel Pollard, Dr. KENNY stated that the resolution, part of which he had read, was an edict or order issued by the Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh.

The Rev. J. GRATRIX asked what it had to do with the meeting that morning.

Dr. KENNY replied that the object of the meeting was the treatment of disease. He then read the entire resolutions of the College, which he observed were unanimously passed at a meeting of which due notice was given. The resolutions declared that those members of the College who had become homœopathists had virtually separated themselves from the College, called on them "spontaneously to sever their further connection with an institution which repudiates them," which reserved to itself the power of "dealing summarily with those who act in a manner so unbecoming the character of a physician," and declared that no regular member of the College could consult or co-operate with them in the common duties of professional life, "without derogating from his own honour and from the honour of the profession."

Hosted by Google

Mr. RAMSBOTHAM asked if this Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh was that body by which Dr. Kenny claimed to practise legally in England, and from which he got his degree.

Dr. KENNY.— Certainly.

Mr. RAMSBOTHAM then said he had come there in compliance with the Mayor's invitation, and in no degree with the desire of throwing the apple of discord amongst his professional brethren. They repudiated him, he did not repudiate them; and he had that morning to learn for the first time that a man must become an alien to his profession if he practised Homœopathy.

Dr. KENNY thought this discussion was irregular.

The MAYOR said that it was quite due to Mr. Ramsbotham that he should be heard in reply.

Mr. RAMSBOTHAM said he appealed from his professional brethren to the Mayor and gentlemen met there. He did not consider himself in the slightest degree irregular in practising Homœopathy. He knew of no law that binds a medical man as to the dose of medicine he was to prescribe; and he would ask every professional gentleman whether he would feel himself bound by any law of any college, or any body of the profession, as to the particular dose of medicine he is to prescribe for a patient. If they saw a case in which they thought an exceedingly minute dose of one medicine would cure, they would feel at liberty to use it, whether it was called homœopathy or allopathy, or any other "pathy." And he contended for his right, as a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and a licentiate of the Apothecaries' Company, to practise and to use such doses of medicine as in his conscience he believed would be best for the cure of the case, whether they should be infinitesimal, or palpable and material doses ("Hear," from Colonel Pollard). And no college in England would venture to repudiate or expel a member of their body for such doses.

Dr. KENNY.—Here it is, in my pocket. They repudiate it altogether.

Mr. F. S. GARLICK.—And they are about to expel for it.

Mr. RAMSBOTHAM.—They have not ventured to do it yet: that is merely a resolution, it does not expel any man; and, with all due deference to my seniors here, I claim a right to practise in such way, and administer such doses, as in my conscience I believe will be best.

Dr. KENNY said he did not dispute Mr. Ramsbotham's right, but he did dispute the right of the Mayor, or of any other man, to associate Mr. Ramsbotham with himself in a discussion on any question connected with "the healing art." He had never interrupted Mr. Ramsbotham's progress.

Mr. RAMSBOTHAM.—Never.

J. STANSFIELD, Esq., suggested that Dr. Kenny's objection was premature, as no professional question had yet been brought before the meeting.

Dr. KENNY remarked that it was singular that, amongst the non-professional gentlemen present, there were so many that were, more or less, favourers of Homœopathy. There was the Archdeacon, the Chairman of the West Riding bench of magistrates at Halifax, the Judge of the County Court; in fact, there was not a single individual who was not, either by himself or in his family, a favourer of Homœopathy.

Mr. RAMSBOTHAM.—That speaks well for Homœopathy (a laugh).

Mr. HODGSON said the three gentlemen on his right were not in favour of Homœopathy (renewed laughter).

The discussion of the subject before the meeting then proceeded, but we can only afford space for part of the speech of Colonel Pollard.

Colonel POLLARD said he could not help adverting to the address of Dr. Kenny at the commencement of the meeting, as he certainly thought his proposition one of the most extraordinary he had ever heard in all his life. He could have understood the Doctor's objection to a professor of Homœopathy being present, if this had been a meeting of medical men on a purely medical question, but as it was a meeting called by the Mayor to consider the propriety of applying to all sorts and denominations in the borough to assist in the establishment of a building of this kind, he could not therefore, for the life of him, understand why Mr. *Chose*, or whatever his name might be, had not as good right to be there as any other gentleman in that room. Dr. Kenny had alluded to parties then present as being favourers of Homœopathy. He (the Colonel) professed himself boldly and plumply and decidedly to be one; and why did he say so? Because he had felt the benefit of it, and he would always praise the horse that carried him safely over the fence. They might shake their heads (a laugh), but he did not care twopence about that; and would add still further, that if every one of the medical gentlemen then present would condescend to read the various publications that had come out respecting Homœopathy, the insides of their patients would be most decidedly benefited by it. He did not profess to have any medical knowledge, but he fancied he had got some common sense (Dr. KENNY, "Uncommon, Colonel, uncommon"), and having lived to his time of life, that common sense told him that he had been poisoned by medicine the greatest part of it. There was not a medical gentleman in the room that could deny that the common practice of administering doses of medicine had been most outrageously excessive; and he challenged, nay he defied, any one of them to deny that position (hear, and laughter).

## Correspondence.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—Considering that any proceedings which may transpire in connection with the progress of Homœopathy may possess an interest for your readers, I have forwarded a copy of the *Halifax Guardian*, which contains a report of a meeting held at Halifax, for the purpose of taking measures for the establish-

Hosted by Google

ment of a Fever Hospital in that town. The presence of a homœopathic practitioner (Mr. Ramsbotham) at this meeting was the occasion of a most unprecedented mode of proceeding on the part of some of the medical gentlemen present, being neither more nor less than that the meeting should recognise and act upon the recent decision of the Edinburgh College of Physicians, which declares that no member of that College should meet a homœopathic practitioner in consultation upon professional matters; but the gentlemen present, not conceiving that they were bound to identify themselves with the resolutions of the Edinburgh College, gave but a cold reception to the proposition of Dr. Kenny; in fact, the suggestion offered to the meeting was the means of furnishing additional evidence of the onward career of our Cause, Dr. Kenny remarking that it was a singular fact that so many of the non-medical gentlemen present were favourers of Homœopathy. The fact of the presence of so many gentlemen ready to avow their belief in Homœopathy, and to advocate its principles against the unjustifiable means which are now attempted to be resorted to, must confound the opponents and stimulate to increased exertion the friends of Homœopathy. The love of fair play, which is said to be the distinguishing characteristic of Englishmen, will, there is no doubt, always defeat such unwarrantable means as those which the Edinburgh College now proposes that its members should adopt towards their brethren practising Homœopathy. No surer evidence can be given of the weakness of a cause than when it attempts to maintain its principles by persecution, which, in the present case, is the course that the College of Physicians of Edinburgh is pursuing. This Halifax meeting is only the beginning of the end, to result, we may now confidently assert, in the establishment of a rational system of medical treatment, and to the total discomfiture of those opponents who would seek, by such intolerant measures, to stay its progress.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Mile End New Town. HENRY VINER.

## Review.

*The Flora Homœopathica; or, Illustrations and Descriptions of the Medical Plants used as Homœopathic Remedies.* By EDWARD HAMILTON, M.D., F.L.S. London: Wm. Headland, 15, Princes Street, Hanover Square.

IT has been objected to us by our adversaries that we have no men of scientific attainments among us. This, like many other rash expressions, is totally unfounded.

Dr. Constantine Hering is a first-rate naturalist; Dr. Henderson is a first-rate pathologist; Drs. Madden and Walker are scientific chemists; these instances might be easily multiplied: but it is needless. Dr. Hamilton, a Fellow of the Linnæan Society, shows by this publication that, in addition to his merits as a physician, he is a botanist.

This is a very elegant production, and we do not know which to admire most, the drawings or the letter-press that accompanies them. We hope that all who encourage Homœopathy, and are able to do so, will provide the *Flora Homœopathica* for their drawing-room tables, and for their libraries. There must be a large demand to defray the outlay for such a publication. The drawings were made expressly for the author by Mr. Henry Sowerby.

Aconite, Æthusa, and Agaricus are the plants illustrated in the first number. We make only one quotation—for we trust our readers will provide themselves with the work, as it issues from the press, in the successive numbers.

"Gerarde, in his Herbal, gives a curious antidote. He says, speaking of the Aconite, 'It groweth on the mountains of Rhætia, and in sundry places of the Alps, where you shall find the grass that groweth round it eaten up by cattle, but no part of the herb touched, except by certain flies, who in such abundant measure swarm about the same that they cover the whole plant; and, which is very strange, although these flies do with great delight feed hereupon, yet of them (the flies) there is confected an antidote or most available medicine against the deadly bite of the spider called Tarantula, or any other venomous beast whatever; yea, an excellent remedie not only against the Aconites, but all other poysons whatever.'"

"Also, Antoninus Geranaceus, of Pavia, a famous physician of his age, mentions a fly, which eats very plentifully of Aconite leaves, as an antidote to its poisonous effects."

## Miscellaneous.

MESMERISM.—It may be in the recollection of our readers that Sir Philip Crampton, some time since, in order to test the powers alleged to be possessed by persons in what is called the clairvoyant state, produced by the mysterious influence of mesmerism, offered to enclose a bank note for £100, in a sealed envelope, which should become the property of any individual who could, while blindfolded and in the mesmeric sleep, tell its date and number. This challenge has been accepted by Mr. Hill H. Hardy.—*The Lancet.*

LONDON: Printed by THOMAS HARRILD, of Albany Cottage, Sydenham, in the County of Kent, at his Printing Office, 1, and 1½, Dudley Court, in the Parish of St. Olave, Silver Street, in the City of London; and Published by HENRY RENSHAW, at the Office, 356 Strand, in the County of Middlesex.—*Saturday, June 14th,* 1851.

Hosted by Google

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.
Review of British and Foreign Medical Science and Literature.

"RESPICE, ASPICE, PROSPICE."—St. Bernard.

No. 99. Vol. II. | SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1851. | Unstamped 3d. Stamped 4d.

## Communications.

### ROYAL FANCY BAZAAR IN AID OF THE HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL.

We believe "Fancy Bazaars" are a recent invention, but they have at once become things of extensive use and usefulness. Superseding or acting auxiliary to older and more venerable modes of appealing to the purse-strings, these showy exhibitions command the contributions of many not likely to fall in the way of other influences. If there is a little treachery and double-dealing in the very nature of a scheme which consists in inviting one to an entertainment with the intention of easing him of his money, the fraud is of the most innocent kind, and perfectly well understood beforehand by the "victim" himself. The visitor enters, knowing that irresistible tongues and eyes are to cajole him into spending his money; and rare indeed is the sport of witnessing his exit, impeded with the trophies of his own defeat.

These festive appeals to the higher sentiments being thus effective, the friends of the Hahnemann Hospital determined on borrowing their aid to obtain funds whereby the purposes of the Institution might be more fully carried out, and its influence extended. The importance of such an object we do not believe it possible to exaggerate. Homœopathy has placed itself before the public in an attitude which, in this country, it has never till now been able to assume. It has opened public free Hospitals, where the sick are invited to repair for treatment, and the learned to come and scrutinize the proceedings, and watch the results; and this not in a provincial town, but in the metropolis, where, whether in success or failure, in glory or disgrace, they must be, more than anywhere else, like a city set upon a hill, which cannot be hid. Therefore do we deem the stability and success of these Institutions of paramount importance, and such auxiliary labours as those which have resulted in the Bazaar now in question worthy the grateful acknowledgments of all anxious for the establishment of medical reform, which owns Hahnemann for its originator.

To the Committee of Ladies, under the honorary secretaryship of Mrs. Dudgeon, too much praise cannot be given; and we speak from some little information we have obtained as to the amount of physical and mental labour expended by these ladies in getting up the present exhibition, more than can well be realized by those who have not been mixed up in such undertakings. In their preliminary arrangements they were so fortunate as to obtain the illustrious patronage of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and accordingly they ventured to appropriate the name of the "Royal Fancy Bazaar."

On Thursday, the 12th instant, at one o'clock, the Bazaar opened, in the Hanover Square Rooms, and the first glance sufficed to show that a very handsome collection of articles had been there arranged to form an elegant and picturesque display. The *coup d'œil* indeed was most pleasing. Round the four sides of the spacious room were ranged almost continuous tables, heaped up and flowing over with the profusion of goods there placed. This profusion was a very striking feature, and probably, in a room of double the dimensions, the goods might have been exhibited to even greater advantage. One lady, we are told, estimated the value of her stall at not less than £800. The cheerful and variegated colours of the wool-work, which is sure to be a predominant feature on such occasions, made the stalls look, to "those who," in Leigh Hunt's words, "are not at the mercy of their own vulgar associations," like flower-beds—beds of picotees, with the delicate floss silk to represent Escholtzias, and the lily-like crochet-work blending with all. The various stalls were defined by arches spanning from end to end, hung with white muslin festooned with artificial roses of various hues, forming a bower for each fair stall-holder, still further decorated with the drapery of many flags. The first stall, at the left hand on entering, was kept by the Marchioness of Aylesbury; and going round the room, we found the tables presided over by Mrs. Burnaby, Mrs. Leslie, Mrs. Laurie, and Mrs. Malan, Mrs. Henriques, Mrs. Warne, Madame Curie, Mrs. Leaf, Mrs. Geo. Coles, Mrs. Everest,



Hosted by Google

Mrs. Dudgeon, Madame Pulski, the Viscountess Newport, the Lady Suffield; and coming once more to the door, were the stalls of the Lady Robert Grosvenor and the Countess of Wilton, completing the chain. The walls in front of the stalls were hung with such articles as were too large for the tables, or could be best displayed by being hung up, such as large specimens of crochet, richly-worked *cabats*, those fashionable successors of the old respectable reticule; pieces of work to make up into chairs and footstools; embroidery for aprons, sofa cushions, etc. This left the tables clear for the smaller articles,—useful or ornamental, or both,—such as usually figure at such places, worsted-work of every description, children's toys, dolls dressed in all manner of fashions and costumes, fancy articles, etc., etc. Still the display was far from confined to fancy work. There was a stall covered with books, some with the autographs of their authors; another well stocked with useful every-day baby-clothes; and another devoted to prints and drawings. Among the books, an album bound in gutta percha, with flowers in high relief, to imitate carved oak, and valued at fifteen guineas, was very beautiful. There were several pairs of slippers from Constantinople, woven in gold thread and silk, very costly, and some bags of the same material.

Down the whole length of the centre of the room ran a long table chiefly covered with flowers, the fragrant favourites of the garden, and a beautiful collection of the superb rhododendron. The display of flowers indeed was very creditable, considering the backwardness of the season; besides adding to the beauty of the room, they constituted part of the "goods" of the Bazaar, and in the latter part of the day sold freely as nosegays. On this table there was also a box, in the shape of a "bridal cake," containing a great variety of articles, where you paid sixpence, and, dipping in your hand, took out anything which came first, generally an article of trifling value—a kettle-holder, a muffatee, a pen-wiper, or what-not. This was not so tantalising as the "Post Office," at the top of the room, where, on being induced by some treacherous friend to inquire if there were any letters for you, which was always found to be the case, you were presented with one bearing a postage unknown in England since the days of Rowland Hill, and containing a communication not always complimentary to the reader. There is room for improvement, perhaps, in this mode of extracting sixpences, which might, we think, be made a very entertaining and laughable amusement.

As we believe is usual on such occasions as we are describing, a great deal of the second day was occupied in raffles for different articles, and much amusement thereby afforded. In obtaining subscribers, keeping up the interest in the proceedings, what is expressively called "keeping the game alive," the stewards, among whom the honorary secretary of the Hahnemann Hospital was indefatigably busy, are deserving of all praise. Such services are indispensable, at least in this country, when numbers of people come together, yet do not readily mix or make known their common wants and wishes, or bring their minds to bear on a common object.

By the raffle, some superb table-covers, hearth-rugs in worsted work, sofa cushions, round and square, and of all shades of value and beauty, were disposed of to the satisfaction of one party at least in each case, and the advantage of the Hospital in all. Indeed, the raffle for such a purpose is of that innocent character as to leave no heart-ache behind. If you lose your half sovereign, it is not to a blackleg. Your sacrifice is indeed like mercy, "twice blessed;" "it blesseth him that takes" off the prize, and the charity that receives all the benefit. The most comical part of the business, however, is, as we have already mentioned, that very often no one considers himself so aggrieved as the gainer himself, presented with spoils for which he cannot conceive why he ventured his money, and wonders, good-humouredly, what in the world he shall do with. We had the pleasure of witnessing the exit of one of this class, with a face of what we should call "merry mortification;" his arms heaped up with goods, exclaiming in great glee, as he descended the stairs, "How they have been victimising me, to be sure!"

Alas! that all these preparations, and all this assemblage of beautiful objects, and all this enthusiastic desire to do good, should in so great a degree be at the mercy of the weather. The climate of England has chosen this year, when the foreigners are among us, to assert its thoroughly English character most perversely and pertinaciously. June arrays himself in the garments of January, and wears the same cold, drearisome aspect. Nothing could be more unpropitious than the weather of Thursday. Without cessation, the merciless clouds fell in thick, drenching rain, the streets were heavy with splashy mud, and everything external wore that inexpressibly comfortless look which drives one

Hosted by Google

from the window with a resolve that, nothing short of actual necessity shall drag him out of doors. Nevertheless, we understand that between two and three hundred visited the room in the course of the day, including many of the *haut ton*. On Friday the weather was a little less disagreeable, but still sufficiently dull and threatening to act depressingly on the attendance. The admission money, which had been half a crown on Thursday, was one shilling on Friday, and perhaps four hundred people were present at one time and another. The total receipts of the two days, we hear, were nearly £500.

We may mention that the "Choremusicon," an instrument combining piano with a few organ stops and some seraphine tones, accompanied by a band of wind instruments, did their best, by a succession of polkas, operas, etc., to dispel the distressing tendency of the inclement weather.

With fine genial weather the success of the Bazaar would probably have been perfect: as it was, and still more owing to the great profusion of articles, far the greatest part of the stock, with many beautiful things, remain unsold, and we indeed hear rumours that the Committee intend to repeat the "Fancy Fair" at some period not far distant. Of this, doubtless, due notice will be given.

We cannot conclude without expressing our acknowledgments to the benevolent ladies to whose care and kindness we are indebted for the "Royal Fancy Bazaar" and its successful termination, for very successful it certainly was, the most unfavorable state of the weather considered. Hearty thanks are due to the fair stall-keepers, many of whom had long been labouring, late and early, in preparing the festival, and others of whom, bringing the weight of their names to give grace and importance to the cause, stole the time from more aristocratic enjoyments to employ themselves in a work of kindness with more assiduity than if actuated by personal interest. Much praise is also due to the stewards, more especially for their management of the business of the second day, which, greatly owing to their exertions, was conducted with infinite good-humour, and afforded a great deal of amusement and enjoyment both to lookers-on and the shareholders in the various speculations. As an instance of the kind of impression probably produced on the minds of most, we are glad to be able to quote the testimony of a lady, which we happened to overhear addressed to a stall-keeper—"It is really a beautiful show-room, and does you all the greatest credit."

## LETTER

*Addressed to Dr. Louis, Physician at the Hôtel-Dieu, Paris;*

By Dr. Peschier, of Geneva,

*Editor of the Bibliothèque Homœopathique.*

Communicated by Dr. Rosenstein.

(*Continued from page 649.*)

I take the ninth case, because the patient entered the hospital from the fifth day, with signs of great irritation of the brain,—a circumstance which gives me the opportunity of speaking of another remedy.

A Swiss, twenty years old, of a strong constitution, middle size, a large chest, limbs well developed, fell sick on the 9th of February. In the beginning, violent shivering followed by heat; diarrhœa; anorexia. He was compelled to lie down on the fourth day of his illness, and was brought to the hospital on the 14th; he had the following night an agitation which made it requisite to put the strait waistcoat on him.

As it is probable I should have commenced the treatment with *Aconite*, I will place the symptoms of the disease in parallel with those of the medicament.

| *Morbid Symptoms.* | *Symptoms of Aconitum.* |
|---|---|
| Perfectly calm, dorsal decubitus. | 434. He sleeps upon the back. |
| Somnolence, light stupor, and sometimes physiognomy natural. | 422 and 426. Desire to sleep; sleep; the least noise awakes him, but he falls asleep again. |
| Headache. | Headache. |
| Sight a little affected. | 74. Dimness of sight. |
| Vacillation of the legs. | 401. Shaking of the limbs. |
| | 405. Great weakness of the knees and feet, that he can scarcely walk. |
| Frequent drowsiness. | 448. Drowsiness. |
| He dreams, and thinks on his fate. | 445. He dreams but of one object. |
| Dry tongue, coated, a little red at the centre. | 120. The tongue continually hot. |
| | 123. Dryness of the mouth. |
| Very thirsty. | 149. Thirst after beer. |
| | 151. Uneasiness, vomiting, thirst. |
| The belly sensible to pressure in the right side. | 193. In the hypochondria a feeling of pressure as from a burden; sensibility in the region of the liver against pressure. |

Hosted by Google

| | |
|---|---|
| Frequent and liquid stools. | 211. From three to five soft stools a day.<br>214. Watery diarrhœa. |
| Pulse regular, 100. | 451. Pulse feverish. |
| Strong heat. | 483. Uncovers himself through heat. |
| Respiratory murmur, with a slight mucous râle. | 273. Sonorous and loud respiration (respiratio sublimis) |
| Nocturnal agitation, obliged to employ the strait waistcoat. | 501. Furious delirium at night, cannot be kept in bed.<br>502. He runs over the whole house.<br>509. Then he has his reason, then he is delirious. |

Does it not seem to you that the exact affinity of the effects of the disease with those of *Aconite*, establishes as possible its modifying action in a similar case to that which you have described?

But you will say, a modification is not a cure. This is true; nevertheless, I do not conceive a cure without previous modification; and *Aconite* appears to me very appropriate for that purpose. You will add, what effect will *Aconite* produce upon intestinal ulceration, as we find after death, and which we may consider as being the cause of death?

What it can do, I do not know. But do you know yourselves how and why these ulcerations were formed? Is it possible to determine the precise epoch of their first appearance? Of what influence, of what agent, are they the consequence? Of what use is it to neutralize, to arrest their development? If they are with certainty the result of the ingestion of some topical substance, I comprehend that *Aconite* will have little power to arrest its development. But in the ignorance in which we are in this respect, there is room for the opinion that an alteration of the innervation of the intestines may be the cause of this disorder; that this alteration may be the consequence of I do not know what abnormity of the functions of the brain; consequently, any modificator which acts specially upon the brain, may change this abnormity and its consequences at a distance (for instance, in the intestines). When a great fright produces a sudden diarrhœa, it has certainly been effected through an alteration of the innervation of the intestines. How is it otherwise to be explained? Two soldiers who are going to face fire for the first time—one, with a less impressionable nervous system, will, through presence of mind, preserve his health; the other, more nervous and susceptible, will immediately become indisposed. Suppose a substance capable of withdrawing a person from the influence of fear; give that substance and he will not have the disease. Why should it not be the same with a typhoid affection, particularly if the physician is called at the commencement of the disease? Am I not permitted to attribute partly to the judicious employment of this substance *Aconite*, the constant success I had in treating typhoid affections, all of which I have cured? Mark, sir, the weight this success in treatment gives to my opinion.

You might make another objection: you have treated but light cases, which would have recovered without your aid, by the efforts of Nature alone. I can allege no peremptory denial upon this last point; but then I have at least not hindered the action of these powers, either by an inopportune medication, or by withdrawing, through bleeding, or leeching, a portion of that useful liquid by which and through which life circulates; and in this point of view I think I have employed an excellent medication.

However, I will not concede that I only meet with light cases. I can assure you that I have treated very severe ones. I treated many obstinate cases of diarrhœa, bed-sore, gangrene, etc.: all have been cured.

Another point, which I will not grant you, is that the want of severity of symptoms in other cases has been spontaneous, or natural. It is not impossible that the correctness of medication, the perfect correspondence of the indications (according to my view) and of the remedies, may have checked the progress of the disease, and changed it into a milder form. Such cases, if treated according to the old method,

Hosted by Google

would have assumed a graver aspect. Was it merely a singular chance that many typhoid cases treated by my worthy allopathic colleagues terminated in death, under the influence of bleeding, leeching, blisters, etc., whilst all mine at the same time, during the same season, and in the same quarter of the town, recovered?

In spite of your preconceived unfavourable opinions of the doctrine I advocate, and the therapeutical method which I have adopted and proclaim, you will admit that an experienced and conscientious physician, who studies scrupulously the state of his patients, and selects medicaments in correspondence with that state, is not apt to be carried away by a flattering illusion that he has contributed to the cure of his patient, if such were not the case.

You will not do me the injustice to think that I consider any medicament a panacea for a typhoid affection. No; as Nature varies the intensity of such and such a symptom, so, in the same way, must the medicine be changed, adapting it to the most urgent symptom.

## FADING LEAVES FROM LIFE'S BOOK.

By an Octogenarian.

### No. VI.

My old friend Specklenose complains of neglect. He says I introduced him publicly to the attention of the reader in the opening sketch of "Fading Leaves," and have ever since shelved him. He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he has not departed this life, but that, on the contrary, he hopes, through the influence of Homœopathy, to continue an useful career for some years longer. This announcement is given as curtly and tersely as he is wont to express himself, and he calls upon me without further delay to resume the series which shall furnish a little of his experience.

And so I will, friend Specklenose, but it must be at my leisure and convenience. Perhaps it would scarcely be proper to dash at once into all that we know of the lives of valued and esteemed *amigos* of the class such as I hold you to be. Would it be prudent to picture you as having been one of that species known as the "diner-out," who in most appreciable costume used to blend philanthropy with port and claret, and who, giving your couple of guineas to almost every charity,—when guineas were really in fashion, and before they were exported in Dutch cheeses to supply the exigency of our foreign adversaries,—never considered your benevolence completed unless it was wound up by a rubber of whist and a startling headache the following morning.

"There's a picture for you," says Specklenose; "save me from my friends, if this be their kindness. The bright side of life for me, not the dark."

"Yes, Specklenose," I reply, "you, even you, with all your philanthropy,—and you have, I know, given thousands in your lifetime to benevolent objects,—would preserve alone the remembrance of what is pleasing in your past career. But you must, if you wish to go through the purifying ordeal, mingle the bitters with the sweets, and extract philosophy therefrom, which shall in future tend to elevate you above mundane things. Seek not to see your name in subscription lists for this or that institution, but in giving give freely, and be assured there is a higher reward for the individual who properly applies his assistance to the promulgation of truth, than the temporary attraction caused by the assumption of the steward's wand at the London or the Albion, or the honorary position awarded to the representative of wealth in the columns of a daily broad-sheet."

"How eloquent!" exclaims Specklenose; "but, thank goodness, those observations will apply to many others besides myself. I should not be at all surprised hereafter to discover that Octogenarian has his eyes upon several who may, if they will, understand what he says. These grandiloquent remarks possibly possess some strength, but after all they will bear, in a great degree, qualification. Where is your dinner without a suitable array of stewards, an aris-

Hosted by Google

tocratic chairman, etc.—where your subscriptions without lengthy advertisements intimating the names, Christian and surname, of donors and subscribers,—where such places for the celebration of a festival as the London or the Albion? I think I have now placed Mr. Octogenarian on the horns of a dilemma."

"Not quite, my dear Mr. Specklenose. It is evident, however, that you partially appreciate what is attempted to be explained, but your present irate temperament has carried you a point or two beyond the bounds of discretion. Is it promoted by a remnant of the 'old leaven?' If so, get rid of it at once. Your final remark betrays you: 'Where such places for the celebration of a festival as the London or the Albion?' None better, undoubtedly. But I am not premising that you should reject the aid of stewards in carrying out your projects of benevolence, or dispense with the advertisements necessary to intimate the character of your subscribers and donors; on the contrary, these appliances possess extreme utility in their way; what I in all sincerity did advance was, the desirableness of seeking out proper sources for our charity, and of contributing in a spirit of meekness and humbleness towards their success, and which would be sure in the end to bring its promised reward. Reconsideration will, I trust, induce you to give me credit for an honest and well-intentioned expression of opinion."

"Well," I fancy I hear Specklenose, whose little ebullition of feeling has calmed down, say, "I will." "But," he continues, "these dissertations on charity and almsgiving I don't admire. Why not permit every one to support institutions in the manner that appears best to themselves? Why attempt to interfere with or clog the progress of active philanthropy?"

"On this question, my dear Specklenose, I must again join issue with you. The assistance rendered to certain institutions (they shall be nameless, but you will perceive the intended application) is aiding and abetting the continuance of a monstrous fallacy. Every-day experience teaches us this, and the sooner the public become similarly enlightened the better. The enormous amounts of wealth that have been and continue to be squandered upon the maintenance of these establishments is a national disgrace, and were they applied through other channels would effect about three times the extent of sterling benefit upon suffering humanity than they can at present accomplish. No wonder that the profession, deriving incomes maintained by the perpetuation of this most anomalous doctrine, should be slow to receive the light of a new system, since it would evidently lead to a revolution in these schools, which would at once destroy their *prestige* and influence. You, Specklenose, must feel convinced of this, and also of the pertinence of the Ciceronian quotation, *Meliora sunt ea quæ natura*, etc. Enough now of charity and its true direction. We will open a discourse respecting other topics at a future opportunity."

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21ST, 1851.

If ever there was a period when the necessity for the publication of a weekly homœopathic journal became manifest, that period is the present. As regularly as the Saturday now comes round, do we find our allopathic opponents on the alert, and as regularly is some new system of abuse adopted with the view of bringing our philosophy into unmerited scorn and contempt. The discussion which has followed the late Hospital demonstrations, whose portentous influence most assuredly evoked this fresh ebullition of ill-feeling, has not been confined to the sneers of the press, but has also been taken up in a spirit of vindictiveness by the profession which has scarcely ever before characterised their proceedings. It would be no difficult task to point out from whence flows this deadly hatred to Hahnemann and his disciples, but it is not necessary to occupy space

Hosted by Google

and patience with the details of the transactions inciting this species of petty malevolence.

As we have all along stated, and as we continue fearlessly to maintain, if the medical and lay members of Homœopathy are only true to themselves and the cause which they have espoused, there need be no apprehension of the result attending the new current of allopathic persecution. But that which is in reality essential, and that which must be done, is to perfect the career they have so excellently commenced by a wide circulation of homœopathic publications and homœopathic cures. The time has arrived when all doubtful discretion must be cast aside, and when those who are prepared to support the truth they have adopted must vigorously exercise their talents and wealth to give due effect to their principles.

Homœopathy can present a phalanx of talent and wealth second to none in the country. Why, therefore, should we despair of seeing our allopathic opponents routed from the conflict they have so injudiciously provoked? Let everybody who is zealously engaged in the dissemination of the Hahnemannian philosophy take up the question as one which affects himself or herself personally. In this manner and by the agency of homœopathic journals, the advocates of the old school will speedily discover that they have roused into action an influential body, whose power and progress they had not before been taught to appreciate.

The assaults which are now weekly committed through the columns of the *Lancet*, upon the disciples of Hahnemann, are in the main prompted by a spirit which would disgrace the merest tyro in the medical profession. Silly invective and ill-rounded periods constitute the greater portion of the Parthian broadsides levelled at our unfortunate heads. A sorry waste of ball and powder the writers must feel it to be, when they discern the little impression it makes upon those who, strong in truth, fearlessly defy their dark insinuations. Not even the proceedings of the College of Physicians at Edinburgh, nor the energetic gesticulations of Dr. Kenny at Halifax, have yet frightened Homœopathy from its propriety; and we dare venture to assert that higher powers or greater men could not effect such a result, if they manifested a disposition to endeavour to do so.

The *Homœopathic Times* has worked vigorously in the Cause for nearly two years. The support our labour has received amply repays us for our exertions. But we would wish to intimate to our subscribers that it is not altogether their money we want; it is their contributions, experience, and notabilia of homœopathic progress, in its varied shapes and unnumbered ramifications. Subscribers beyond our existing limit are of course desirable, but these continue steadily to augment, and afford us satisfactory evidence that through the breadth and length of the land Hahnemann is known, and that his principles are reverenced and actively practised.

---

Homœopathy has made such progress, and numbers so many medical adherents and so numerous a *clientelle*, that it is absolutely necessary for its establishment, its development, and its usefulness that there should be a Corporate and Chartered Body, endowed with the privileges of conferring diplomas and the license to practise. Such a College would enrol among its Fellows and members the well-educated, the well-qualified, and the trustworthy. This must be done, or there must be an University, say Oxford or Cambridge, or St. Andrew's or Aberdeen, assigned for the purpose of conferring medical degrees and the license to practise medicine, on the homœopathists. Oxford or Cambridge would be preferable, as neither of these noble Universities is mixed up with the bigotry of the medical schools. There should be a lecturer on the Homœopathic Materia Medica, and another on our therapeutics; or some well-known homœopathists might be appointed to examine the candidates on these two subjects.

Hosted by Google

The case of Dr. HALE of Norwich, is a flagrant one: a gentleman of excellent character for morality and religious principle, in addition to his medical qualifications, takes the diploma of M.D., at St. Andrew's, and because he did not avow himself to be a homœopathist, he is charged with having practised a "gross deception."

Such an assertion is quite absurd. Before all examining bodies, when the individual examiner, or the group of examiners, is known to have a pronounced opinion on any subject, and requires to have the questions answered in a particular way, on the pain of rejection, the respondents reply accordingly. In such cases Talleyrand's saying is made matter of fact—"speech was given us to conceal our thoughts."

Everywhere, when there is an unfair claim on opinion, such must be the result; the person examined must have a discretionary reserve.

The tyranny of opinion is a folly, and because a folly that affects public virtue, it is a crime.

When Dr. HALE was examined by allopathic examiners at St. Andrew's, he had to represent the character of an allopathic respondent. He was not then Mr. HALE, the practitioner of homœopathy; he was Mr. HALE, a candidate for the diploma of M.D., and was required to answer as an allopathist. He answered in that way, and is now Dr. HALE. Had he not so answered, he would not have received the diploma, if he united in himself the abilities and attainments of SIMPSON and ALISON, of GREGORY and SYMES, of LAWRENCE and ELLIOTSON, of BILLING and BRIGHT, of the WILLIAMS with many prefixes, and BENJAMIN TRAVERS. The whole of this reclamation on the part of St. Andrew's, adopted in servile fear of the *Lancet*, is an utter absurdity. The great Scottish preacher said, on one occasion, to some who disturbed him while preaching, "Be ashamed!" It may be said to St. Andrew's by the homœopathists—"Be ashamed! Take the fees, and hold your tongue."

This discussion must do good, a neutral University must be assigned to us, or we must have a College of our own, with the privileges of conferring diplomas and the license to practise. This is the alternative the homœopathists offer to the allopathic body. Let the universities, colleges, and halls pursue their present infatuation, and indulge in their present mood of tyranny and oppression, and use their best endeavours to stifle free inquiry into medical truth, and they bring on themselves a storm of public contempt and scorn.

There is not at this present moment in Great Britain, among that allopathic body, any one man who is pre-eminent, as the landmark of his age, in the Medical department. There is an abundance of men respectably endowed, and well educated: these are the last persons to investigate fairly a Reform like Homœopathy. Recruits are won from their ranks, but not a college, nor hall, nor university has had the common sense to institute any investigations to ascertain whether there is, or is not, any truth in Homœopathy. The fact is that corporate bodies have never been remarkable for the exercise of common sense, and for prescience. Their only power is a *vis inertiæ*—a resisting force that opposes progress; and accordingly there must be a considerable pressure from without to compel them to entertain any project for progress or reform. Their motto is "*stare super vias antiquas*"—the old ways are their good ways. They, therefore, represent age in its debility and its senility, not the green old age which is the bedmate of wisdom and true counsel. They are the king in his decrepitude, fain to receive vital warmth from the close proximity of youth, not the king in his majesty.

St. Andrew's, a very old affair, has lately had the touch of youth extraneous to it, and so fancies itself re-endowed with vitality. It has been represented in Dr. HALE'S affair by Dr. DAY—a gentleman of great attainments, and who, joining the *suaviter in modo* and the *fortiter in re*, is the chief *re-vivifier* of old St. Andrew's. Such a man should take a more liberal view of medical therapeutics.

It would seem marvellous, did we not

Hosted by Google

know the eccentricities of our poor human nature, that an university so lately enfranchised, should have shown this pitiful bigotry, this melancholy senility.

Homœopathy demands a full and free inquiry. It laughs to scorn the efforts of the opponents to *burk* it—it rejects the proffered handkerchief, steeped in chloroform, to cause its insensibility. It cares not for Professor SIMPSON—it is insensible to the authority of the Edinburgh College of Physicians.

Obstetricians are not, in its estimation, of necessity the purest and the most virtuous of men. They may or may not be so: but that Professor SIMPSON, whose fame rests on his going out of the beaten track, should be the instrument for attempting to stifle free inquiry in medical therapeutics, is something strange.

All those, *medical and non-medical, who believe in Homœopathy*, are now called on to *unite*, for the purpose of placing our Reform on a secure foundation.

One of two things we must have, a neutral university, where our students and practitioners may obtain diplomas on examination, and a license to practise—or such a corporate body of our own.

This is no time for indifference or a quiet looking-on: it is the time for action. Prune the branches, if you will, remove the dead leaves; but clear the ground, give water to the roots, and air to the foliage—and the tree that Hahnemann planted will flourish like the cedar of Lebanon.

This is a crisis in the progress of Homœopathy in Great Britain: a manifest tyranny and a profligate usurpation of illegal power have been attempted by some of those, who profess to sway public opinion in medical matters.

We want the spirit of the "grey fathers" who settled Pennsylvania, who were capable of any sacrifice for the establishment of a principle; and something of that spirit is even now stirring in our body.

In one way or other, our point must be gained. We must exercise our therapeutics freely, and our adherents must be defended and supported. Let Homœopathy be given up, if it is proved not to be true—but let the proof be fully and circumstantially made. It cannot be circumcised, nor *burked*, be down-trodden and insulted by witlings and wittols. It stands or it falls on its own merits, irrespective of colleges and universities, and of the musty potentates of worm-eaten halls. It is fresh in immortal youth—and the victory is already gained.

---

## THE ST. ANDREW'S UNIVERSITY AND HOMŒOPATHY.

WE think our readers will take some interest in the correspondence, so far as it has yet gone, on this subject. We first give two letters of Dr. DAY to the *Lancet*.

"*To the Editor of the Lancet.*

"SIR,—As I am led to infer by your leading article in this morning's *Lancet*, that you charge the University of St. Andrew's with having conferred the degree of doctor of medicine on a homœopathic practitioner, I must beg you to publish the accompanying extracts from the answers given by the gentleman in question, as well as a copy of the note which I have addressed to him on the subject of your editorial remarks.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
"GEORGE E. DAY, M.D.,
"*Professor of Medicine.*
"University of St. Andrew's,
"June 7th, 1851."

The extracts are accordingly published in the *Lancet*, which show that Dr. HALE answered the questions in the character of an allopathic respondent to allopathic examiners.

*Copy of Dr. Day's Note to Dr. Hale.*

"DEAR SIR,—There is an article in the *Lancet* of this week reporting that you have been, and still are, practising Homœopathy.

As no homœopathist, without utterly denying his creed, and being guilty of the grossest deception, could have replied as you did to the practical questions, I entertain a sanguine hope that you will meet this charge with a prompt and distinct denial.

Hosted by Google

"In order at once to check a report equally injurious to yourself, and to the University from which you have received your degree, I forward by this post to the *Lancet* certain extracts from your answers to the practical questions, and a copy of the note I have now the honour of addressing you,

"I am, dear Sir, faithfully yours,

"GEORGE E. DAY.

"Dr. Robert Douglas Hale."

"*To the Editor of the Lancet.*

"SIR,—My name has been wantonly introduced in your journal; and I am represented as not having acted the part of an honest and conscientious man.

"My written answers to the questions at the May examination of St. Andrew's, to the candidates for the degree of M.D., will show, if they have been kept, that they were such as an honest and conscientious man might have written.

"For my professional attainments the University was my judge, not you: for the application of therapeutics I am responsible to my patients, to my own conscience, and to God, and not to you, or any man, or any body of men.

"My conduct and character will bear scrutiny, and I shall be glad to assist you in any investigation you may choose to institute in your tyrannous assumption of medical dictatorship, which, however, the liberal members of a liberal profession repudiate, as does

"Your obedient servant,

"ROBT. DOUGLAS HALE.

"Norwich, June 10th, 1851."

The Editor of the *Lancet* appends this note. "We shall await with some interest the further proceedings of the University of St. Andrew's. The above letter scarcely requires notice, its evasions are so obvious."

We have, in another column, the following leader of this redoubtable Editor.

"By the note and extracts we have received (and which we publish) from Dr. DAY, it will be seen that the University of St. Andrew's are prepared to follow up the matter respecting the graduation of the Norwich homœopathist. We trust that, whether the letter of Dr. DAY be replied to or not, the necessary steps will be taken to free the University from any blame. The false pretences of the homœopathist are not confined to the answers he returned to the questions. Fifteen drops of Fowler's solution at a dose is pretty strong for an infinitesimal dose. He might, however, plead the dishonesty of having answered the questions in the ordinary sense, believing his own answers to be false. There is, however, one circumstance in his examination, which stamps the character of the homœopath. A clause is placed at the head of one of the examination papers, to the effect that 'The examiners expect, in answer to the practical questions, every candidate will specify the mode of treatment he is in the habit of adopting, and the doses of medicine he prescribes.' This clause was framed expressly to prevent the dishonesties of homœopaths, and their admission to degrees under false pretences.

"We hear from all quarters of but one feeling respecting the attitude professional men should assume towards the quacks. A few days ago a meeting was held at Halifax, to consider the propriety of establishing a House of Recovery for fever patients, and the professional men present were insulted by the attendance of a homœopath whe boasted himself M.R.C.S.E. and L.S.A. One of the physicians of Halifax, Dr. KENNY, boldly denounced him, and, as a Fellow of the Edinburgh College of Physicians, read to the meeting the resolutions of that body. We are glad to see this spirit, and we trust it will not sleep until all those homœopaths who belong to any hall, college, or university, in the United Kingdom, will be driven from them in disgrace."

Our readers are aware, from the report we gave in our last number, that Dr. KENNY took nothing by his motion, and that Mr. RAMSBOTHAM remained master of the field, as he seems to have been supported by nearly all the non-medical gentlemen present at the meeting at Halifax.

With respect to the University of St. Andrew's, and the conferring of degrees

Hosted by Google

and diplomas on homœopathists, the Editor of the *Lancet* does not seem to be aware of the vast good he is doing us—so much the better, let him go on.

There is some seeming force in the fact that each candidate saw the clause that it was expected by the Examiners that he should specify his mode of treatment, and the doses of medicine he prescribes. But we have already shown that the very fact of some evasion being necessary to enable a homœopathist to obtain a diploma or license to practise, compels him to such evasion. This sort of evasion, under similar circumstances, is common enough, as the Editor of the *Lancet* knows, and the best casuists, and the jurisconsults of the land freely allow its necessity in the way of self-defence.

"Guilty or not guilty" is asked of the pannel, and though he be guilty he is instructed to plead not guilty, and he is supposed to be innocent till his guilt is proved. If these stand-on-the-old-way Examiners declare they will examine no homœopathist, and if none can legally practise without some license to practise, it follows that the homœopathists must evade the injurious and tyrannous decree against them—or they must have an examining and licensing body of their own. Let us parody the clause on which so much stress is laid in the *Lancet*.

"The Examiners expect that all successful candidates will pledge themselves to close their ears, their judgment, and their conscience against all inquiries that may lead them to different principles in therapeutics from those taught in the year 1851, at the University of St. Andrew's, by Dr. GEORGE DAY."

Yet this would not be more absurd than the clause lauded in the *Lancet*. The truth is that every unjust law is evaded, and by all classes. The *Lancet* could as soon remove Mount Atlas as stifle the free and full inquiry into homœopathy.

We expect that many of our allopathic brethren will revolt in disgust from this attempted tyranny. We think some of them will acknowledge that the *Lancet* does not represent them, when such language is used. "When a homœopath seeks the aid and countenance of a physician or surgeon of high character, it is a moral certainty that it is but for the purpose of using him as a *cats-paw*: it therefore behoves all who care about their reputation, and esteem legitimate medicine, to keep aloof from such rogues."

Let the allopaths, again, attend to this threat of the *Lancet*: "if the facts, properly authenticated, are forwarded, we shall not hesitate to publish the names of a physician of eminence and a distinguished surgeon, who are said to be in the habit of daily meeting in consultation a notorious homœopathist."

The Scotch Universities have conferred diplomas of medicine on many practitioners who had adopted homœopathy, and some of them had practised it, before they received these diplomas. The Medical Directory will furnish the names of most of them. Let these Universities endeavour to wrest their diplomas from all these: and let Dr. HALE console himself with the knowledge that many of his colleagues are in the same boat with him. Meanwhile what will the University of St. Andrew's be advised to do? Dr. HALE and others have the diploma of medicine from St. Andrew's—how can the University get back the bit of parchment?

---

WE are anxious that our readers should be put in possession of the miserable attempt at persecution that is being made to put down homœopathy by some of the allopathic medical journals.

The most supine and indifferent must see that one of two things has become necessary.

A neutral university where homœopathic candidates for diplomas, and for the license to practise, shall be admitted for examination on all the usual subjects, excepting therapeutics, there being provided a competent homœopathist to examine the candidate on this subject—or a Chartered Homœopathic College, endowed with the privileges of conferring diplomas and the

Hosted by Google

license to practise. Our unwise antagonists are fighting our battle for us: they smite each other, while we secure the victory. The following extracts from the *Provincial Medical and Surgical Journal* sufficiently mark the *animus* of its conductors. Dr. HALE need not give himself a moment's uneasiness. His name and his worth will go as far as those of either of the joint Editors of that journal.

"Our attention has been directed to the circumstance that the University of St. Andrew has recently granted its degree of M.D. to a gentleman practising in Norwich as a professed homœopath, and whose name is registered as such in the printed list of these practitioners. There are some reasons why we should have preferred to take no notice of this unparalleled proceeding, but it would exhibit a sad want of respect to our valued correspondent as well as of duty to our constituents, did we allow any consideration whatever to interfere with our functions as conductors of this journal. It may be a matter of surprise to many, as it was to us, that any conscientious believer in homœopathy should desire or consider it any honour to possess the diploma of an examining body which he knows must regard his favourite doctrine and practice with contempt or disgust, as it may chance to think them a folly or a fraud; but we must own to a feeling of something more than surprise, when we find an individual who professes to be honest in his convictions, not hesitating to suppress his real sentiments, and answering all the questions put to him, in such a manner as to lead the University authorities to imagine that they were about to bestow their degree upon a practitioner of rational medicine. Is not this something like obtaining a degree under false pretences? That the individual in question, Mr. DOUGLAS HALE, did answer the queries in such a manner as to hoodwink the examiners as to his real character, we know to be the fact. Although as a homœopath, looking upon blood-letting with horror, and considering half a grain of antimony or a grain of calomel sufficient to dose the whole county in which he resides, he does not hesitate to recommend both antimony and calomel in the doses given by allopathic practitioners, when questioned as to the treatment of iritis, enteritis, or pneumonia. When such a dereliction of the first principles of conscience—not to say of manly candour—is forced upon us, we know neither acquaintance nor fellow-township. As conductors of a journal devoted to the defence of the honour and integrity of the medical profession, we feel bound to give such conduct our unqualified condemnation. It may be urged in extenuation, that the candidate believing the questions referred to the views of treatment ordinarily accepted, thought it right to shape his answers accordingly. But this is at least but a lame excuse, and does not remove the stigma of duplicityf from which every honourable mind should recoil. However, this loophole for escape will scarcely avail, for we find in the third examination paper these damning words:—'The examiners expect that in the answers to the practical questions every candidate will specify *the mode of treatment he is in the habit of adopting, and the doses of medicines which he prescribes.*'

"We here quit this painful subject as far as the candidate is concerned, with the addition that our pages are at his service, if he be willing to show how his conduct can be reconciled to the principles of strict morality. But we demand of St. Andrew's for her own sake, as well as for the sake of her alumni, to take some notice of this mal-appropriation of her diploma. If, when other colleges are debating whether they shall not cut off these practitioners from their lists, as gangrened spots should be severed from the living flesh, she cannot show that her diploma has been given in error, she will have to submit to a degradation from which it will be hard for her to emerge.

"While on the subject of homœopathy, we take the opportunity of expressing our concurrence in the apparent determination on the part of some of our London contemporaries, to convince regular practitioners that they do discredit to their own fame, and jeopardize the honour of their profession, by consulting with members of the homœopathic sect. There can be no doubt that the chief impulse has been given to this delusion, by the secession of the ill-informed and the unsuccessful from the ranks of legitimate medicine to join the disciples of Hahnemann, some from sheer ignorance of the principles of pathology, others from the more reprehensible motive of filling their needy exchequer, by pandering to the silly caprices of fashion. It is on this account the more requisite to set a mark on those practitioners, who, by meeting these people in consultation, *pro tanto*, sanction their dogmas, or at the very least, lead the public to confound the true with the false in the practice of medicine. That the determination to make instances of this dishonest league known to the profession is not an idle threat, is manifest from the fact that a London physician-accoucheur has been 'shown up,' in the *Lancet*

Hosted by Google

for the fault alluded to, and we trust that no one will be spared, whatever may be his professional standing. If the mass of practitioners be true to themselves, this scandal must cease. Physicians or surgeons, however celebrated, who, for the sake of a few guineas, or from the contemptible 'flunkeyism' that fears to disoblige a noble or wealthy patient, thus desecrate their calling, may be made to find, to their cost, that other consultants are to be obtained of equal talent and more probity; and we do not doubt that if no more honourable motive should influence them, the *argumentum ad sacculum* will not be without its due weight in causing them to be more careful of their conduct."

## THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND HOMŒOPATHY.

*From the Edinburgh Witness.*

DR. WIELOBYCKI TO THE EDITOR OF THE WITNESS.

SIR,—You will not deny to me, a foreigner, the privilege you allow to your townsmen; and therefore I must beg of you the indulgence of bearing with my imperfect power of stating my case, reminding you that, though at present this country is at the height of its prosperity, no one knows but that, before long, you or your children may have to plead their cause as exiles in a foreign land, and in a foreign speech.

Although altogether unused to literary warfare, I was, very young, roughly taught the use of arms; having, when only sixteen years of age, taken a part with the rest of my family in the last (1830-31) war of independence, which terminated so disastrously for my country. Forced to assume a German name, I studied at Cracow, Bonn, and Berlin, and obtained the degree of Doctor in Philosophy at the last of these universities, intending to settle in Cracow; but I was soon recognised, arrested, and imprisoned. After undergoing many hardships, I escaped, and made my way, through dangers of all kinds, to Hamburgh, where I embarked for Leith, and so got here twelve years ago. I was ignorant then of your language; but met with great kindness, and attending the University here, took my degree as M.D., and was for two years assistant-surgeon at the now termed Royal Maternity Hospital. At this time, the Homœopathic Dispensary at Stockbridge, conducted by Drs. Black and Russell, was in full operation, and having been treated by this system, when a boy, at my father's in Poland, and having conversed with many distinguished homœopathic practitioners in Germany, I determined to attend it. I met with every facility and encouragement from the physicians, who have been my steady friends all along; and since then I have been unmolested in my practice. What I sought as an asylum has become a home; and before I purchased my present house, I obtained letters of naturalization, so that I am now a British subject. My attention being directed to a paragraph in your paper of May 29, and seeing letters from Professor Henderson and Dr. Russell denying the statement therein made, I think it right to make some few observations upon it and the documents published in your paper of May 31.

As I had studied at the College, I supposed there might be some analogy between the University College and the College of Physicians; but I find this is an entire mistake. The University College, which gave me my diploma, is an Institution for education. The degrees are only given after years of study, and are the reward of industry. But the College of Physicians seems only to be a sort of trade-guild, such as is common in Germany. For example, the shoemaker, the tailor, and other mechanics, have all certain guild privileges; and no one is allowed to make shoes or trousers who is not a member of the Guild of the town. This seems the same with this so-called College; for it requires no examination from its candidates, but only the payment of £100; and everybody who has a degree from any British University is eligible. It has a monopoly of the practice of some parts of the Old Town, the Potter-row, and Canongate, etc. It is true I find it stated in your paper, that it is composed of the "most educated and most accomplished medical practitioners in Edinburgh;" but as this statement is made by one of themselves, of course it has no great weight; for, possibly, the writer's idea of education and accomplishment are of a narrow guild character, not estimated by any European standard. It is certain that the preliminary education required here is far less than what is thought necessary to make an educated or accomplished man in Germany, where Latin is in ordinary use in all clinical teaching; whereas here a mere smattering of that language, and no knowledge of French or German, is often met with among those who call themselves learned physicians, and, as such, would monopolise the right of practice, and repress the development of any new idea in medicine. It would be presumptuous in me to say what my idea of a highly-educated and accomplished physician was; but I must say, that if the paragraph referred to be written by such an one, it is very unlike the kind of composition which I was taught on the Continent as characterising your distinguished men of letters. However, with that I have nothing to do. What passes for talent and accomplishment in one place, may not be so admitted in other places; and you cannot always expect to have men of European celebrity, such as Cullen and Gregory, presiding over your Colleges. But one statement in this article is untrue, as refers to my practice; and I wish to give it a public denial. In no case of extreme danger have I ever called in the aid of any member of the College of Physicians during the last eight years of my practice. I don't know who the parties are who have been too often in the habit of doing this. Professor Henderson says it is not he. Dr. Russell says it is not he; and I say it is not I. I think I may answer for my fellow-countryman Dr. Lyschinski. When in

Hosted by Google

doubt, I have the other homœopathic physicians to apply to, who, besides being educated exactly as the fellows of the College are, have the advantage of a knowledge of the action of Homœopathy, so that there could be no reason for my seeking extra professional assistance. It would be going from the more educated to the less educated; for, in some parts of Germany, where a person takes his degree of physician, he is asked if he intends to prosecute Homœopathy; and if he does, he has to pass *an additional* examination; so that homœopathic physicians are simply ordinary physicians, whether members of the town corporation or college or not, who, to the usual knowledge required by examining boards, have acquired, either in this country or abroad, the knowledge of a more refined and difficult system of administering drugs. And if the reverse had not been stated in your paper, I should have imagined that they, from this reason, would be the more accomplished, as they are certainly the more educated, of the two.

Perhaps it would prevent future difficulties, if the College would mention what they intend to proscribe next,—whether all who practise mesmerism are to be excommunicated by the Edinburgh Vatican. If the principle of expelling every member who adopts a new method of practice is rigidly enforced, before many years are past all the members may be expelled, one after another, till one only is left to reign in solitary grandeur over the hall and the tea-table. Four fellows are included in this proscription; but the next *auto-da-fé* may be more handsomely celebrated, if the mesmeric mania denounced by some of the members, and courageously propagated by the president and one of the professors, continue to prevail during the dog-days.

I must apologize for this long letter. It is not easy to acquire the art of concise writing; but if I have made myself intelligible, and said nothing offensive or improper, I trust you will excuse the faults, and admit the contradiction into the organ which gave such extensive circulation to a misrepresentation.—I remain, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

DIONYSIUS WIELOBYCKI.

Edinburgh, 55, Queen-street,
22nd June, 1851.

## THE DOCTORS *VERSUS* US.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE "EDINBURGH NEWS."

*To the Editor of the Edinburgh News.*

SIR,—I observe a contemporary has opened its columns to a medical controversy. Now, "as counsel for poor mortals," I wish to say a few words upon the matter, as it affects the public much more than it does the doctors. The question is a very simple one. It is this—Are we not to have the advantage of the skill of all physicians upon points on which they are agreed till they have settled among themselves all the points on which they differ? We call in a doctor for two purposes—the one to tell us positively what is the matter, the other what he thinks will do us good. If there is anything in the boasted science of medicine, they are found to agree generally on the first, however much they may differ on the second. For example, I awake with a horrible pain in my foot. I want to know whether it is the gout or the rose. I send for a doctor; he says it is the gout, and writes a prescription for *Colchicum*. Being rather afraid of apoplexy, I give him his guinea, put his prescription in the fire, and start for Brixton or Malvern. He tells me what he knows, and I do what I think best. Has he any reason to complain? Has he any right to say, Unless you promise to do what I tell you, I won't say what is the matter with you? Instead of going to Malvern, suppose I fancy trying some homœopathic medicine, what is that to him? He is not responsible. And suppose I send for a physician who treats his patients by this system, again what is that to him? Suppose my daughter has a cough, and I send for Professor Henderson, as being skilful at the stethoscope, to examine her chest, am I therefore bound to give her nothing but globules, and dismiss my old medical attendant, who has been my friend for fifty years? Or suppose my wife is ill, may I not ask Dr. Simpson to see her, and yet despise both his chloroform and his mesmerism? Or suppose I think my cook has poisoned me and my family, may I not ask Professor Christison to tell me whether we have British cholera or have taken verdigris, and, after paying him his fee, leave the treatment to whom I choose? A physician has no more right to refuse to meet another physician than a barrister to refuse a brief because he does not agree in some legal matter with another counsel employed in the case. Of course, if a doctor become disreputable by his immorality, then his brethren as well as the public should refuse to have anything to do with him. That is another affair. The College may or may not make doctors; certainly it cannot make or unmake gentlemen any more than could Charles the Second, who, on being asked to do so by a friend, regretted he could only make him an Irish peer, not a gentleman. No one can suppose that a physician ceases to be a gentleman because he gives very little medicine, any more than that he could become one by giving a great deal. The thing is nonsense, and won't stand looking in the face. Doctors may differ as they please—with that we have nothing to do; but they must not quarrel, and agitate the stillness and repose of the chamber of sickness with their personal disagreements. These ushers of the black rod into the realms of eternal silence should, of all men, be most free from any tendency to loud, mutual, angry recriminations. Standing next the funereal mutes, they should command their temper and their tongue.

I am, etc., PETER PLEYDEL.

LONDON: Printed by THOMAS HARRILD, of Albany Cottage, Sydenham, in the County of Kent, at his Printing Office, 1, and 1½, Dudley Court, in the Parish of St. Olave, Silver Street, in the City of London; and Published by HENRY RENSHAW, at the Office, 356 Strand, in the County of Middlesex.—*Saturday, June 21st*, 1851.

Hosted by Google

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.
Review of British and Foreign Medical Science and Literature.

"RESPICE, ASPICE, PROSPICE."—St. Bernard.

No. 100. Vol. II. SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1851. [Unstamped 3d. Stamped 4d.

## Communications.

### HAHNEMANNIAN ESSAYS.
### No. XX.

The observing faculties of medical men have chiefly been called into play at the expense of their reflective. But when a reform in therapeutics, like homœopathy, is proposed, the reflective organs are required, as well as the observing. The attention of medical men should be directed not only to observe the phenomena of Nature, but should also be applied to interpret them, and to make a practical application of her agencies.

If medical men were wise in their generation, they would think of this: for professional success, after all, depends on professional ability. If a man is honest in his convictions and acts up to them, and if he knows what he is about, he need not care for what is popular or is not popular. Accuracy of judgment, readiness of resource, honesty, integrity, a genial disposition, and perseverance, are the chief requisites of a medical practitioner. If a homœopathist possesses these, he may well neglect the taunts of opponents. No one can become a Liebig or a Faraday, by reading a treatise on Chemistry: and no man can become a genuine homœopathist by reading Jahr. Hygienic principles are of more worth than all the medical theories that have ever been given to the world; for on the application of true hygienic principles depends the conservation of health. People may as well live their threescore and ten, or their fourscore years, if they live to age, with good health, as without it.

Time evermore obliterates mere theories and opinions, and unceasingly confirms the truth of natural laws, and the value of experience founded on the observation of Nature. This is especially true in the application of true hygienic and therapeutical principles in conformity with the laws of the human organism.

It is a well-known fact, that every discovery of any truth, which has had a practical influence on the business and affairs of men, was opposed, when first propounded, in proportion to its intrinsic value. Homœopathy has now had to encounter this hositility more than half a century; this opposition is now fierce in these kingdoms. It is no longer confined to individuals, but engrosses the zeal of corporate bodies, of universities and colleges. This stamps the discovery of Hahnemann with a value that cannot fail to be recognised by the public. These corporate bodies seem to have for their advisers, men with deficient reflecting organs, who do not take into account the impulse they are giving to a Cause. into which they have made no inquiry, to a sect which they have heretofore affected to despise, and to the propagation of a truth which must be spread abroad, in proportion to the amount of force used in the vain endeavour to repress it. The *vis inertiæ* of the medical corporate bodies is no match for the elasticity of Homœopathy.

The opponents in this case seem to be of those who can see Truth at the bottom of a well, but cannot discover its lineaments in the broad light of day. The medical phalanx of homœopathy is small, but numbers do not constitute the chief element of strength in such contests as this; numbers look on, and numbers at last join the victorious Cause. Harvey, and Jenner, and Hahnemann, each stood alone in the first instance. The discoveries of Harvey and Jenner are now universally received in the civilized world: and the discovery of Hahnemann



Hosted by Google

will be no less universally received by and by.

Those colleges and universities which have put themselves forward as antagonistic to homœopathy, do not seem to have counted the cost. If they mean to fight it out, they will find that they cannot put an end to the contest in a month or two, or in a year or two. They compel the homœopathists to obtain a Charter for a Corporate body of their own, by preventing them from having and holding their fellowship and membership.

The great probability is, that there will be homœopathic schools and colleges in London and Edinburgh in one or two years from this date. It would, no doubt, have been more pleasant and more fitting that men educated alike, and differing only on the subject of therapeutics, should have been on terms of good fellowship: *Diis aliter visum est*: the Olympians of each medical Parnassus have decreed that homœopathy must be expunged. To issue the decree is one thing, to effect its accomplishment is another. Time will show. The homœopathists, as a matter of course, will defend themselves to the best of their ability, and with energy proportionate to the crisis.

The argument which the allopathic antagonists now urge is that of brute force —now brute force never yet got the mastery of intellect, of dialectics and pure reason, when contests are decided by reasoning and not by fisty-cuffs. These medical authorities say you cannot practise without a diploma and a license to practise; not another of you shall have a diploma and a license to practise—and so your practice must come to an end. This folly would be equal to that of light-haters who should say, you cannot see the light without eyes, and therefore you shall all be blinded. *That* would be an effectual means, if people would consent to have their eyes put out; and this remedy of the *Lancet*, and of the slaves of the *Lancet*, the Faculties of Edinburgh and St. Andrew's, would be effectual, if they could prevail on the homœopathists to succumb. They forget, however, that these said homœopathists may obtain a chartered body of their own, and laugh them to scorn.

If the homœopathists, medical and non-medical, are true to themselves, they may obtain this charter from the Government during this present year.

It is well for the progress of Hahnemann's Reform, that the opposition to it has taken this ungracious and persecuting character; it is well that those of our antagonists, who presume to put themselves in the fore-front, and to stride the bridges of the battle as if they were heroes, are so deficient in the reflecting organs. Good, easy men! they no doubt flatter themselves that an absurd attempt at proscription will be crowned with success, and that the candidates for diplomas will bury their heads in the dust, and cry out with them, "great is Diana of the Ephesians." But they are mistaken; they will find to their cost that shame and ignominy will be their lot, and that those they strive to put down will sit aloft on their shoulders, and look over their heads.

Why do not these doughty warriors strike at the foremost men in homœopathy, why do they not assail then by name as rogues and quacks and impostors? for this reason, that they know the full value of the maxim —"Discretion is the better part of valour."

Nothing could have occurred more opportunely for the advancement of homœopathy, than this silly attempt at persecution. It is a folly one might pardon in schoolboys, but hardly in bearded men—and in Scotland too! where the people are so utterly opposed to this brute tyranny of opinion. In all probability Edinburgh, and Glasgow, and St. Andrew's, and Aberdeen will be, so far as medicine is concerned, entirely homœopathist in less than a quarter of a century. Those who live will see. Meanwhile all the men of standing and worth, and intellect in the homœopathic body, should at once take counsel together, and establish a council for the purpose of obtaining a Charter for a corporate body of homœopathists.

Hosted by Google

## LETTER

*Addressed to Dr. Louis, Physician at the Hôtel-Dieu, Paris;*

By Dr. Peschier, of Geneva.

*Editor of the Bibliothèque Homœopathique.*

Communicated by Dr. Rosenstein.

(*Concluded from page* 663.)

In order to show the difference in the choice of a remedy, I will give a description of a case a little different from the last, placing the symptoms of the disease in parallel with those of the medicine. I take for this purpose your sixteenth observation. A factor, twenty-two years old, of tolerably good constitution, entered the hospital on the 12th of April. He said he had been diseased seven days. The affection had been preceded by pain in the bowels and by a diarrhœa (eight to ten evacuations in the twenty-four hours), and commenced with pain in the head, pain in the limbs, giddiness, drowsiness, considerable weakness, anorexia, thirst, cough, strong heat without shivering; the weakness and giddiness increased considerably; he was unable to walk without a stick.

I will now note down the symptoms of the disease, with their relative pathogenetic symptoms.

| *Morbid Symptoms.* | *Symptoms of Hyoscyamus.* |
|---|---|
| Feels sleepy. | 88. Coma vigil. |
| Tendency to sleep. | 313. Sleep. |
| Senses unimpaired. | 316. Profound sleep. |
| | 321. Irresistible propensity to sleep. |
| | 324. Profound drowsiness. |
| Cephalalgy. | 7. Pain in the head at the base of the brain. |
| | 6. Pain in the forehead. |
| | 8. Pulling, tearing pain at the occiput. |
| Slow speech. | 102. Dumbness. |
| | 103. He does not answer. |
| | 104. He cannot speak. |
| | 105. He loses his senses and his speech. |
| Lassitude. | 297. Weakness. |
| Painful movement, general weakness. | 299. Lassitude, general debility. |
| | 302. Extreme sinking of strength. |
| Dry tongue, trembling, reddish. | 100. Heat and dryness of the tongue and lips, which resemble a piece of leather shrunk near the fire. |
| Violent thirst. | 123. Thirst and dryness in the throat. |
| Anorexia. | 132. Inextinguishable thirst, want of appetite; appetite and strength diminish. |
| Slight meteorismus. | 180. Pain in the bowels. |
| Almost constant pain in the right iliac fossa, increased by pressure. | 181. Pain from colic. |
| | 182. Shooting pain above the navel. |
| | 183. Drawing pains in the intestines. |
| | 189. Swelling of the bowels, painful to the touch. |
| Diarrhœa antecedent. | 196. Frequent stools. |
| | 201. Diarrhœa day and night. |
| | 203. Mucous diarrhœa. |
| | 205. Watery diarrhœa. |

I will now speak of a case, accompanied with a large gangrenous erysipelas, for which *Quinquina* was continually used.—*China* for erysipelas!!

Among the medicaments which we homœopathists employ, according to their pathogenesy, I have chosen *Belladonna*. I place the symptoms of your case in juxtaposition with those of this remedy.

| *Morbid Symptoms.* | *Symptoms of Belladonna.* |
|---|---|
| Pain; a tumour in the right groin, very red, a little extended at the left thigh, without sensible augmentation of its volume; redness similar to the corresponding leg. | 1043. Squamous eruptions over the whole inferior parts of the body, as far as the lower belly. |
| | 1044. Blisters, full of serum (which burst easily), at the palms of the hands, and the legs. |
| Progressive extension of the erysipelas, as far as the middle part of the thigh; unequal redness of the leg; very voluminous, projecting; hardness of the skin at the most inflamed parts. | 1047. Terebrating pains in the glands. |
| | 1249. Burning heat of the body, with extreme swelling of the cutaneous vessels. |
| Intense thirst. | 1250. Insatible thirst, with strong heat; swelling of the veins externally. |
| | 1184. Violent thirst. |
| | 1186. Anxious thirst. |
| | 1188. Enormous thirst for cold water. |

Hosted by Google

| | |
|---|---|
| Strong heat. | 1239. Violent heat.<br>1241. Very great heat over the whole body.<br>1242. Burning heat internally and externally. |
| Crusts (resulting from mortification). | 1268. Hot and cold gangrene. |
| The skin separates, which falls off in shreds. | 1276. Erysipelas, accompanied with inflamed tumours, passing into gangrene. |
| (Symptoms antecedent.) | |
| Lenticular rose spots. | Eruption, similar to flea-bites. |
| Numerous sudamina on the belly and thighs, from two to five millimetres in diameter. | The chest and the belly are covered with little red spots, indolent and a little elevated, which disappear and return suddenly.<br>1278. Spots of a blood-red colour over the whole body. |
| Copious sweating. | 1290. Strong night-sweats.<br>1293. Strong sweat.<br>1295. Violent sweat the whole of the night. |
| The blisters have a bad aspect, and painful. | 1053. The ulcer is covered with a black crust.<br>1054. The ulcer discharges but bloody ichor. |
| Stupor. | 1121. Lethargy.<br>1125. Stupor. |
| A little hardness of hearing. | 346. Difficult audition. |
| Buzzing. | 341. Buzzing in the ears. |

Does not this complete conformity of the symptoms of the disease and those of *Belladonna* give us reason to think that it would have had some influence upon the case?

The patient, the history of whose case I follow with interest, being attacked with destructive gangrene, I suppose that you could or would not use *Belladonna*, and that *Quinquina*, familiar to allopaths in similar cases, had not been used with success. There exists a remedy for this affection, which in our hands very rarely fails; this is *Arsenicum*. The gangrenous symptoms of *Arsenicum* related in the *Materia Medica Pura* are not very numerous; nevertheless, a happy experience has proved its efficacy. I will compare the symptoms of the disease with *Arsenicum*, which will show whether or no the remedy might have been used with advantage. My criticism would be worthless, if it did not lead to a notable amelioration of a future practice.

| *Morbid Symptoms.* | *Symptoms of Arsenicum.* |
|---|---|
| Eyes injected. | 92. Eyes red, inflamed. |
| Tongue alternately dry and moist, red in the circumference. | 219. Tongue white.<br>224. Dryness of the tongue.<br>214. Erosion on the extremity of the tongue. |
| Strong thirst. | 208. Strong thirst.<br>212. Extreme thirst. |
| Redness of the leg on the whole of its periphery. | 688. Swelling, shining, and hot on the feet, as far as the ankles, with round red spots, which cause a burning pain. |
| The matter (from the crusts) was horribly fetid. | 795. All around the ulcer, burning pain as fire; which spreads a great fetidity.<br>779. Ulcer painful, which, under a thin crust, contains bloody matter, of a dark brown, with isolated stitches.<br>787. The ulcer discharges much black and clotted blood. |

We will add to the preceding observations that the symptoms of *Arsenicum* answer exactly to those of enteritis with diarrhœa, and a homœopath will have great chance of success in administering this remedy in such a case, for we have every reason to be satisfied with the results.

All therapeutic treatment must be the consequence of the idea which the physician forms to himself of the disease he has to treat. You treated your patients as if they had been suffering from an excess of tone and strength; cooling medicines, with general and repeated local bleeding. You had, notwithstanding, to contend with collapse of the vital powers, and an increasing debility. How are we to believe in the sagacity of your therapeutical prescriptions, and not think of the falsehood of the principles under the influence of which you acted?

Hosted by Google

But you will say the visible traces left by the malady in the intestines are they not consequent on inflammation, and should not inflammation be treated with debilitating remedies?

I ask you, in return, if there is any parity between veritable enteritis, the excess of which is gangrene and death, and that particular affection of the bowels characterised by elliptic patches of inflammation and ulceration, which in your opinion constitute the typhoid malady, and which terminate often (if not generally) in death?

The antiphlogistic treatment is, according to allopathic principles, indicated in enteritis not characterised by such phenomena, but accompanied by acute pains, which do not exist in typhus. Bleeding, therefore, and leeches, baths and fomentations, which in your opinion are indicated for the one disease, should not be used for the other, and yet you treat both diseases in the same manner, and all your patients died.

In reference to your fifth case, a girl twenty years old, and consequently in all the strengh of her age, she was bled, and fomentations of *Chamomile Flowers* were applied over the body; enemata of *Linseed* were used, and a blister was placed on each leg on the second day, and another was applied to the chest on the following day; an ounce of *Castor Oil* was administered; and an injection of *Filix Mas* was administered, because she passed some round worms. Two days afterwards, she was bled again, because there was some dyspnœa. Three days afterwards she was continually delirious; then came the infusion of *Bark* and fomentations with *Camphor*: all of which did not prevent death, which followed two days afterwards. You say on the subject of this patient, "One of the most remarkable points of this observation is, that although on the third day there was no symptom which indicated a lesion of any importance, the weakness was already considerable." She was nevertheless bled on the fifth day, as soon as she entered the hospital, although the bleeding was contra-indicated by the symptoms. When the vital powers of the patient were reduced to the lowest ebb, with "extreme deafness, the countenance pale, the speech unintelligible, great prostration, and involuntary evacuations," you prescribed *Quinquina*. But does this remedy immediately transmit to the patient the lost strength? Does it not require a power of absorption, a force of innervation, necessary to obtain a reaction? And is not this reaction only, which in the course of time assists the weakened body, to restore its lost strength? Should not *China*, like all other remedies, be instilled into the system in minute quantities, for fear of producing mischief?

The deficiency and uncertainty of your practice should induce you to try the specific practice, for the sake of your own conscience. What have you to lose? Surely it cannot be worse than that of which you have experience. Why should you not hope for something better? All homœopathic physicians agree that the system is a beneficial one. Why should you deny yourself the pleasure and the glory to be more successful than you now are. Reflect, I entreat you, for the honour of our art.

[We have been obliged to abridge and condense this letter with great freedom, which we hope will be excused by our zealous and indefatigable contributor—*si sic omnes?*—ED.]

---

## GREGORY'S LETTERS ON ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

THE publication of this work is likely to be an important event in the history of science in this country. When a man like Reichenbach, universally acknowledged to be one of the most careful and cautious of experimental philosophers, undertakes the investigation of a subject in this strictly inductive method; when his results convince such men as Berzelius, the father of modern chemistry, and Dr. Gregory, one of its most able professors—men who have stood in the highest rank as careful and cautious experimenters all their lives; when such men as Sir David Brewster are compelled by sheer force of direct evidence of their own senses, to admit the truthfulness of these extra-

Hosted by Google

ordinary phenomena; is it too much to ask the *learned* and *scientific* Mr. Wakley, and the other medical grandees who swear by him and his *Lancet*—is it, we say, too much to beg of even these infallible autocrats of science, to suspend their sneers and allow ordinary mortals to attach some little weight to the evidence of their own eyes? We fear it *is* too much to ask anything so unreasonable. Although these doctors confess with one breath that they have never investigated the subject for themselves, and with the next breath admit their almost complete ignorance of the laws of organic life or nervous phenomena,—they yet strenuously refuse to credit the assertions of anybody else, no matter how trustworthy and sober-minded, who professes to have witnessed the facts for himself. It certainly matters very little, so far as these worthies themselves are concerned, what they believe or what they disbelieve. But the misfortune is, that so many other people who pin their faith implicitly on such blind guides, are prevented from examining for themselves. Let the doctors stick to their pills and black draughts, and welcome; science will lose nothing by the absence of such ignorant and bigoted people. But it is vexatious to think that the cause of truth should be retarded, though only for a moment, through their contemptible obstructions.

And this conduct is the more inexcusable, when we remember that almost every one may convince himself by experimenting for himself. Animal magnetism or mesmerism is, in the strictest sense of the term, an *Inductive* and *Experimental* science. There is perhaps no branch of physical science in which fewer *theories* have been hazarded, or more cautious experiments made. Mesmer himself promulgated a theory—but very few of his followers, or of modern mesmerists have troubled themselves much about this or any other *theory*. And, what is curious enough, it is this very absence of theorising which brings down upon them a large portion of the abuse which the doctors aforesaid have lavished on them. "We cannot understand the *modus operandi*," say they. "We want some rational and philosophical explanation of all these strange things, before we can consent to believe them." And in this precious outcry they are joined by the Reverend Hugh M'Neile, of Liverpool, who actually preached and published a sermon, in which, admitting the facts of mesmerism, he attributes them decidedly to "Satanic agency," simply because he, good Paddy that he is, cannot tell *what other* agency to ascribe them to.

This is amusing enough. We congratulate Messrs. Wakley and Co. on their ally in this anti-mesmeric crusade. It is a new kind of "Evangelical Alliance" certainly; but the doughty heroes differ slightly in one rather essential point; for whilst he of the *Lancet* flatly denies that there are any facts at all such as the mesmerists assert, his brother in arms—he of the *Penny Pulpit, with equal flatness* bemoans them as only too true, and as the undoubted work of the Devil. The *Lancet* wanted a theory — and the Liverpool Preacher has furnished him with a very simple and intelligible one. There is only one difficulty about receiving it—and that is the fact that *all* mesmeric experiments have a decidedly beneficial object, and more than nine-tenths of them a surprisingly good effect on the health of the persons operated on. If, then, the Devil is at the bottom of these processes, he has come out in quite a new character. He must have turned over a new leaf, and begun to do good instead of evil. So great has been the influence of this outrageously absurd and ridiculous "Sermon" on some weak-minded folks, that Mr. Sandby, a clergyman of a far different stamp and intellect, has actually found it necessary to enter somewhat fully into arguments to show its unutterable folly and stupidity. This he has done in one part of his excellent work "Mesmerism and its Opponents," which we cordially recommend to the notice of our readers as containing a vast amount of most curious and interesting matter, and being written in a thoroughly philosophical spirit.

We have said that almost every one may attain satisfaction and conviction by his own experimenting. A few words on this point from Dr. Gregory's Preface will not be out of place. After stating that his attention was called to the subject as early as 1827, and that he had read several works on it, he proceeds:—"The perusal of these works convinced me that there were many extraordinary facts, which it was the business of men of science to investigate; and from that time I continued to read all the works on animal magnetism I could find. But it was not for a long time that I was enabled to see any of the phenomena. I was under the erroneous impression that the power of producing them was confined to a few, and consequently did not myself try to do so. I took every opportunity, however, of seeing them as produced by others, both in public and private, but for a long period these opportunities were few, and the

Hosted by Google

higher phenomena did not occur. At length, I think about 1842 or 1843, when I resided in Aberdeen, I found that I could produce the magnetic sleep in persons in whom it had already been produced by others. In some instances in which I tried to produce it for the first time myself, I failed, no doubt from want of perseverance, and thus I was still dependent on others for cases. But after a time, I found that I also, with the help of patience and perseverance, could produce the magnetic sleep, and many other phenomena. My professional engagements, however, prevented me from studying many cases, and it was only by slow degrees that I was enabled to see, in my own experience and in that of others, almost all the phenomena of animal magnetism. I now found that it was not difficult to produce the magnetic sleep, and that if we only try a sufficient number of cases, we are sure to meet with some in which the higher phenomena appear. Had I been able to devote my whole time to the subject, instead of only an insignificant fraction of it, I should long ago have met with all those things which I have only seen by slow degrees."

Contrast this truly scientific patience and perseverance with the conduct of the London persecutors of Dr. Elliotson and others, who, because, forsooth, they had condescended to bestow a few hours' attention to the subject, and had not been quite satisfied in that period, took it upon themselves to denounce as liars, fools, or impostors all those who, like Dr. Gregory, had become convinced of the truth by long years of patient observation!! But we proceed with the extract:—"But, in justice to those who have laboured and written on the subject, I must here state, that even when I was unable myself to see or to produce the higher phenomena, such as those of clairvoyance, I considered the published evidence as amply sufficient to establish the facts. I found it quite impossible to reject the consistent testimony of so many able men, in all parts of the world, as to the existence in the magnetic sleep, of powers which in our ordinary state we do not possess." The limits of our present article will not allow of our quoting more from this Preface, or from the work itself, which we would gladly do. We hope to have an opportunity of recurring to the subject in a future number, and then to present our readers with further extracts. In the meanwhile we recommend Dr. Gregory's book most strongly and sincerely to every one of our readers who possess a particle of interest in the subject. They will find it one of the most fascinating and absorbing which they ever read. We say this, without any intention to undervalue the numerous other books on the same subject which have lately appeared in such rapid succession. There are plenty of pamphlets and very cheap "manuals" containing directions for producing the mesmeric phenomena (Buckland's, or Barth's, for instance), and we recommend these to such persons as cannot afford the more expensive treatises.

We caution our readers against forming any opinion from the mere attendance at *Public Lectures* on Mesmerism. These must always be more or less unsatisfactory. Nothing but private experiments, on persons well known to yourself, and where there cannot be the slightest possible suspicion of deceit or mistake—nothing short of this is satisfactory. We have not the least hesitation in asserting that there is no man who has made a dozen or even half a dozen such private experiments, in a candid spirit of inquiry, who has not been most fully and thoroughly convinced thereby.

To our scientific readers we would especially commend the study of this new branch of physical inquiry. At no previous period has it been so earnestly and extensively entered into, as at this present moment. "It is very gratifying to me," says Dr. Gregory, "to be able to say, that men of the highest ability, and already distinguished in various difficult branches of science, are now turning their attention to this hitherto neglected subject; and I have had the greatest pleasure in placing it in the power of some of these gentlemen to see phenomena, which I was sure, once seen, would never cease to interest them. * * * * * When such men as Sir David Brewster, Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Sir W. Hamilton, Dr. Simpson, Professor Forbes, Professor Bennett, and Professor Goodsir—when men like these, veterans in science, though some of them are young in years, besides many others, have not only seen the facts, more or less extensively, but admit their importance, and have personally investigated into some of them, the time cannot be distant when the subject of animal magnetism shall assume a truly scientific form."—Page 210. The advocacy of Professor Gregory alone is likely to be of immense influence, from the position he occupies in such a University and Medical School as Edinburgh. The appearance of this work of his, is another deadly blow at the lingering obstinacy and bigotry of such men as the

Hosted by Google

editors of the *Lancet*, and other medical journals.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.

SATURDAY, JUNE 28TH, 1851.

It invariably happens that the success of a new cause creates a corresponding antagonism, which, if not promptly combated, tends for a time to spread distrust among young disciples, and to give the adverse parties an apparently temporary triumph. Happily, however, for the followers of Hahnemann, his system has now been so long known and recognised, not alone in the metropolis, but also throughout the United Kingdom, that any efforts to produce a paralysing effect are altogether fruitless. But while this is well understood, homœopathists themselves should not relax their endeavours to disseminate the principles of their philosophy, since through means of this description they will be enabled fully to counteract any prejudices, however slight, raised against them.

We last week adverted to the benefits to be derived from a wide circulation of homœopathic publications, and not the least doubt can exist but that if this plan were adopted, it would be of incalculable use in giving a wide-world fame to the doctrines of Hahnemann. Already Homœopathy has made wonderful strides among the higher and middle classes. Attention must now be paid to the medical wants of the lower classes. In all our great manufacturing and agricultural districts, the dissemination of such information would produce astounding results.

The rage for cheap issues of works on popular topics has conferred advantages on all sections of the community, and educational progress has received a fresh impulse from the same source. What, therefore, is to prevent Homœopathy from being brought under notice in a similar manner? Scientific and other high branches of knowledge are now freely promulgated through institutions like the Manchester Athenæum, and inquiring minds find employment in the development of the most abstruse subjects; out of the ranks of these many ardent students will be found, and the proper opportunity afforded for becoming acquainted with the principles and practice of our new method of healing will, in every probability, raise up a band of adherents whose potent voice cannot be easily crushed or thwarted.

The preparation of cheap books on Homœopathy, the republication of treatises which have already had their day at high prices, on a scale commensurate with the fashion of the period, is a thing which ought not to be overlooked. The wealthy should assist in the circulation of such works; the professional author should seek to make his volumes and his pamphlets readable and accessible to the general public, and the veil thus drawn from their eyes must prove to them the truth of the system advocated. We should like to see on every book-stall, and at every railway station, cheap tracts on Homœopathy and its curative influence, for the present agitation (made by the allopathic brotherhood) is most favourable to a further extension of its high working remedial powers. The universality of the system will thus be permanently established.

## THE SECOND HOMŒOPATHIC CONGRESS.

Is proposed to be held at 32, Sackville Street, London, on the 23rd of July, at six o'clock, p.m., and on the 24th of July, at eleven o'clock, a.m., at which, after an introductory address by Dr. Russell, the following subjects will be submitted for consideration:

On formulas for the exhibition of homœopathic remedies, especially external remedies, by Drs. Drysdale and Black.

On the present condition of American copyright as affecting homœopathic publications, by Dr. Black.

Hosted by Google

On Medical Ethics in relation to the position of homœopathic and allopathic practitioners, and on Typhus and Typhoid Fevers, their prognosis and homœopathic treatment, by Dr. Ozanne.

On the predisposing causes of disease, whether inherent or acquired; can they be prevented or eradicated, and does Homœopathy tend to do so? by Dr. Viettinghoff.

On Raphanus Sativus, by Dr. Curie.

On the poison of the Cobra di Capella, by Dr. Russell.

On the combination of Hydropathy with Homœopathy, by Dr. Stummes, of Malvern.

After the second day's meeting the members will dine together at Soyer's Symposium.

---

## THE DEMONSTRATION AGAINST HOMŒOPATHY.

HOMŒOPATHY, which was declared to be extinct a year or two ago, is now felt to have so much vitality, that the affrighted Editor of the *Lancet* "means to call on all men for active assistance," in order to suppress it.

We think it is useful to let our friends and the homœopathic public see the language that is used towards them, and the homœopathic practitioners.

In the last week's number, we are all said to be either "idiots or knaves." This babbler does not know the value of words, and is either grossly ignorant of the real hold that homœopathy has obtained on the public mind, or wilfully conceals his knowledge of its spreading influence.

We need hardly say that no one dreams of persecuting a shadow or unsubstantial thing; and that the very persecution which is now attempted against homœopathy betrays the very lively fears of the class interest that is opposed to its progress and development.

Of the Editor of the *Lancet* it may be said, to parody the noble verse of Shakspeare, and apply to the ignoble what is due, in the drama, to the noble—should homœopathy spread and overshadow allopathy—

"Oh now, for ever
Farewell the weekly dole: farewell the spoil,
Farewell the revenue, and the big words
That give a seeming courage to the braggart!
Farewell the inky plume, and the black gall,
The spirit-stirring rage, all quality,
Pride, pomp, and circumstance of weekly war!
And oh, ye mortal implements, whose strokes
The immortal Jove's dread clamours counterfeit,
Farewell! the *Lancet's* occupation's gone."

But here is his leader:—

"We have endeavoured, in previous numbers of this journal, to rouse the great republic of doctors to a sense of the monstrous laxity of opinion and conduct which has prevailed in the highest quarters of the profession, on the subject of irregular practice. We have reason to believe that we have not unsuccessfully done so; that the culprits are more observant of themselves, and if not grown better are at least more prudent. But we tell them again mere prudence will not satisfy us; our vow is made to extirpate without mercy this low-toned behaviour. We will not invade, without a paramount necessity, the sanctity of private practice, and we will never write aught either in malice or without the sanction of sufficient evidence; but nothing shall stay us in purifying the profession from the evil and foul stain of quackery. In their own proper place, degraded among other impostors, the mesmerists and homœopaths are beneath our notice, and escape through contempt. It is in what is called the higher, but which we would rather call the idle, rank of life that this evil receives its chief encouragement. The complaisant doctors who wait on the caprice of our pampered gentry, forgetting their great vocation in the pursuit of a trade, give a learned countenance to that which, though noxious and criminal, is often only a pastime for very silly unoccupied people. But neither coroneted fops nor ladies of fashion shall raise quackery into the rank of a profession, far less intrude the lacqueys of their leisure among physicians; and the sycophants who assist them shall be branded with shame and pursued without cease and without pity. It is not easy to conceive an honest

Hosted by Google

homœopath. Such psychological curiosity may, however, exist in weak-brained man or ignorant silly woman. But there is no doubt about the regular physician who consults with such a creature, whether idiot or knave. His case is one of palpable dishonour. He betrays his patient by suppressing the truth and countenancing a lie; he takes money under false pretences; and as far as he can, in his own person, vilifies a great profession. Such things have been tolerated much too long, but shall now be purged out by all means that truth and honour permit; and we are bound by every manly and upright feeling, first to question those whose elevated station enables them to diffuse more widely the evil of their bad example, and whose greater prosperity, exposing them to less seduction, marks the more strongly an inherent baseness of character.

"But neither are those persons to be held blameless who, in circumstances which should elicit feeling and call forth censure, indolently consult their own ease, and remain silent. We mean to call on all men for active assistance, and first of all we inquire, what has the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Edinburgh done? We know the individuals of which it is composed plead want of power. This is but a sneaking excuse for want of a strong will. It shall not avail them! They can do what we do: they can speak. Failing to do so, they must be told that a Faculty of Medicine, which has not the faculty of speech, when the honour of the medical profession is concerned, when their own respectability is compromised, and the prosperity of their school is at stake, is but a form without substance, a frothy distinction which, however it may satisfy the vanity of its members, but thinly films over contempt dogging the steps of cowardice and premature decrepitude.

"But they must be told more than this. They must learn that the repose they covet will not be given them. We shall do our duty without fear and without blenching; and if the disorders which have disgraced and dispersed other schools light among them, let them seek the cause in their own sleepy and callous indifference to all that is true and honourable. The rights of the students are invaded, their time is wasted, and their minds are misled, when a perverted teacher is placed over them. The interests of a great school must not be bartered away to promote the designs of the dishonest, or give rest to the indolent. The perverted must be be denounced, then excluded. If a plain invitation to resign functions which cannot be honestly discharged, be resisted, then social as well as professional banishment must follow. No intercourse whatever can be held, no terms must be kept, with men who are slack in understanding what honour and duty so plainly require, and are willing to live under a load of obloquy and shame. If the Medical Faculty of the University of Edinburgh would give us but a small part of the earnestness, to rid themselves of an unworthy colleague, which they have lately shown to clutch the income of the chair of music, there would be no need of lawyers or legislation for the purpose."

## UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

We have just received information that the Faculty of this University have refused the diploma of medicine to a young man who had passed all the examinations, on their becoming acquainted with the fact of his intending to practise homœopathy. They have decreed, in consequence, that he shall not have his diploma.

The terror of the *soi-disant* rationalists in medicine, lest homœopathy should thin their ranks, is now made manifest. The only argument that remains to them is the *ad terrorem* one; they think to extirpate, root and branch, what they now deign to call medical heresy. This seems exquisitely ridiculous in the middle of the nineteenth century, but these worthy authorities of our medical schools seem quite as ignorant of human nature as though they had been born in the dark ages, and, like the sleepers of Ephesus, had been in deep slumber ever since, and only just found themselves awake. 'There is no lesson history has more emphatically taught, than that persecution makes the thing persecuted to be popular. We are, accordingly, very much indebted to St. Andrew's and Edinburgh. The persecution our medical body is now sustaining does us a world of good; it stirs our blood; it quickens our faculties; it is to be hoped it will heal our divisions, and unite all of us in one compact body. We heartily congratulate the homœopathic public, as well as the practitioners, on this show of fight on the part of our antagonists, who now

Hosted by Google

perceive that homœopathy is not a thing to be despised. The battle goes bravely. We must have a charter, except some university or college consent to receive us, and give our students and practitioners diplomas and license to practise.

We propose, and earnestly recommend to the consideration of the homœopathic public and practitioners, that a council be at once appointed, which shall be *en permanence* till this is accomplished. A petition to the Crown should be presented without delay; as we believe all charters emanate from the crowned Royalty. The council should consist of medical and non-medical adherents of homœopathy.

We must smite the Philistines on the hip; the authorities of some of the medical schools have already declared they will not give their diplomas to homœopathists; the rulers of the rest of such schools will, no doubt, follow their example. They may even be mad enough to attempt to remove the names of all known to be homœopathists from their rolls of fellows and members. It is brave work, and we rejoice in it. "Up and at them!" charge through the serried host, through and through, scatter to the winds like chaff their broken idols, their cherished superstitions, their portentous affectations, their red gowns and night-caps.

"Those who swear don't catch fish;" men in a rage hardly ever win a battle; those who are conscious of real superiority are never guilty of petty acts of persecution. The Inquisition could not stifle the doctrine of Galileo—the thunder of the Vatican could not stifle free inquiry—the Medical Inquisitors of to-day will find they are impotent to stifle homœopathy, though they have a great gift and aptitude—to make themselves ridiculous.

## Correspondence.

*To the Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., President of the Hahnemann Hospital.*

My Lord,—It can scarcely have escaped your notice, that the adversaries of homœopathy are now attempting to terrify medical students and practitioners, whose convictions are in favour of homœopathy, and so to deter them from declaring themselves and from practising according to their convictions.

The University of Edinburgh has just refused the diploma of medicine to a young man, who had passed all his examinations, because it was discovered he meant to practise as a homœopathist. The University of St. Andrew's has officially declared it will not permit any homœopathist to be examined, and if there should be courage enough for such an attempt, will endeavour to withdraw his diploma from a gentleman, who obtained it last month, because he is a homœopathist.

No person can legally practise medicine without a diploma and license to practise. The medical universities, halls, and colleges seem resolved to refuse their diploma and license to all homœopathists. This being the case, it is of urgent importance that a charter be obtained from the Crown for the incorporation of a Homœopathic College, which shall have the full privileges of other medical colleges.

It is a matter of congratulation that a nobleman of your high character should hold the prominent position you do among the friends and supporters of homœopathy; and it is to be hoped that your Lordship will lose no time in taking such steps, as in your wisdom you may think best, to obtain this Charter for the homœopathists.

With the greatest respect,
Your Lordship's very obedient servant,
A Member of the Medical Council of the Hahnemann Hospital.

## HOMŒOPATHIC EXPERIENCE.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

D— D—, aged three years, breaking out round the mouth in large patches, scurfy, began with pimples; his ears were cracked behind, and the cracks discharged a watery humour. Two globules of *Petroleum*, repeated weekly, cured him in three weeks; 1837.

Hosted by Google

THOMAS M—, aged four years, the same eruption as D— D—; besides which, his cheeks were burning and itching, he was feverish, no appetite, bad sleep, and complained of being ill. Three globules of *Calc. Carb.* cured him; 1837.

PHILIP TANQUEREL, aged twenty-two years, in the habit of taking tobacco; pain in the roots of the hair at the top of the head; noise in the ears; saliva mixed with blood; pressure in the throat in swallowing; want of taste in his food; hiccough, yawning, cold chill in the stomach after drinking; no appetite; feeling of weakness after dinner; shooting pains in the right side, worse to the touch; burning in the chest, stomach, and sides; the clothes often feel too tight round the sides; hoarseness, with phlegm in the throat; anxiety, and throbbing of the heart; bowels irregular; stiffness in the nape of the neck; pain in the shoulder-blades, small of the back, under the arms, down the arms to the fingers; stiffness in the hands, with shooting pains in the thumbs; stiffness of the legs and thighs; trembling of the legs and knees; sensation as if the nerves were shortened; burning in the legs; sensation of jumping in the flesh; starting, shivering; feet fatigued after walking; sensation of being broken all over, and of weakness in the morning on getting up; dislike to move, and get out of bed; cannot sleep till morning, from a multitude of ideas that crowd the brain; morning sleep is pleasant; pale yellow face. He left off his tobacco, and in a month was quite cured with weekly doses of three globules of *Nux Vom.*; 1837.

Mr. B— B—, November, 1837, upwards of sixty years of age, had suffered for years, and had been under the care of the first medical men in the island, without receiving any benefit. He could not eat vegetables, pastry, pork, goose, acid food, or drink wine. After eating he would feel extremely faint, then vomit a great quantity of clear water without taste or smell, which was accompanied by great pains in the lower stomach; after the water he brought up his food; he had burning pains in the pit of his stomach; shooting pains in his left side, sometimes through both sides; nausea; swelling of the lower stomach, with gnawing pains and uneasy feeling as if from wind. I found his symptoms in Hahnemann's "Matière Médicale," under the head of *Stramonium* (Pomme épineuse). On the 16th of November, I gave him two globules of *D. Stramonium;* on the 18th, one globule more.

Dec. 4th. He was much better in every way; the vomiting of water had quite ceased. I gave no more medicine.

On the 12th I saw him again. He said that he was quite well; he had neither sickness, nausea, pain, nor burning, and could eat pork, fruit, pastry, etc. He said that he had a boil, which he thought the medicine had thrown out, and a bitter taste in his mouth; but he felt so well that he did not heed either. I found, on questioning him closely, that his late disorder came on above twenty years before, on his being cured of hæmorrhoids; so I gave two globules of *Phosphorus*, which relieved all the symptoms.

I saw him in August of the following year, and he continued perfectly well.

Mrs. F—, des Cappelles, about forty years of age, November 13th, 1837, was afflicted with violent flatulence. Her symptoms were, noise in the ears; crusts in the nose; flushings in the face; pain in the face and jaws; feeling of contraction in the throat, which prevented her speaking loud; no appetite; violent hiccough, which sends the food she tries to swallow back again, and causes great pain in her stomach; wind seems to fill the stomach, which cannot disperse it; burning in the pit of the stomach; nausea; dislike to eat or drink; rumbling in the stomach, which is relieved by eructation; dry cough, with pain of ulceration in the chest; tearing in the legs; cannot sleep, as the wind causes suffocation; if she falls asleep, she awakes trembling; great agitation; sheds tears; feels strangling.

Nov. 13th. I gave two globules of *Nux Vom.*

On the 16th she was much better, and could eat when walking about the room; the burning in the stomach much less. I gave two globules of *Nux Vom.*

23rd. Flatulence, burning pain, flushings, feeling in the throat, hiccough, and nausea, entirely removed; sleep better; cough the same; still noise in the ears. I gave one globule of *Nux Vom.*

On the 30th she came to thank me for having restored her to perfect health.

Thomas Corbet, infant, 1838, feverish, vomiting his food, restless, could not sleep, always crying, was cured by two globules of *Cham.*

His sister Sophie, aged three years, feverish, with hot and cold fits; pale face, alternately flushed; cough, with oppression on the chest; perspiration at night. Two globules of *Cham.* cured her; 1838.

JOHN SWANAY, aged eleven months, very pale; no appetite; nose running and sore; constipation;

Hosted by Google

cough, with oppression; very little sleep. I gave two globules of *Arnica*, on the 10th. On the 11th he was much better. I gave one globule more, which cured him; 1838.

H. C.

St. Sampson's Rectory, June, 1851.

[H. C. would add further interest to the cases so successfully treated, by stating the dilutions used.— ED.]

---

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—If a warm expression of opinion and feeling from so humble an individual as myself possess any power to encourage you and other able writers to fight manfully our battle with the Colleges, pray accept this note from me in that light.

After reading the last two numbers of the *Homœopathic Times*, I fully agree with your remark "that a crisis has arrived in the progress of Homœopathy in Great Britain." Without entering into the casuistry of Dr. Hale's unfortunate case, or passing any judgment upon his reservations during the examinations at St. Andrew's, I cannot doubt but henceforth it will fare very ill with all medical candidates at our Boards and Colleges, if they betray the slightest leaning to Hahnemann.

A friend of mine has lately consulted me about educating one of his sons for a homœopathic practitioner, he being himself a staunch advocate of the system; but in this new complexion of affairs, how can I encourage him in so doubtful a step? Where a difficult science is to be attained we train up students to it from early youth; there is nothing like being bred up to a trade, for *parvenuism* rarely sits quite at ease in its newly-adopted circle. The public cannot and will not permit this species of tyranny to be practised upon them, and an enlightened and liberal legislation, such as we now have, will at once see that the claims of the very large homœopathic community deserve consideration, and even attention. The very principle they avow is far too intolerant for the temper of the times we live in. What! shall a community like that of Rochdale advertise in a public paper for a homœopath to come and reside and practise among them, and their object be unattainable, except by an evasion of the legal authorities? Shall the paltry prohibitory laws of our Colleges be such as to raise up an army of *contrabandists* from among men naturally most loyal and honest, but converted into smugglers by impolitic legislation. No; the article is not so plentiful that we can afford to thrust aside and stifle honourable feeling and conscientious scruple.

The affair of Dr. Hale of Norwich enables us to see that the followers of Hahnemann are in a fix, but until some exclusion shall occur, to the positive injury and detriment of the candidate, it will be difficult to bring the subject well before Parliament. I hope such an opportunity may present itself in the approaching autumnal examinations; where a candidate, otherwise unexceptionable both morally and in intellectual attainments, shall be refused a diploma upon the avowed grounds of his therapeutical opinions. Were the subject properly mooted in the House of Commons, there would be found many of its members, who from conviction would give it an impartial hearing, and many more who would do so from their national love of fair play.

Medical examinations cannot long remain on their present unsatisfactory footing. I incline to the opinion, that the selection of a case of manifest wrong to be brought forward in Parliament would greatly tend to a remodelling of exclusive college regulations, or to the grant of an independent charter to a homœopathic corporation. The latter proposal, however, I am inclined to look upon rather in the light of a *pis-aller*.

I perceive that, in the first burst of indignation at this attempt to coerce medical students, I have scribbled on much longer than I had intended.

Yours, very truly, MEDICUS.

June 20th, 1851.

---

## HOMŒOPATHY IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—It may interest your readers to learn that M. Hermann, of Paris, exhibits in the Crystal Palace an ingenious machine "for preparing homœopathic powders." Should this invention be found of practical value, it will effect a great saving in manual labour. Its existence is, moreover, a further proof of the advance Homœopathy is making in popular estimation.

The *Leader* declares that Homœopathy is now too important a subject to be overlooked. And the partial accession to our Cause of another able journal is too important a fact to be passed over in silence by the *Homœopathic Times*.

Yours, A HOMŒOPATH.

June 16th, 1851.

Hosted by Google

## OBITUARY.

(*Communicated.*)

By the death of Professor G. Wahlenberg, M.D., Sweden has lost one of its great men, and the University of Upsala one of its members, who acquired for it fresh laurels in Europe. For many years he had adopted the system of Hahnemann. Though he neither practised it himself, nor was he successful in making many converts, yet he strenuously maintained the principles of Homœopathy in his lectures on Materia Medica. He was the author of many eminent works, which proved him no unworthy occupant of the chair of Linnæus, viz.—"Flora Lapponica," Berlin, 1812; "De Climatæ et Vegetatione Helvetiæ Septentrionalis," Zurich, 1813; "Flora Carpatorum," Göttingen, 1814; "Flora Upsaliensis," Upsala, 1820; "Flora Svœcica," Upsala, 1824-26, etc.

Professor Wahlenberg died March 22, 1851, at the age of 70, and is one of the many instances of scientific celebrities who at an advanced age have embraced the truth of Hahnemann's doctrine.

## Miscellaneous.

Progress of Homœopathy.—"Among the instances," says the *Monthly Journal of Homœopathy*, "that have presented themselves during the past month, the following stand prominent:—

"A homœopathic chemist in the City has supplied a shipper, by order, with eight complete boxes of homœopathic medicines, for the coast of Africa, and three for China; and a gentleman lately come from Berbice, states that the missionaries are homœopathists so far as they are able; that, in Barbadoes, there are three homœopathic physicians in practice. Add to these facts an additional fact, that there are in Rome, the city of infallibility, five homœopathic physicians.

"In relation to Great Britain, in a principal town in Suffolk, the leading physician is engaged in studying Homœopathy.

"Add to all these facts, the fact that, in the *Leader*, some masterly essays have appeared on the subject of Homœopathy, written by one who evidently understands and appreciates the value of the discovery of Hahnemann.

"Add to these facts, the facts that the Editor of the *Economist* is an advocate of Homœopathy; that the Editor of the *Nonconformist* enrols himself under the banner *similia similibus curantur*; that one of the Editors of the *Eclectic Review* is friendly to Homœopathy; that the Editor of the *British Banner* is an advocate of Homœopathy; that the Editor of the *Spectator* is friendly to the great truth; that the most profound thinker of the age, Archbishop Whately, has recognised as a truth the homœopathic law; and the homœopathist may be quite content to find that some of the allopathic medical journals occupy their pages by abuse of homœopathists and Homœopathy. It is well known that the writers are incapable of forming an opinion on the subject, since their practice of medicine must be very limited; it being a well-known truth that a man who is capable of thinking and of writing, and who has practised medicine extensively under the old system, always has his faith in medicines diminished daily, and learns therefrom a modesty in the utterance of his opinions, which is never to be found in the mere writer on medicine, whose knowledge is book knowledge, whose atmosphere is the contentious arena of medical societies, and whose visits to the bedside are few and far between.

"As strikingly illustrative of the modesty which extensive practice imparts, the following circumstance is worthy of remark:—

"A gentleman, who had been under the care of a most eminent surgeon, informed him that he, not finding any progress towards cure (the disease was cutaneous), should consult Dr. ——, a homœopathic physician. The surgeon replied, 'He would, in consulting Dr. ——, consult a very able man; and when he (the patient) was cured, he should be most happy to be informed.'"

The same journal adds, "that Peter Stuart, Esq., who prescribes gratuitously to the poor, at his residence near Warrington, prescribed for 4,000 patients last year: he sees about 320 a week, The village is filled with carts from all parts of the surrounding country bringing the sick. April, 1851."

Calculations on Life.—Of 1000 infants, nursed by the mother, about 300 die; of the same number nursed out, 500 die. More people live to a great age in elevated situations than in a lower one. Of the children born alive, one-fourth die before eleven months, one-third before the twenty-third month, half before their eighth year, two-thirds of mankind die before the thirty-ninth year, three-fourths before their fifty-first, and of about 12,000 only one survives a whole century. The greatest number die in March; next in August and September; fewest in November, December, and February. Married women live longer than single ones. The average mortality through England and Wales, estimated in 1803, is one in forty persons; the births about one in thirty.

To those who understand and appreciate the doctrine of Hahnemann, it is a matter of knowledge that the dissemination of the homœopathic practice cannot fail to produce a very sensible and very beneficial effect on the bills of mortality.

LONDON: Printed by Thomas Harrild, of Albany Cottage, Sydenham, in the County of Kent, at his Printing Office, 1, and 1½, Dudley Court, in the Parish of St. Olave, Silver Street, in the City of London; and Published by Henry Renshaw, at the Office, 356 Strand, in the County of Middlesex.—*Saturday, June 28th*, 1851.

Hosted by Google

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.
Review of British and Foreign Medical Science and Literature.

"RESPICE, ASPICE, PROSPICE."—St. Bernard.

No. 101. Vol. II. SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1851. [Unstamped 3d. Stamped 4d.

## Communications.

### HAHNEMANNIAN ESSAYS.
### No. XXI.

A RIGHT pleasant thing is it to turn from polemics to poetry, from the *Lancet* to Shakspeare. This universal Genius is still as fresh as in the days of Queen Bess: and it may be refreshing to the readers of this journal to have their attention called to some of his exquisite music.

"Diseased nature oftentimes breaks forth
In strange eruptions: oft the teeming earth
Is with a kind of cholic pinch'd and vex'd
By the imprisoning of unruly wind
Within her womb; which for enlargement striving,
Shakes the old beldame earth, and topples down
Steeples and moss-grown towers."

Transfer this image from mother Earth to the human body, which has been called the microcosm of the universe, and its truth is in accordance with the psoric theory of Hahnemann. The object of his followers is to conduct to a safe termination these critical signs of the latent or outbreaking mischief; which, if left to itself, in striving for enlargement topples down the steeples and moss-grown towers of mortal life—childhood in its bloom, youth in its prime, manhood in its pride, and the age which should have been green, but is moss-grown.

Take again this passage:—

"Tut, man! one fire burns out another's burning,
One pain is lessened by another's anguish;
Turn giddy and be holp by backward turning;
One desperate grief cures with another's languish;
Take then some new infection to thine eye,
And the rank poison of the old will die."

Here you have the doctrine of *similia similibus*, and that of antidotes set down in plain English.

The following passage is commended to the attention of the friends as well as the opponents of homœopathy. It is marvellous—Shakspeare's myriad-minded power—how nothing in nature was too vast, and nothing too minute to escape his observation. All true poets, in their degrees, have something of this assimilating faculty—but hearken to the Swan of Avon:—

"The grey-eyed morn smiles on the frowning night,
Checkering the eastern clouds with streaks of light;
And flecked darkness like a drunkard reels
From forth day's pathway, made by Titan's wheels:
Now ere the Sun advance his burning eye
The day to cheer, and night's dank dew to dry,
I must fill up this osier cage of ours
With baleful weeds, and precious-juiced flowers.
The Earth, that's Nature's mother, is her tomb,
What is her burying grave, that is her womb:
And from her womb children of divers kind
We sucking on her natural bosom find,
Many for many virtues excellent,
None but for some, and yet all different.
O, mickle is the powerful grace that lies
In herbs, plants, stones, and their true qualities;
For nought so vile that on the earth doth live,
But to the earth some special good doth give;
Nor aught so good, but, strained from that fair use,
Revolts from true birth, stumbling in abuse:
Virtue itself turns vice, being misapplied;
And vice sometimes by action's dignified.
Within the infant rind of this small flower
Poison hath residence, and med'cine power:
For this, being smelt, with that part cheers each part;
Being tasted, stays all senses with the heart:



Hosted by Google

Two such opposed foes encamp them still
In man as well as herbs, grace and rude will;
And when the worser is predominant,
Full soon the canker death eats up that plant."

See how this true medical botanist sets to work; he gathers in his basket baleful weeds, and flowers with precious juice. All these, divers in kind and quality, have their specific uses; many of them are endued with many excellent healing virtues; there are none without some virtue, and all of them are different, and have different properties: remark the forcible assertion that there is great healing power in the *true qualities* of herbs, plants, and minerals: notice also that these medicinal powers, strained from their fair use, that is, not applied according to their true qualities, become noxious, and in the abuse of them do great mischief. That which is good in itself, when misapplied, is noxious, deadly; that which in its essence is noxious, when rightly applied, has its action dignified, that is, it is turned to noble and excellent account: observe that sometimes even the *olfaction* of some of these healing powers is said to cheer each part to which it has an affinity or relation: and finally consider the just conclusion that when the worser power, whether of the unconquered disease or of the mischevous or misapplied remedy, is predominant, then death is the result.

So true is nature, that though Shakspeare had, of course, no idea of the homœopathic law and practice as Hahnemann has since expounded them, this philosophical passage most aptly represents what our medical colleges, halls, and universities are now attempting to persecute and extinguish. The truest poetry is always the truest philosophy.

Take another passage of the poet:

"These violent delights have violent ends,
And in their triumph die: like fire and powder,
Which, as they kiss, consume: the sweetest honey
Is loathsome in its own deliciousness,
And in the taste confounds the appetite:
Therefore love moderately; long love doth so;
The swift arrives as tardy as too slow."

All violent means have violent ends: nothing can be better than the illustration in the text. The heroic practice consists in the use of violent means, to accomplish a definite object. The heroical practitioners are fain to confess that they more often fail than succeed. The sense of this failure was the origin of the *expectant medicine* of the French—and of Dr. Forbes. What is true of mental emotions is no less true of physical perturbations, of disorder and disease. With respect to what are called *active* measures, violent means, so far as the citadel of health is concerned, the poet's remark is true:

"The swift arrives as tardy as too slow."

The inevitable hour draws on: the heart is at its pause, and recovers not from that pause; *that* is physical death.

Indeed, and indeed, this is a very solemn thought: *here* one moment, *there* the next: the *here* in this material, sensuous, and sensual world,—the *there* in the immaterial, insensuous, and insensual world—the world of spirits.

It is proposed to quote, again and again, from the treasures of the greatest of the world's great poets.

In fact, what is there of which illustration cannot be drawn from the pregnant mind of Shakspeare, of which we have a faint out-shadowing in his dramas and poems? How can we be sufficiently thankful for the manifestation of such a mind in this work-day world? The very existence of a Shakspeare—the very being of such a man—is an analogical proof of the necessity of a world to come, where the faculties of such a mind can have free scope.

Great reason has the Anglo-Saxon, the noblest of recorded races, to rejoice that this specimen of humanity was born in Old England. The petty disputes, the foolish squabbles, the villainous iterations of personal abuse and of personal quarrels, sink into insignificance when brought into comparison with the noble language of our transcendent Shakspeare.

The power of appreciating him is some-

Hosted by Google

thing; the power to deduce arguments for a true cause from his glowing words is something more.

What Shakspeare is as a poet, is Hahnemann as a physician. While we reverence the one, shall we not reverence the other?

Ye worshippers of moles and of bats, shrink into your native darkness: ye lovers of your kind, who look for the development of truth as the world goes on, reverence the sons of light. There is no doctrine, however true in itself, that has the power, inborn, of conveying the sense of that truth: there must be a *receptivity*. A doctrine that is true is one thing; the power or faculty of receiving the truth of that doctrine is another thing. The pigmies think not of this in their stupidity—the Titans believe and tremble. It has been so from the time of the first man, and we know not how it can be countervailed by human agency; but we do know that truth is mighty and will prevail.

## DEFICIENCY OF ALLOPATHIC MEANS IN CURING DISEASES.

By Dr. Rosenstein.

Salus ægrorum suprema lex.

We read in the *Homœopathic Times* that the Edinburgh College of Physicians has thrown its anathema against those of its Fellows who practise Homœopathy. Who cares for its ban? it only shows ignorance and bad temper. Many other colleges on the continent of Europe have made similar attempts, but in vain. You might as well ask a Harvey, a Galileo, a Jenner, to deny the truth of their assertions, as tell a homœopathist to return to his old creed. We have frequently said, that the allopathist is in want of prompt means, and the homœopathist knows better how to relieve human sufferings. Why should he deny a truth which he has acquired with so much labour?

Colleges will pass away and be buried in oblivion, but Homœopathy, like all other sciences founded on certain and definite laws, is imperishable. We fully subscribe to the words of the Editor of the *Homœopathic Times*, "that it is highly expedient that a charter should be obtained for a school and college of Homœopathy."

We must show our opponents that we do not fear them, and that we are quite prepared to receive every shot from the enemy's camp. We do not deny that the allopath takes pains to extend his knowledge in the auxiliary branches of medicine; but what use is this to humanity, without a profound knowledge of therapeutical agents? Dr. Hirschel* says, one professor observes to his medical students that the case is such. You mayprescribe either *Opium*, *Tart. Emet.*, *Nitr. Potass*, or nothing, the result will be the same. Another writes home to his family, not to employ a medical man for his diseased child, but leave the case rather to Nature's exertions. Does not this show a want of confidence in the known allopathic remedies? However, this *far niente* is not the general rule, most medical men prescribe *ad nauseam* great quantities of drugs *quid pro quo*; the remedies are in most cases worse than the disease. The patient may escape momentary sufferings, but for the *Iodine*, the *Mercury*, the *Opium* diseases nobody cares; nobody knows the consequences.

I was called, a few days ago, to see an infant in his last agonies; the child suffered from enteritis mucosa, and had been treated by five medical men, with astringents, chalk mixtures, but died at last from the effects of *Opium*. The English allopath treats the diseases of children worse than the French doctor of the old school, who saves more lives by an exclusive antiphlogistic treatment.

Modern therapeutics have made no progress; there is only a Scylla in place of Charybdis. The medical treatment of our forefathers was in every respect superior, as it was more simple; the practical part of medicine has degenerated in modern times.

Unless the physician knows the

* Die Homœopathie eine Anleitung zum richtigen Verständniss, etc.

Hosted by Google

specific action of drugs, and their relations to the organs diseased, he is but a common empiric. We know, says Dr. Hirschel, that the serous inflammations (*Bryonia*, etc.) demand other remedies than the mucous (*Mercury*, etc.); the venous, capillary, parenchymatous inflammations require, again, other remedies. Allopathy uses the same means in all these different forms.

The colleges, or the Editors of the different allopathic journals, will never see the day that a homœopathist will return again to the old practice; he is convinced of its error, and will not retract. Many eminent allopaths of the present day consider it of the utmost importance to cultivate the physiological action of remedies, such are Nehrer, Wibmer, Böcker, Rademacher and particularly his disciple Löffler, who, in his address "Medicine in Germany," shows the necessity that physicians should form a proving society, for the trials of different drugs on the healthy body. They feel satisfied that the allopathic Materia Medica is no more than a medical romance. No man of common sense will deny the utility of experimenting with drugs on the healthy body, if it were only to learn their physiological action.

Hahnemann has given, as it were, a new life to the different medical sciences, anatomy, physiology, pathology, Materia Medica; but therapeutics stand isolated; they have not that practical value which they have in the homœopathic practice. It is therefore the duty of every physician, who values the life and health of his fellow-beings, to study the action of each drug on the healthy body first, before he prescribes it to his patient.

## A DIALOGUE ON HOMŒOPATHY,

BETWEEN

MR. SMITH, *a Believer*, & MR. THOMPSON, *an Unbeliever*.

ONE evening, after Messrs. Thompson and Smith had been dining together, the former, after a short interval of silence had elapsed thus addressed his friend:—

"My dear Smith, I have often wondered how so well-informed and intelligent a man as you are should have adopted so absurd a system as that of Homœopathy."

"My dear Thompson," said Smith, with a smile, "this is very much like complimenting a man at the expense of his wife; and I think I cannot spend a little time better than in endeavouring to show you that Homœopathy is not the absurd system you state it to be, and that it is worthy the attention and adoption of all well-informed and intelligent persons, whatever may be my claims to be ranked among that number. But what have you to say against Homœopathy?"

*Thompson.* Why, there are your infinitesimals! How can you ever believe, or expect to make others believe, that quantities of medicine smaller than that of the earthy and saline particles you drink in water can cure disease?—that quantities of *Sulphur* and *Phosphorus* smaller than you daily eat in your meat and bread can cure inflammation of the lungs or long-standing diseases? Why, what you give has been taken and is daily being taken in the food without any effect. It is as if a man should say, "you have stood half-and-half, but you can't stand the odour of the Falernian cask; you have withstood a northwester, but I'll knock you down with a zephyr."

*Smith.* I might very fairly reply that infinitesimal doses are not among the essentials of the homœopathic system; they are not the principle on which we profess to cure disease; that it is quite possible a man might be cured homœopathically, and yet take doses capable of being seen, tasted, and weighed; that, in fact, this has frequently been done. I admit, however, that as we do use infinitesimal doses, we are bound to defend our use of them; the more so as that use is connected with the truth of the homœopathic principle, and follows from its truth. But, Thompson, in what chemical state are the *Sulphur* and *Phosphorus* which we take in our food—simple or combined?

*Thompson.* Combined, I suppose.

Hosted by Google

*Smith.* And when given as medicine?

*Thompson.* Perhaps simple.

*Smith.* But, my good friend, in your objection you forget this fact; and because, in a combined state, *Sulphur* and *Phosphorus* do not produce certain effects, you assert that, in a simple state, they cannot do so: Surely you do not mean to assert that because bread is not luminous in the dark, *Phosphorus*, one of its elements, is not so; or that because water does not burn, *Hydrogen*, one of its constituents, does not?

*Thompson.* What you say is true; but how do I know that the *Sulphur* and the *Phosphorus* you use are in a simple state? You rub one with *Sugar of Milk*, and the other, if you don't rub, you bring into contact with it; and the probability is that both enter into a state of combination.

*Smith.* Well, this being conceded, how does your argument stand? Because *Sulphur* and *Phosphorus*, as combined in the food, produce no appreciable effects on the animal economy, therefore combined with *Sugar of Milk* they cannot. Or, more generally, if substances in certain states of combination exert no appreciable effect on the animal economy, therefore in other states of combination they cannot. Or, to give an instance, because *Oxygen* and *Nitrogen*, as combined in the air, do not corrode the skin, therefore as combined in *Nitric Acid* they cannot!

*Thompson.* I see I must give up my objection; a different state of combination is certainly a good ground for the expectation of different results. But, if I mistake not, you often get different results from one and the same substance: the common *Salt*, which we eat in quantity at dinner or with our red-herring without appreciable effect, produces, it seems, tremendous consequences in invisible and imponderable doses!

*Smith.* You are a skilful opponent, Thompson. You make the very ground on which you have been defeated on one point the means of an attack on another. I am glad to have to do with a person of your acuteness, for if the truth of Homœopathy can be shown possible to you, I have no doubt most other people will be satisfied. My task, you are aware, is merely to prove to you the possibility of the truth of Homœopathy; that the alleged facts do not contradict any other known facts. The facts themselves can only be determined by experiment. Now, it is not only not impossible, but highly probable that the action of substances varies with the circumstances under which they are received into the stomach. If the stomach is empty, for instance, their peculiar action is likely to be exerted; but if it be filled with food, chemical changes take place during the process of digestion, which alter their character and often neutralize their effects. Your objection, in such a case, would be merged in a question which has already been discussed. Substances in a state of combination cannot be expected to act as they would when simple. I believe, if you were to take a teaspoonful of common *Salt* with your mutton at dinner, you would experience no other effect than perhaps a little thirst; but the same quantity taken in a tumbler of cold water on an empty stomach would act as a laxative.

*Thompson.* Admitted; but this will not account for the action of imperceptible doses of *Salt*,—an action, it would appear, vastly stronger than any that occurs from larger doses.

*Smith.* This subject has been experimentally investigated by the Austrian physicians, who, struck by the number of symptoms ascribed by Hahnemann to this substance, instituted a number of provings on the healthy body with various doses of the remedy. It is my impression that the most important symptoms were produced by tolerably large doses, although it must be admitted that a considerable number were produced by very small doses, such as the millionth of a grain, or even less. The result was a remarkable confirmation of the accuracy of Hahnemann's observations, and this, too, in an inquiry conducted by severe critics. The whole may be seen in the first part of the fourth volume of the "Oesterreichische Zeitschrift für Homœopathia."

Hosted by Google

You may wonder at these results, but you have no right to pronounce against their accuracy, until you shall have obtained contradictory results in as laborious and as extensive an inquiry.

*Thompson.* But may I not say that these results contradict my experience, seeing that *Salt* is taken in quantities every day without any such effects?

*Smith.* Excuse me, my dear friend, it is not your experience that *Salt*, taken as these inquirers took it, produces no effects, but merely that *Salt*, taken with the food, produces no appreciable effects. *Salt* on this account is generally considered, if not innocuous, at least as far from being an active substance, but the reverse is perhaps nearer the truth. A drachm of *Salt* given daily for a week to a rabbit will generally be sufficient to kill it. However this may be, your objection that common *Salt* produces effects when used as medicine, which it does not when used as food or mixed with the food, is only an objection against the fact that circumstances alter the action of agents, and bears with just as much weight against the fact that the draught of cold water which at one time may refresh, at another will kill, as against the varying action of common *Salt*. In fact, your objection is founded on a confusion resulting from non-observation of circumstances.

*Thompson.* And so this is the result of the acuteness on which you have just been complimenting me. You are a very boa-constrictor in argument. You lick your victim all over before you swallow him. But to protract my fate, let me, like the fair Scheherazade, tell you a story. Once upon a time, a friar, who lived on the funds which his exhibition of relics extracted from the charity or curiosity of the faithful, proceeded in the course of his performance to exhibit to his gaping audience a hair of St. Peter, which he pretended to draw through his fingers. One of the spectators, moved by devotion or suspicion, requested a nearer view, as he could not see the hair at the distance he was. "See it!" cried the father, in astonishment; "what audacity! Why, my son, I have been drawing this hair through my fingers these twenty years, and I have never seen it yet." Now, my dear Smith, is it not just possible that you have been giving infinitesimals for many a day, and arguing very ingeniously in favour of their action, convicting your opponents of fallacies of confusion, putting them to confusion in short, and yet there may be nothing there. You rub a grain of a substance with a hundred grains of *Sugar of Milk* for one hour, and then a grain of this mixture you take and treat likewise, and so on some at least dozen times. Why, an ounce of *Salts* thrown into the Lake of Geneva is as likely to be detected by a chemist in the waters of the Rhone, as your original grain after a twelfth trituration.

*Smith.* Suppose your ounce of *Salts* were dissolved in a gallon of water from the Lake of Geneva; that a hundredth part of this solution, after the whole had been well agitated for an hour, were mixed with another gallon; that a hundredth part of this gallon were treated in the same way, and so on twelve times; and that the same were done with each of the remaining ninety-nine parts of the first mixture and of each of the successive mixtures: a trillion of gallons would thus be mixed well, —a quantity vastly greater than that of the water in the Lake of Geneva, on the supposition that it is 100 miles square and averages 500 feet in depth: suppose, now, that a portion of this water taken up from the Rhone, when evaporated to dryness, presented under the microscope distinct traces of *Epsom Salts*—this would be no more than has been proved by microscopic examinations conducted with great care by Mayerhoffer.* He detected *Platina* and *Mercury* at the twelfth trituration. Now, if particles having a metallic lustre can be seen at the twelfth trituration, it is clear that the process of trituration followed succeeds in dividing uniformly the substance to be triturated, and in cases where the particles not having a metallic lustre are not to be detected by the microscope, the same uniform diffusion may be pre-

* Revue de la Médecine Spécifique, t. iv. 251.

Hosted by Google

sumed to have been effected, and the presence of the substance to be ensured. I contend this is good evidence of the uniform diffusion of any medicine by our process of trituration, and, therefore, of the presence of a proportionate quantity of it in any attenuation. This evidence is backed by the physiological and curative effects of the different attenuations on the human frame.

*Thompson.* Curative effects! Why, the invisible hair of Peter no doubt worked cures. Surely you do not mean to adduce as evidence an effect so difficult to be connected with its cause as the cessation of disease. I had thought you more of a philosopher. Every quack and nostrum-monger will adduce to you his cures. You know as well as I that bread-pills, thermometer-bulbs, and coloured water can boast of their cures.

*To be continued.*

---

## ELEGANT EXTRACTS FROM THE *LANCET.*

We think Dr. Malan has shown much spirit, and we leave our enemy to speak for him. We think the castigation Mr. Lawrence received was something more than he gave in return—to use the facetious expression of one of our contributors, Mr. Lawrence had his *quid pro quo.*

### HOMŒOPATHY AT BRIGHTON.

*To the Editor of the Lancet.*

Sir,—Will you do me the favour to find room in your next number for the enclosed notes, occasioned by my refusing to consult with Dr. Malan, Homœopathic M.D.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

John Lawrence.

Brighton, June 18th, 1851.

(copy.)

Doctor Malan presents his compliments to Mr. Lawrence, and having observed yesterday, to his great surprise, Mr. Lawrence's total ignorance of one of the most important branches of medicine, he begs to recommend to his reading the works of Hahnemann, the numerous theoretical and practical works on Homœopathy, the *British Journal of Homœopathy*, the *Homœopathic Times*, the Reports of the Hahnemann and London Homœopathic Hospitals, and those of the many homœopathic dispensaries in London and elsewhere. He takes also the liberty of enclosing the list of most of the medical men now practising Homœopathy in Great Britain, in order that Mr. Lawrence may get acquainted with the names of eminent men in the profession; and he hopes that it is not *infra dig.* for a London physician, a British graduate and M.D. of several universities, a physician of a London hospital, and a master of arts, to give advice to a general practitioner in a provincial town.

London, June 11, 1851.

(copy.)

Mr. Lawrence presents his compliments and informs Dr. Malan, in reply to his note of June 11, wherein he so considerately recommends him to peruse the works of Hahnemann and others, on Homœopathy, that not having any time to throw away upon the study of homœopathic nonsense, he readily forgives Dr. Malan's surprise at his ignorance upon such subjects. Mr. Lawrence trusts that his reputation is sufficiently established to bear any amount of odium from such as Dr. Malan. The statements of Hahnemann, and other writers on Homœopathy, do not incline Mr. Lawrence to deviate from the ordinary rules of practice; nor could they in his mind, under any circumstances, justify him in using the diplomas of regular constituted bodies, as cloaks in the practice of any kind of quackery. Mr. Lawrence begs to draw the attention of Dr. Malan to the *Lancet* of May 31, p. 606, wherein he will learn the estimation in which such practitioners as himself, are held by the profession in Edinburgh; and, in conclusion, regrets that, amongst the many titular trivialities so pompously paraded by Dr. Malan, he had not obtained a degree in good manners, the omission of which must create contempt in the minds of all who lay claim to the title of gentlemen, whether residing in the provinces or elsewhere.

74, Grand Parade, Brighton,
June 13, 1851.

"Our readers will admire and appreciate the well-merited castigation given by Mr. Lawrence, of Brighton, to a homœopathic M.D. of Tubingen; M.A. of ditto; and Fellow of the College of Physicians of Geneva! according to his own description of himself. These, and other "titular trivialities," have promoted the wearer of them to the

Hosted by Google

post of physician to the homœopathic hospital so mis-named.

"He is greatly chagrined that an honest and distinguished practitioner of his art will not hold professional intercourse with him. We can tell this fellow and his compeers that there is plenty of such chagrin in store for them. We hear, as one result of the attention we have directed to the improper meetings between quacks and regulars, that a great Edinburgh physician recently came as far as London on his way to a consultation with a homœopathic pupil of Dr. Henderson's at Brighton; but he found professional feeling so hot upon the subject, that he wisely returned, and left the Brighton homœopath to his dilemma. This is as it ought to be. Legitimate medicine and surgery must be cleared of the rubbish and evil communications which have of late years been suffered to accumulate and exist, to the dishonour of our profession and the deception of the public."

In the next elegant extract from the amiable and exquisite *Lancet*, our readers will find much to amuse them. We reproduce this twaddle, to satisfy them of the fact of the attempted persecution of the homœopathists, and of the malevolence of the *Lancet*; and furthermore to convince them of the necessity of our having a charter.

Why should Dr. Quin's name not appear in the category of the Elliotsons and Gregorys? He is as well educated, and as able as any of the men the *Lancet* would uphold, and certainly has done nothing, in any part of his professional career, that has not been thoroughly gentlemanly and professional. We guess if the *Lancet* would address any opprobrious epithets to him personally, that Dr. Quin would compel the Editor to draw in his horns. Why does not the said Editor try the experiment?

"We have heard one objection to the tenour of our recent anti-quackery articles, which requires notice and answer. It is said that we would raise medical corporations into judges of the correctness of medical opinions, and attempt to establish a standard of orthodoxy in the profession. The whole history of the *Lancet* is a sufficient reply to this. Who has warred more earnestly against the unjust pretensions and pride of our corporations than ourselves. Most assuredly we see no qualifications for such an office in the colleges as now constituted. But had they even higher qualifications for so distinguished a function, the evil of such an attempt would be all the greater. Unlike the sister faculties of Jurisprudence and Theology, Medicine exists and flourishes only in unlimited freedom. It was in former ages long tied down to a standard of opinion. From the writings of Hippocrates no deviation was tolerated. But those were days of stagnation and ignorance, made memorable by the well-merited satire of Molière. God forbid we should ever fall back into such pedantry and folly.

"It is because homœopathy and mesmerism have no place whatever in science, that we call upon our Colleges to make use of the powers intrusted to them. It is because these quackeries are synonymous with folly, fraud, and crime, that we call upon our Colleges to act. It is because they are dishonouring, because they are used by knaves to entrap the credulous and the ignorant, that we insist they shall not be practised within the limits and under the garb of the profession. Let the Hendersons, the Gregorys, the Elliotsons and the Ashburnhams leave us, and we are content. With the Quins, the Culverwells, the Courtenays, the Morisons, the Dicksons, and the Holloways, they would be in their proper places, and if lords and ladies love to consort with such, we shall bestow upon patron and quack nothing more formidable than contempt. But it is a wilful perversion of the question to represent such advocacy as this as tending in the smallest degree to limit the freedom of medical inquiry, or to erect that impossible thing—a standard of medical orthodoxy. We would not allow to quackery even the humblest place in medical science. We would not wish freedom of opinion to be ventilated in such odious haunts. We denounce it as fraud, and pursue it as such. But we may be asked to define what is quackery. We answer practically, homœopathy and mesmerism are such. This is sufficient for our present end. It may do very well for Dr. Henderson to assure us that he is within the pale of legitimate belief. In this he only practises an art well known to offenders. No one cries so loud as the smuggler, that his is the only real free-trade.

"But it is the countenance given to these men

Hosted by Google

which constitutes the real mischief. When the ignorant and unwary see them sitting in places of honour,—when they are confounded in public estimation with the regular faculty, and admitted to terms of confraternity by those apparently engaged in the regular practice of medicine,—their sphere of mischief is mightily extended. This seemed to be acknowledged, indirectly, even in Dr. Henderson's letter. He boasted that homœopathy had attained such strength, that she could now walk alone. This, surely, was tantamount to an acknowledgment that she had hitherto leant on the support given her by the President of the College of Physicians of Edinburgh and others, who have, it seems, forgotten what was due to truth, their profession, and themselves. We do not believe in this insolent boast of Dr. Henderson's. It is our task to prove to him his miscalculation—that he has caught a shadow, and lost the substance he might have had, had he walked more warily. The public will always adhere, in the long run, to what is true and genuine, unless cunningly misled, and they will, we firmly believe, soon abandon homœopathy, if this humbug be left to itself. But so long as its practitioners get their blunders and murders sealed and sanctioned by physicians and surgeons of name and note, the public is most foully betrayed."

# THE HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.

SATURDAY, JULY 5TH, 1851.

We are glad to find the remarks made relative to cheap homœopathic publications have met cordial sympathy in several quarters. It is quite certain that through means of this description a vast publicity would be given to the doctrines we advocate. Every day our own experience leads us to the knowledge of the fact that Homœopathy is progressing, and that it bids fair in the end to outrival allopathy. Nothing can be more gratifying to those who have so zealously for years past, supported and promulgated the invigorating philosophy of Samuel Hahnemann, than to discover the general success which has attended their exertions. The new system of medical practice is now fairly planted, and it merely requires time and patience to prove its pre-eminent efficiency.

All that has at present been done has been effected in so placid and unostentatious a manner, that the allopathic profession have not been prepared for the rapid strides making even among their own ranks by Homœopathy. They are, however, at last rendered sensible of its increasing influence by the opening of hospitals, the establishment of innumerable dispensaries, and the virulent opposition raised through the medical colleges. The public also have become acquainted with the importance of the principles advocated, and converts being enlisted almost hourly in the Cause, its extension is now a general and recognised fact.

To complete our prosperity, we must insist upon a system of cheap publication, which shall bring within the reach of every person, works acquainting them with the history and basis of homœopathic practice. This is all that remains to be done to secure the attention and adhesion of the humble classes. The keen perception of the public will thus be aroused, and when they come thoroughly to appreciate the moral as well as physical regeneration promoted by the doctrines of Hahnemann, their overwhelming verdict will place at a terrible discount the recent acts of aggression committed by the jealous opponents of our philosophy.

*Hominis amplius oculis quam auribus credunt.* Without, then, suffering the world at large to be contaminated and prejudiced by evil reports, it will effect greater good to place our friends as well as our enemies in a position to test and controvert, if possible, the truths we profess to teach. The real way to do this is in the manner we have already indicated. The agitation commenced against us will not be suffered to drop by those unscrupulous parties who have commenced it. We have the great antidote in our own hands. Let cheap publications of our best treatises be forthwith circulated, and the result we venture to predict will be in the highest degree favourable.

Hosted by Google

A PERSON pointed out to a cooper a man who had a profusion of rings on his fingers. "Ah, master," said the artisan, "it is a sure sign of weakness when so many hoops are used."

We recommend this anecdote to the *Lancet*, and the *Lancet's* ignoble slaves. The antiquated ceremonies, and the absurd pretensions of old halls and colleges, are like the rings of the ring-wearer. They are neither useful nor ornamental.

The proscription and the claim of old-world prescriptive privileges now insisted on by these unlearned and unwise "seminaries of learning," are so many hoops that to the keen observer exhibit their weakness.

A well-limbed girl needs no corsets, no bustle, no artificial contrivances to make her seem better-proportioned than she is; a well-educated, well-endowed man needs no false pretences to make him pass for other than he is, in society or in his dealings with mankind.

If allopathy were so sure and certain a thing as its *soi-disant* champions make it out to be, the present attempt at persecution of the homœopathists would not have been made; if homœopathy were the do-nothing affair its opponents represent it to be, they would hardly be making this stir and pother. We cannot congratulate them on their tact and wisdom; and we can still less congratulate them on their mouth-pieces.

If the slaver of a rabid but impotent animal could do mischief, the homœopathists might suffer harm; but the serpent-bag of the venomous reptile has been extracted, and it may rage, but can inflict no injury. We trust, however, that the friends and champions of homœopathy will not let the grass grow under their feet, but will at once take the necessary measures to obtain a charter for the homœopathists.

In our last number a note was addressed by a member of the Medical Council of the Hahnemann Hospital to LORD ROBERT GROSVENOR, in which the noble lord was urged to lose no time in securing such a charter. It is to be hoped that all the metropolitan practitioners of homœopathy will unite for this object; and that all the members of the British Homœopathic, and the Hahnemann Societies will be agreed to agitate for this purpose. It is a matter that concerns all and each of the homœopathic practitioners in the kingdom; and not only so, it concerns far more the future progress and development of homœopathy in these kingdoms.

This is a golden opportunity and should not be lost. It is well understood that the Queen's Majesty revolts in undisguised disgust from everything that is base and ungenerous and unmanly; that as it is her prerogative to enforce justice, so it is her delight to be just. A very numerous body of her subjects is threatened with gross injustice, and with the insults of a teasing tyranny. They claim justice at her hands, and the homœopathic public of England demands a charter for the homœopathic practitioners. We doubt not that if the matter were put in a direct, straightforward, and business-like manner before her Majesty, and nobody can do this better than LORD ROBERT GROSVENOR, she would at once in her royal wisdom, and in the spirit of fair play for which she is pre-eminent, grant the charter for which we have so just a claim.

The weakness of our opponents in argument, and their confessing to their pitiable weakness by a futile attempt at persecution, should induce our advocates to put forth their strength. The time for action is come, there should be no delay; there should be an instant acting out of whatever plans may be deemed best.

We trust that LORD ROBERT GROSVENOR will take the initiative, and summon a general meeting of all the medical homœopathists and of the homœopathic public, and lay before them the measures he means to take for setting the homœopathists in their proper position. We ask for a clear stage, and no favour—but this stage is not clear when our medical converts are withheld from coming forward by the stupid ignorance and bigotry of college and university authorities. We doubt not,

Hosted by Google

if the matter is plainly set before her, the Queen will secure us this clear stage, by giving us a charter.

## THE MANCHESTER HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

THE Annual Meeting of the supporters of the above Institution was held on Friday, the 6th inst., in the Board-room, Bloom Street, Piccadilly, Manchester. W. R. JOHNSON, Esq., was unanimously called to the chair.

The following letters had been received from the EARL of WILTON and the Rev. Canon SLADE, they having been respectfully invited to attend.

(From the Right Honourable the EARL of WILTON.)

SIR,—I shall be obliged to you to inform the Committee of the Homœopathic Hospital, that I regret extremely that various engagements of a pressing nature will prevent my leaving London on the 3rd of June, so as to enable me to take the chair of the annual meeting of the subscribers on that day.

I remain, Sir,
Yours very faithfully,
E. Phillips, Esq. WILTON.

(From the Rev. Canon SLADE.)

Vicarage, Bolton,
May 27, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR,—I am much obliged to the Committee of the Homœopathic Hospital for their request, and to you for conveying it, and should have had great pleasure in taking the chair at their anniversary, had I been at home, but my residence at Chester commences on Monday, and cannot be postponed. After much investigation and no inconsiderable experience, I am more and more convinced of the truth of the system; and am certain that the opposition raised against it rests only on two foundations, ignorance and interest; and I feel that it is sure ultimately to prevail. Wishing every sucess to your meeting,

I remain,
My dear Sir,
Yours most faithfully,
E. Phillips, Esq. J. SLADE.

THE CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, said he regretted that the office of chairman on that occasion had not fallen into abler hands; he said he had been acquainted with Homœopathy for upwards of seven years, during which period he was thankful to say he had enjoyed better health than during any previous period of his life. He was now enabled to attend to his business with pleasure, and enjoyed the best possible health and spirits; those who saw him now, and remembered what he *was*, expressed their utmost surprise at the wonderful change. Before he tried Homœopathy, he had *suffered* the best medical treatment the most eminent members of the old profession could furnish, but all to no purpose; hopeless, and almost in desperation, he consulted a homœopathic physician, his recovery began and progressed until he was quite well, and he was always happy to speak well of Homœopathy.

Mr. TAYLOR, the secretary, read the Report, from which it appeared that the Institution yields relief weekly to from 300 to 400 poor people. The subscriptions and donations, during the last eighteen months, had amounted to £774 14*s.* 6*d.*, the dispensary patients had paid in addition £320 19*s.* 6*d.*, and the hospital patients £133 12*s.* 6*d.*; the disbursements during the same period had been £1,446 0*s.* 6*d.*, leaving a deficit of about £200.

The Medical Officers urged strongly in their Report the great advantage which there would be in a total abolition of charges to patients in the house, if the amount of subscriptions would warrant such a change; as many of the patients were compelled to leave prematurely or to keep away altogether, from being unable to meet the charge of 5*s.* per week, which was demanded in all cases.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. James Brydon, James Thompson, Robert Needham, H. Dixon, E. Waters, and G. Robinson, and also by the Revs. C. F. Smith, W. F. Burchell, R. Littler, J. Gwyther, and R. Fletcher.

Hosted by Google

Mr. BRYDON said he had now had ten years' experience of Homœopathy in his own family, and had the utmost confidence in it.

Mr. THOMPSON said he had been a homœopath for twelve years, and could truly say that, besides his family being in better health, he had not paid as many shillings for medical attendance during that period as he had pounds during the previous twelve years.

Mr. NEEDHAM said that although he had happily little need for medicine himself, yet he had seen sufficient of the effects of homœopathic treatment in his family and friends, as well as amongst the poor persons he had sent to the Dispensary, to give him every confidence in its practical value.

Mr. H. DIXON said when he first became acquainted with Homœopathy, he was labouring under a chronic bronchial affection, which had necessitated his giving up a lucrative business he had formerly carried on. At that time he was quite precluded from going out of doors in the evening, and had to take the greatest care of himself. He was persuaded by Mr. Brydon to try homœopathic treatment, he did so and got well; he could now attend to his business again, could go out at all hours and expose himself to all weathers without inconvenience, and had been able to do so for five or six years now. His faith in Homœopathy had been greatly strengthened by reading the works in Mr. Turner's lending library.

Mr. WATERS said he had found, in the course of visits made to the houses of the poor, on errands of benevolence, that Homœopathy, and the Homœopathic Dispensary in particular, were great blessings.

Mr. ROBINSON expressed his unabated zeal for Homœopathy, and related some instances of the astonishing effects of small doses in his own family.

The Rev. C. F. SMITH, of Pendlebury, related several instances of benefit to the poor of his parish, as well as in his family, and expressed his entire confidence in the treatment.

The Rev. W. F. BURCHELL, of Rochdale, also related several very striking cases of recovery from most dangerous diseases under homœopathic treatment. He said his own first experience of Homœopathy was obtained when lying on what was supposed to be a dying bed; he was suffering from a very severe attack of dysentery, and was very remarkably and very speedily restored to health under its benign influence

The Rev. R. LITTLER, of Poynton, said that he had been converted to Homœopathy by reading an article written expressly to refute it: he alluded to the article by Dr. FORBES, which appeared some time ago in the *British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review*, and entitled, "Homœopathy, Allopathy, and Young Physic." In that article Dr. FORBES, after giving comparative statistics of Homœopathy and Allopathy, in which the superiority is evidently in favour of Homœopathy, in summing up, comes to the following conclusions:—

"1. That in a large proportion of the cases treated by allopathic physicians, the disease is cured by Nature, not by them.

"2. That in many others, the disease is cured *in spite of medicines;* and

"3. That consequently, in a considerable proportion of diseases, it would fare as well or better with patients, if all remedies, especially active remedies and drugs, were abandoned."

The conclusion he (Mr. Littler) therefore came to was, that if that was the state of matters in allopathy, it would be much safer and more prudent to rely on Homœopathy, which embraced all that was really good in medicine and hygiene, and without the evils of allopathy. He stated, in conclusion, that he had seen abundant instances of its good effects in the cure of disease in his own parish.

The Rev. J. GWYTHER said that at first he treated Homœopathy with ridicule, but was at last convinced of its efficacy by witnessing its power over acute diseases, especially a case of brain fever. It is often thought that Homœopathy amounts in

Hosted by Google

reality to the same thing as leaving the case to Nature, and that it may be all very well perhaps in certain slight and chronic cases, but that when the symptoms are acute, to apply to it for aid is worse than child's play. He had tested it in his own family in some of the most dangerous and acute diseases, and should now never think of resorting to any other system.

The Rev. R. FLETCHER said that in adopting Homœopathy he had had to make some sacrifices of personal friendship. He had several dear and excellent friends belonging to the medical profession, and some of them seemed greatly to regret that this mental frailty should have come over him, and that on this subject they did not give him the same credit for soundness of judgment as on other matters they were willing to. But he said that he had not taken up Homœopathy hastily, nor without a very careful and protracted examination of its merits; and he was bound to say that, contrary to all his previous impressions, he had been obliged to give his full adhesion to it, and that he had the fullest confidence in it as a system of medicine.

One of the Manchester papers adds, in commenting on the proceedings of the meeting, that "the speeches at this meeting show that its promoters in Manchester rely upon it in the most acute and emergent cases, and would no more think of having recourse to the allopathic treatment in any case, however serious, than they would think of leaning on a broken reed while they had a stout crab stick in their hands. Clergymen and ministers of religion spoke, with pleasure of the good it had enabled them to do to the sick of their own congregations, and several gentlemen showed the manner in which, not by theory but by a pressure of facts which could not be resisted, they had been compelled, in the teeth of all their prejudices, to become advocates of Homœopathy."

## Correspondence.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—The recent proceedings of the Edinburgh College of Physicans with respect to the homœopathic practitioners, and the readiness with which the allopathic journals have responded to the resolutions, by declaring their determination to denounce all those who shall dare to disobey them, have given such an entirely new feature to the controversy respecting the relative merits of the two systems, that it can no longer be considered a strictly professional question, to be discussed exclusively by medical men, but one which interests and concerns the public at large—at least those who have become convinced of the truth of the homœopathic law of healing by the best test to which it can be subjected, their own experience, showing its results in improved health, with increased strength and energy both of body and of mind. To these, then, it becomes a matter of paramount importance that their choice between allopathy and homœopathy should be left free; should the hostility now evinced be generally adopted, however, no alternative will be left to the patient (whatever his convictions as to the efficacy of Homœopathy may be) but to submit himself to that mode of treatment which he has already found to be inefficacious; this appears to be so unwarrantable an interference with the right of private judgment, as to demand the most serious and earnest consideration of the non-medical public. As an instance of the deplorable consequences likely to arise from the carrying into practice the tyrannical decree of the Edinburgh physicians, we may suppose a case (and one that is of common occurrence in medical practice) where a patient is suffering from some insidious malady which is slowly undermining his system, baffling all the skill and experience of his medical adviser to arrest its course; in such an emergency, to save his patient, he resolves to consult with some physician, whose observation of such a form of disease may have rendered his opinion of peculiar value, but who, on discovering that his colleague practises the proscribed system of Homœopathy, at once refuses to give his advice, unless on the condition that the homœopathist be dismissed, who, probably, may have been the means of raising from a bed of sickness those nearest and dearest to his afflicted patient, and therefore considered by him and his family in the light of a friend and confidential adviser; in such a case can it be expected that any honourable-minded man would consent to sever such associations? he would spurn the proposition, and abide his fate. Such instances must inevitably occur

Hosted by Google

should this abominable project of proscription be acted on, and passing events seem to show that there are not wanting those who can so far forget the common dictates of humanity, and their duties as men and Christians, as to become the ready instruments of this vile and unmanly persecution, and thus pander to the prejudices and intolerance of those who, from their position, ought rather to seek to elevate than to lower the tone of feeling among the members of the medical profession. Such a mode of hostility must necessarily excite the indignation of all right-minded men, and therefore I would beg to suggest that you should publish the names of every individual guilty of such gross dereliction of his duty towards his fellow-men, that he may be held up to the scorn and contempt he will so justly merit.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
HENRY SMITH.

---

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

Huddersfield, June 28th 1851.

SIR,—Having been made the subject of a gross personal attack by the Editor of the *Medical Times*, aided and abetted by a physician practising in Huddersfield, and having been refused an opportunity for replying, my last communication having been rejected in a manner which must be regarded as disgraceful and dishonourable by every lover of fair play, and every person of right mind, I hope you will allow me space in your valuable journal for the whole correspondence. Hoping that you will be enabled to afford it an early insertion,

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
P. A. BRADY.

[We find the whole correspondence will occupy too much space for our usual number of columns, but we are as fully determined as ever, regardless of cost, to secure fair play and a hearing to both friend and foe, that we have resolved to increase the size of our *next* number, in order that an honest, honourable, and intelligent public may be enabled to bestow an unbiassed judgment upon the conduct of the *Medical Times*, its *Editor*, and the former apothecary to University College Hospital, now Dr. John Taylor, of Huddersfield.—ED.]

---

## Miscellaneous.

THE EVILS OF WAR.—War, though it may be undertaken, according to popular opinions and popular language, with justice, and prosecuted with success, is a most awful calamity; it generally finds men sinners, or makes them such; for so great is usually the disproportion between the provocation and the punishment, between the evil inflicted or suffered, and the good obtained or even proposed, that a serious man cannot reconcile the very frequent rise, and the very long continuance of hostilities, to reason or to humanity. Upon whom, too, do the severities of war fall most heavily? In many cases, they by whom contention is begun, or cherished, feel their influence extended, their dependents multiplied, and their wealth, in the regular and fair course of public business, increased. While fields are laid waste and cities depopulated, the persons by whose commands such miseries take place are often wantoning in luxurious excess, or slumbering in a state of unfeeling and lazy repose. The peaceful citizen is in the meantime crushed under the weight of exaction, to which, for "conscience' sake," he submits; the industrious merchant is impoverished by unforeseen and undeserved losses; and the artless husbandman is dragged away from those who are nearest and dearest to him, in order to shed the blood of beings as innocent and as wretched as himself, to repel injuries which he never felt or suspected, and to procure advantages which he may never understand or enjoy. Such are the aggravating circumstances belonging to war, when it is carried on against a foreign enemy, although it be disarmed of many terrors which accompanied it in less enlightened and less civilized ages.

CAPTURE OF A SEA-COW.—Messrs. Clark and Burnham lately succeeded in capturing a sea-cow, near Jupiter Inlet, Florida. The animal was caught in a net, was a male, and nine feet three inches in length. They succeeded in taking it alive, and shipped it to Charleston for exhibition. It was very wild when first captured, but soon became quite tame, and ate freely of grass, etc. Its tail is in the shape of a fan, and is two feet five inches broad. It has no hind-feet; its fore-feet are similar to those of a turtle, and it has nails like those of the human hand, but no claws. Its mouth and nose resemble those of a cow; it has teeth on the lower jaw, but none on the upper. A female was also taken; but it was so large, and becoming entangled in the net, made such desperate exertions to escape, that the captors were compelled to shoot it. They preserved the skin, however, which is fifteen feet long. This is the second instance (says the *Havannah News*) within our knowledge that the sea-cow has been captured. Some years ago, during the Florida war, Colonel Harney shot two of them in the Everglades. He preserved the hides, and they were exhibited in St. Augustine as a great curiosity. We saw a rib of one of the animals yesterday in possession of a gentleman of this city, to whom it was presented by Colonel Harney. He informed us that he had partaken of the flesh, and pronounced it remarkably tender and palatable, and far superior to beef.

The Council of the Royal College of Surgeons have announced that the next examination for this distinction will take place on the 7th, 8th, and 9th of July, on which occasion the candidates will be examined in Classics, Mathematics, and French. The professional examinations will take place on the 4th and 6th of August next.

---

LONDON: Printed by THOMAS HARRILD, of Albany Cottage, Sydenham, in the County of Kent, at his Printing Office, 1, and 1½, Dudley Court, in the Parish of St. Olave, Silver Street, in the City of London; and Published by HENRY RENSHAW, at the Office, 356 Strand, in the County of Middlesex.—*Saturday, July 5th*, 1851.

Hosted by Google

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.
Review of British and Foreign Medical Science and Literature.

"RESPICE, ASPICE, PROSPICE."—St. Bernard.

No. 102. Vol. II. SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1851. [Unstamped 3d. Stamped 4d.

## Communications.

### A DIALOGUE ON HOMŒOPATHY,

BETWEEN

MR. SMITH, *a Believer*, & MR. THOMPSON, *an Unbeliever*.

(Concluded from p. 693.)

*Smith.* I will defer, if you please, the discussion of this question to our next conversation, where it will find its proper place under the evidence for the truth of the homœopathic law. In the mean time, I will only say, that when you know how rapidly these small doses often act, and in most cases how certainly, you will speak more respectfully of the evidence arising from this source. In the mean time, have you any more objections to adduce?

*Thompson.* What, if the experimental test to which you appeal has disproved the existence of any power of action in these infinitesimal doses? Men have swallowed not merely a few globules, nor a tubeful, but the contents of every tube in a box, and have felt no effects.

*Smith.* The old fallacy again, Thompson, non-observation of circumstances. What, if after the discovery of electricity the occurrence of certain phenomena in insulated bodies, when electrified, had been denied, because the experiment had been tried with the insulation, that is, the part of Hamlet left out. The state of the body must be in a homœopathic relation with that which the action of the medicine produces, before marked effects can be expected to result. It is true that on the body, even in a state of health, the small doses, if frequently repeated for a length of time, will produce their peculiar effects; but many constitutions would not be affected even under these circumstances. The swallowing a whole boxful of globules only proves the folly of the experimenter, who went so eagerly to the work of disproval, that he forgot to inquire what he had to disprove. Forgive me, my dear Thompson, but all these objections, if they show a great deal of ingenuity and acuteness, show them only in trying not to see; it is only cleverness in dodging. Like Nelson at Copenhagen, objectors against Homœopathy are blind of the eye that should inform them as to facts, and like him it is, I fear, to gain a short-lived victory. The combativeness, however, which was in its place in a naval engagement, is sadly misplaced in a philosophical inquiry.

*Thompson.* My dear Smith, you are severe, and I think unjustly so. Is it not perfectly natural that the scepticism should be extreme, and that objections of all kinds should be raised in a matter so contrary to all analogy as the efficacy of infinitesimal doses is? When from the earliest times medicines have been given in visible, tangible, and ponderable doses, in order to produce positive effects, invisible, intangible, and imponderable doses will be heard of with incredulity, and the suspicion will arise, that the idea of a merely conditional agency was the offspring of a wish to account for the absence of that regularity in the production of an effect which is generally expected from an actual cause. The supposition of a conditional agency, with the conditions not very clearly defined, will account for every failure, and give a claim to every success. Under these circumstances, with a shadowy undemonstrable cause and an uncertain effect, the path to a logical proof is beset with difficulties, and scepticism is, to say the least, respectable.



Hosted by Google

*Smith.* All this has a certain amount of justice in it; but you must recollect that I have not undertaken to show the truth, but the possibility of the truth of the action of small doses. I do not complain of your scepticism, or deny your right to make objections; but what I think but fair to insist upon is, that you should take the trouble of ascertaining what is asserted. To refuse to do this, and to go on making objections to that which has no other foundation than your own imagination, is to play the Quixote in philosophy, and to incur the ridicule you intend for others. Whether the condition of agency is a vague one, we shall see in our next conversation. I do not agree with you in thinking that the agency of minute quantities of medicinal agents is contrary to all analogy. The plague, the cholera, the common eruptive diseases, the scent which guides the hound on his track, all indicate the action of invisible, intangible, and imponderable agencies. The records of medicine abound in instances of extraordinary susceptibility on the very smell, or even on being in the mere neighbourhood (a neighbourhood which shall produce no appreciable effect on the senses), of certain medicines. I know one lady myself, who cannot approach a place in which *Ipecacuan* has been triturated without getting an attack of asthma. Even where the phenomena, the existence of which is asserted, are not borne out by analogy, the path of scientific inquiry is in carefully ascertaining what are the asserted conditions of their existence, and in subjecting the matter to a rigid experimental investigation.

That bodies fell to the ground by the very same power which caused the motion of the heavenly spheres, was once an assertion contrary to all analogy, and the majority of the philosophers of the day opposed it on this ground; but the wise Huygens gave the whole subject his impartial consideration, and did himself honour by being the first continental supporter of what we now know to be truth, and was then only improbable because it was new.

*Thompson.* There is, at least, one fact which I have taken the trouble to ascertain, for I read the statement in a quotation, taken from Hahnemann's Organon, in an article in the *Athenæum.* The strength of the medicines was there asserted to be increased by division, and every shake to give a dilution additional potency. A statement of this kind is simply incredible, and justly puts all other assertions of him who makes it out of the pale of philosophical inquiry.

*Smith.* And yet, to a certain extent, Thompson, the assertion is undeniably true. Whenever the cohesion of a medicine prevents or impedes its activity, then division will certainly increase its power. You remember the chemical axiom founded on this principle, "Bodies do not act, except in a state of solution;" and the activity of *Mercury* in a state of vapour, as compared with its inertness in a liquid form, shows that the activity of a medicine increases still more in a gaseous state. Flint, charcoal, gold, the metals in general, and many other substances, not only become more active, but have medicinal properties developed by division, which were not known to exist when they were in a more concentrated form. Hahnemann was the first to discover the great extent to which the principle of division is applicable in increasing the power of medicines, and it is not wonderful that, like other discoverers, he rode his hobby a little too hard.

The assertion that the power of a medicine may be infinitely increased by concussion, does not bear the test of experiment, and the great majority of homœopathists give it up for that reason. *You* say it is incredible, and disbelieve it without experiment; *they* say they have subjected the assertion to an experimental test, which has disproved its accuracy, and therefore they don't believe it.

In this matter, though you and they agree as to your conclusions, excuse me for saying that I think they have logical ground for what they say, and that you

Hosted by Google

have not. Your power of belief is no limit to the existence of a fact, neither is it a good ground either for its rejection or acceptance. If a man says he can read with his toes, or see Sir John Franklin from England or India, you have no logical ground for your disbelief until you shall have put him to the practical proof, and found that his reading is imaginary, and his arctic discovery an illusion, by its contradiction to the actual state of the case.

*Thompson.* One remark more, and I have done. I understand you run down the ordinary system of medicine as doing a great deal of mischief, and then you add that your doses will never do harm. How then can they do good? If they have no power to harm, how can they have power to cure? A cure results from an alteration of action; the power to produce alteration of action may be exerted either way. The knife that cuts your food may wound your fingers, and the fire that warms you may burn. How do you manage to make your medicines act only one way? for I suppose you don't mean to assert that they can only act one way?

*Smith.* There is nothing more mysterious in this than in the general fact of conditional agency. Action under certain conditions, and inaction out of them, is so common a phenomenon, that its occurrence among a set of phenomena cannot be objected to as being against all analogy. Galvanic phenomena take place only when a circuit is completed; they cease when it is broken. The human body, it is well known, must be in a certain condition before it can be acted on by certain poisons, which, from their infinitesimal nature, are similar to our medicines. We know of no epidemic poison which attacks every constitution; that is, which has an unconditional action. It is true these agents produce disease, and do not cure, whereas the homœopathic remedies, when used in disease, do the reverse; but this does not break the analogy, for, as you have observed, both the production and cure of disease are alterations of action. Both agents act similarly in producing a conditional alteration of action.

*Thompson.* Well, I must admit you have defended your wife right valiantly, and before I attack you again I see I shall have to rub up my logic. You have not only convinced me of the possibility of the action of infinitesimal doses, but that it is a grievous error to endeavour to bring the phenomena of the universe to the Procrustes bed of our preconceived notions. I shall be the wiser for this in many more things than Homœopathy. I promise you, however, that it will be very difficult to find evidence sufficient to prove to me the truth of the homœopathic law, and that your small doses do act. I shall make wild work with your statistics, and cry "Gavarret! to the rescue."

---

## HAHNEMANN.

(*From Hogg's Instructor.*)

HOMŒOPATHY is now so great a figure on the arena of modern civilization, and has drawn so very large a number of physicians and of eminent laymen to its side, that its author has incontestably mounted to the dignity of being a historical character. This unquestionable proposition is quite independent of the amount of truth or error that may be resident in that famous system. Even if it prove to be one unmingled and unmitigated delusion, a thing which historical analogy rejects as extremely unlikely, the originator and master-builder of such a fascinating and really enduring fabric can have been no ordinary person. In short, Homœopathy is now an unmistakable power in the world; and our readers ought to know something about its learned, conscientious, ingenious, brave, much-enduring, and immensely-followed, if also much-deluded founder. Knowing as we do, indeed, that his system has won many intelligent and influential adherents even in Edinburgh, the stronghold of medical orthodoxy, and that they have sustained a gratuitous homœopathic dispensary here for some ten years back, while they now contemplate the beginning of an hospital, we cannot doubt but a proportion of our readers are the friends of Homœopathy, and Hahnemann is therefore not only the greatest physician in history, but also one of the most memorable men that ever lived, in their estimation. It is

Hosted by Google

certain, in truth, that just as large a number of the reading public is enthusiastically devoted to the memory of the boasted reformer of medicine, as to that of Shelley, or Wordsworth, or Watt, or many another single name, which has been consecrated anew in our portrait gallery. It is our province to provide information and pleasure for every class of our supporters; and those who are indifferent, or opposed to the new school of medicine, will readily indulge us while we cater for their neighbours. Perhaps they will even peruse our little narrative, lest peradventure the nineteenth century have one industrious and mighty man to show, more than they know of.

Samuel Christian Frederick Hahnemann was born at Meissen, on the 10th of April, 1755, in Saxony, the birth-place of a succession of reformers. His worthy father was a drawer of designs on the then famous porcelain of that honest little town; and he is said to have inculcated the lesson of self-trust upon his boy with particular emphasis, while instructing him in the elements of geometry and the art of designing. But for the suspiciousness of all early indications, collected after a hero has touched the zenith of renown, it might be told how the latent doctor denied himself sleep three nights every week, while yet the merest lad, for the purposes of study. The comparative poverty of his parents was about to take him from school, before he had ascended to the higher classes of the First-school or Gymnasium of Meissen; but the masters interfered, and retained him without fees. According to the gossip of his admirers, hard work and want of sleep brought a low and lingering fever on him; and he resolved on the study of medicine during the state of convalescence. The subject of his last essay at the Meissen High-school was the admirable construction of the hand of man. Not yet twenty then, and with twenty crowns in his pocket, he hied to Leipzic—where a statue is to be raised to his honour next August, on one of the most beautiful esplanades in the historical old city, just seventy-six years after he first trudged along its streets in the character of a very poor student! His character from Meissen got him free tickets to the most of the lectures; but he taught Greek and French, and translated English into German, for his livelihood. Eager to see the practice of physic on a larger scale than at Leipzic, he doubled his poor hackney-work in literature for money to take him to Vienna, now the great school of his doctrine. His exiguous literary cash was exhausted before he had spent more than a year at the Vienna hospital, but Dr. Quarin, the head-physician, got him the place of a doctor in a family at Hermannstadt; where he also did at least so much out-of-doors work, that in a year and a half he was rich enough to go and study another year at Erlangen, where he took his degree in 1799, at the age of nearly twenty-five. He first practised a while at Dessau, where he married; and then he was transferred to Gommern, near Magdeburg, where he held the office of district-physician for three years. It was here, when approaching the age of thirty, that the fearful uncertainty of practical medicine seized possession of his mind; and he resolved to abandon his profession, although it was prospering with him, and take to the more personal uncertainties of literature.

He proceeded to Dresden, but at the request of Dr. Wagner, and with the consent of the town council, he undertook the direction of the city hospital for a year. Then he betook himself to Leipzic; where he quickly became so utterly dissatisfied with the state of the healing art, although he had the reputation of a successful practitioner, that he finally determined to give it over once for all. "The thought," said he, "of being a destroyer of human life was so dreadful, that, soon after my marriage, I gave up treating any one lest I should aggravate his disease, and occupied myself entirely with chemistry and authorship."

When engaged in the translation of Cullen's Materia Medica, in 1790, the medicinal powers of Jesuit's bark fascinated his attention; and, undervaluing Cullen's fantastical explanation of its virtues as a cure for the ague, he made some experiments with it on himself. After he had taken a considerable dose every day for some little time, although quite well when he began, there ensued several of the symptoms of an intermittent fever. Might not this medicine's property of curing ague, then, depend upon its property of producing a similar disease? Might not the old saw, *Similia similibus sanantur*, or *like cures like*, be the secret principle of this modern instance? Might not that world-old principle be the effective soul of the true and natural art of curing diseases? Might not this be the very principle for which his heart and mind had cried out in vain for years? He was thirty-five, a husband and a father, familiar with something very like poverty, yet within arm's length of plenty if he chose, and in high estimation among physicians and men of letters, when he was visited with this great thought.

Hosted by Google

It never left him. He served it more than fifty years. Under its influence, he criticised the prevalent practice of physic with amazing erudition and keenness; and the great Hufeland of Berlin went along with him so long as he kept to criticism. But it behoved a man like Hahnemann to affirm, as well as to deny; and his affirmation met with little favour. The world and the world's law are often the friends of the denier, never of the reformer. Critics are fondled, creators are feared by the many; for it is only by the few that the latter are loved, and the former regarded with comparative indifference. Now Hahnemann had to assert that the true way of treating diseases is to give only one medicine at a time, and to give that particular medicine which has the power of causing something like the symptoms it is given to cure. Hold a scalded hand to the fire; anoint a burnt limb with hot turpentine; give barks in shivering ague—and so forth. He was not long of finding that, when a drug is given internally according to this rule, it is sufficient to administer an incomparably small dose of it—an incidental discovery, which has now become the practice of medication with infinitesimal quantities of medicine. Homœopathy consists in giving one medicine at a time, in giving the right medicine for each individual case, and giving it in infinitely minute doses.

The assertion of such things, however, was not to be borne in Leipzic; and he was driven away by abuse, slander, persecution, and the mechanical arm of law. He betook himself to Cöthen, and placed himself under the protection of the reigning Duke of Anhalt-Cöthen, who made him a hofrath—a sort of honorary councillor to his royal dukedom. Not without the aid of absolutely devoted disciples, he worked out an immense fabric of observation. He had to discover, by ransacking the history of medicine, by studying the science of toxicology, and especially by actual experiment on his own body and the persons of others, what diseases or groups of symptoms each medicine is capable of calling out in the healthy man. Otherwise his principle were all but useless. A great portion of this herculean task he accomplished at Cöthen; and it is remarkable that the accuracy and the extent of his observations are equally wonderful. He has not yet been found to have been wrong in a single matter of fact; and medical thinkers of all schools are agreed in regarding his project, of discovering the actual effects of medicines on the healthy, as nothing less than an epochal point in the history of medicine. Even at Cöthen, notwithstanding that his fame was so loud, as to bring Prince Schwarzenberg from Vienna to consult him in a mortal malady, he had to consult his comfort by confining himself to his house and garden. An enthusiastic admirer of his doctrine and his experimental researches, as well as of his practice and character, once visited him there. The stranger was taken to the garden, where the discoverer was sitting. "Hofrath," said he, "I have often heard of your garden and of your walks in it; but it is wondrous little! "Yes," answered the investigator, "it is but a narrow patch; but there is no end to its height."

It was in 1796 that Hahnemann published his famous essay in Hufeland's Journal, entitled "An attempt to find a new principle for the discovery of the healing power of medicine, along with some observations upon the existing methods." It consisted in a searching analysis of the prevalent plans of treatment, in an appeal to the few instances of specific remedies for specific diseases then known and universally valued, and in a proposal to discover such specific remedies for all other diseases; and it was his last contribution to the (then) orthodox literature of medicine. It explicitly taught and exemplified the new doctrine, or rather the very old homœopathic doctrine quickened and generalized. This may be considered the starting-point of Hahnemann's original public life, and it occurred in the forty-first year of his age.

He was a man of fifty when he published, in 1805, an epitome of his *opus magnum*, in the shape of a memoir on "The Medicine of Experience;" and in the same year he sent forth his "Fragments concerning the Actual Powers of Medicine," written in Latin. At last, in 1810, the "Organon of the Healing Art" made its memorable appearance, just twenty years after the idea of Homœopathy had fairly germinated in his mind. In the mean time, he had already gathered a worthy band of adherents; so that the homœopathic practice of physic may be said to have been in organic existence during the last fifty years. It has spread everywhere. There were no homœopaths in this country in 1830: there are now upwards of one hundred and fifty. Hahnemann himself removed to Paris after the publication of the "Organon," where he worked an immense practice, and lived to the age of eighty-eight.

It is impossible yet to tell how much of truth, or how much of error, there exists in that truly wonderful product of the human mind, known

Hosted by Google

and now widely taught under the name of Homœopathy. Time alone can try so great and complicated a case. But it may be noticed in the mean time, how much the character and career of Hahnemann resemble those of the few greater names in science. He reminds us of Copernicus and others his peers. His comparative humble birth, his early proficiencies, his young self-determination, his life-long industry, his vast learning, his somewhat fierce self-reliance notwithstanding of his erudition, his conscientious withdrawal from practice, his consecration to one large thought, the enthusiasm with which he inspired his medical disciples, the hatred he roused against himself throughout professional Europe, the rich esteem he won from men of letters, the devotion of his innumerable patients, the seclusion in which he lived, the business-like orderliness of his life and conversation, and the simplicity of his whole orbit, are all significant of the transit of a great and practical discoverer. It seems that Jean Paul has characterised him as "that two-headed prodigy of learning and philosophy, whose system, though at first despised, is yet to drag to ruin the common receipt-crammed heads." The present century will likely either fulfil or explode that magniloquent prophecy; but the main thing to be insisted on is this, that come what may over his labours, supposing even that they turn out to be no more than a negative criticism of existing systems, it shall never be denied with impunity that the spirit in which he lived and wrought was both manly and religious, both humane and great, both industrious and sublime.

# THE HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.

SATURDAY, JULY 12TH, 1851.

IT is evident that in future ages Huddersfield will be distinguished as one of the leading localities in which the great battle of Homœopathy was fought. The days of chivalry have passed, or else, doubtless, we should be called upon to record the astounding defeat of the allopathic brethren in that very neighbourhood, through the medium of ballad poetry or metrical romance. Such being the case, and adapting ourselves, under the circumstances, to the utilitarian period in which we live, we shall therefore be content to chronicle in Saxon prose the strange disasters attending the successive attempts of Mr. TATHAM, the Reverend JOHN HAIGH, and others, to run a tilt against the disciples of HAHNEMANN.

Huddersfield has latterly absorbed a considerable portion of the controversy waged against our system. The grand scene of proceedings has been in connection with the Infirmary, and our readers will perceive that the gentleman assailed is our old friend and ally, Mr. RAMSBOTHAM. It will not be a matter of surprise to find that the debate eliciting this fresh ebullition of feeling had reference to the slight essayed to be put upon Homœopathy and homœopathists by the professional cloth of the allopathic school. Following up the line of conduct adopted by Dr. KENNY, in the recent question of the establishment of a House of Recovery in Halifax, Mr. TATHAM, when the topic of professional intercourse was brought forward at the Infirmary, valiantly adopted the same views, and declared his determination of refusing to mix with or to consult homœopathic practitioners in connection with medical or surgical pursuits.

To come to a right understanding of the point at issue, we must refer our readers to a report of the meeting inserted in another part of the *Homœopathic Times*. It will be noticed that, although the topic debated merely referred to one of the bye-laws of the Institution, it involved a vital principle, so far as concerned the persecution carried out at this juncture. It was not, probably, the desire of Mr. RAMSBOTHAM, who, as a gentleman, holds a position equal to any of those who directed against him this opposition, to associate or consult with Mr. TATHAM and his adherents, but then, in the performance of a public duty and the vindication of the principles he has espoused, he felt it incumbent upon him to test the strength of opinion upon his right as a Governor to claim the privileges due to his office. By a side-wind, his opponents have evaded his intention, but

Hosted by Google

enough has transpired to render it serviceable, and assist in a great degree the progress of the Cause.

The addresses of Mr. HARDY and Mr. RAMSBOTHAM both place at a terrible depreciation the antagonistic speeches of Mr. TATHAM and his supporter the Reverend JOHN HAIGH. The denunciation by the latter of the high philosophy of HAHNEMANN, without the least inquiry into its merits, is sufficiently condemnatory in itself considering the source whence it proceeded, and merits little further allusion.

To find a professing minister of the church revile a system which, if he properly understood and appreciated it, would, in conjunction with his other duties, carry comfort and hope and health into the homes of the poor destitute and afflicted, is scarcely a pleasing incident in this Christian and civilized country. Does the acknowledgment made of the healing powers of Homœopathy by such men as Archbishop WHATELEY, the Reverend Mr. EVEREST, and many similarly distinguished ecclesiastics, possess no weight with Mr. HAIGH? We fear not; and so long as he is encumbered with the obtuseness as betrayed through his lapses of logic, there is but small hope of his becoming a willing convert to our medical creed. We rest, however, satisfied that among our supporters we rank scholars, and individuals whose pretensions to perception are of a much higher order than those claimed by the Huddersfield allopaths, and consequently we are content to withstand their slanders.

This brings us to the consideration of another chapter in the history of Huddersfield Homœopathy. Mr. BRADY and Dr. TAYLOR have entered into a discussion of Cholera statistics. The Doctor assaults Mr. BRADY through the columns of the *Medical Times*, and Mr. BRADY manfully replies. The insinuation conveyed by Dr. TAYLOR is, that Mr. BRADY's statistics have been, to use the Hudsonian expression, "cooked." This is clearly denied. In Mr. BRADY Dr. TAYLOR will find an overwhelming antagonist, and having thus entered the lists, he must be prepared for the result. Now that the allopaths have truly secured the *Lancet* and the *Medical Times* for the fulminations of their decrees against Homœopathy, all professing these principles, who fall into their clutches, need anticipate a small share of mercy.

The spirit of criticism which dictates the articles penned on this subject is at once perceptible, and hence the less attention paid to it the better. To effect a proper promotion of Homœopathy, the dissemination of its theory and practice throughout the lower and humbler classes, is now the chief object to be attained. "Agitate, agitate," we say, and the day of our triumph is not far distant. If we had in every city and town such fearless and out-spoken advocates as Mr. RAMSBOTHAM and Mr. BRADY, the position of Homœopathy would be soon in every part of the British isles what it is in Huddersfield and in Halifax.

---

WE think it wise to set before our readers the audacious attacks made on Homœopathy by the audacious editor of the *Lancet*. We here insert a leader of that very absurd editor, who does not seem at all conscious that he is disgusting the profession by his illiberality and bigotry—not softened by the amenities of the scholar nor dignified by the use of classical language. His abuse is worth a king's crown to us—more power to his elbow—more gall and bitterness to his effusions,—he cannot please us better.

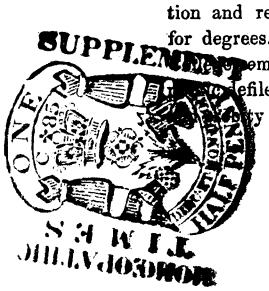
"The repudiation of the Lie called Homœopathy is progressing in Scotland. In a recent *Lancet* we called attention to the extraordinary position of that portion of the Faculty of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh not inclined towards homœopathic absurdities. We pointed out the impossibility of the professors of legitimate medicine, surgery, midwifery, and the collateral sciences, continuing to hold office with a homœopathic professor. We are right glad to announce the

Hosted by Google

prevalence of a rumour that this body has shown itself worthy of its ancient reputation. It is reported that the case of Dr. Henderson has been formally considered, that his conduct has been unanimously condemned and pronounced injurious to the Edinburgh school, and that the matter is now brought before the Senate, by whom, in all probability, deprivation will be recommended to patrons and governors of the University. This is as it should be. Brazen and flagrant as his conduct has hitherto been, the homœopathic professor will hardly permit so damaging a discussion to be prolonged; but should he show a disposition to cling to an office he cannot honestly hold, there can be no doubt about the ultimate result. There can now be no pause nor hesitation. The guardians of the University have a sacred duty to discharge, which admits of neither weakness nor delay in the proper course. The interests of the students and the character of the school are above all other considerations.

"Having discharged our duty towards the University of Edinburgh, we turn our glance homewards, and inquire what has been the conduct of the medical corporations of London. Have we no homœopathic and mesmeric delinquents in this part of the island, who deserve expulsion from the profession they slander and disgrace? With regret be it stated, that in every respect the delinquency of our colleges and corporations stands in unfavourable contrast to the spirited and upright behaviour of the Edinburgh colleges. We have not heard that the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London has taken any steps to expel the homœopathic fellows, who must have entered the Society under false pretences. Who has heard that the Royal College of Surgeons of England has taken any pains to cleanse itself from the long list of homœopaths who boast of its membership and fellowship? We have recently had an instance of the vicious circle in which the College system works. The University of St. Andrew's admits a homœopath to a degree in medicine! but in this they only share the blame with the College of Surgeons. The University is weak enough to take the fact of membership of the College, as a sufficient proof of education and respectability, in candidates applying for degrees. We can only hope that while the [illegible] remains in its present state of homœo-[illegible]defilement, some other proof of character [illegible]y will be demanded. The attempts of the Council of the College of Surgeons to uphold what they call the honour of the College would be ridiculous if they were not so deplorable. Instead of keeping themselves and their members in a state of honesty and freedom from quackery, they merely make pedantic and coxcombical regulations for the examination for the Fellowship. Education—the education of a few—is, they pretend, the real method of cure. Rotten limbs are not to be cast off, but the stomach of the machine is to be gently stimulated. While the examinations for the membership of the College of Surgeons are so loose that homœopaths are passed with impunity; while the discipline of the College is so lax that the Council conferred the honorary fellowship on at least one person openly professing homœopathy; while the homœopathic members of the College can be numbered by dozens; and while it is broadly and openly declared that some of the members of the Council *have* practised, or *do* practise, homœopathically,—the great remedy set on foot in the College is, that qualifications, both in literature and science, are required by the pedantic Council, which none of themselves possess, and which not one of them can even test without the aid of strangers. Surely the profession has a right to complain of the Council of the College of Surgeons. If only a little of the time spent in appeals to Secretaries of State were spent in cleansing the machine of the filth which has been allowed to collect about the College, the profession would be more advanced than by a dozen new charters.

"If we turn to the College of Physicians, we are obliged to admit that this body has not been satisfied even with supineness. We are obliged to consider it as having contributed to the flood of quackery which now overwhelms the profession. Much of what is now passing around us, to the scandal of all regular men, is attributable to the appointment of ELLIOTSON as its public orator. There was in that act such a scandalous encouragement of error and folly in science, and of impropriety and irregularity in practice, that it wounded the entire profession. As we said then, and say now, it was most painful that the place whose glory was enhanced by the labours of HARVEY and SYDENHAM should sink into such a slough of contempt under careless successors. Can we wonder, when the College of Physicians opened its highest honour to a mesmerist, that lords and ladies, and kings and queens, confound quackery


SUPPLEMENT
SHELF

Hosted by Google

and regular physic; that one day Prince ALBERT shall be invited to the College of Physicians, and that at another time the Queen-mother shall patronise the Homœopathic Hospital; that one day such noblemen as the Earl of CARLISLE should preside at the festival of the opening of a hospital for dispensing the blessings of medicine and surgery, in whose praises he was most eloquent, while the next time his name is seen in public, it is as the vice-president of a hospital for mocking the poor with the globules of HAHNEMANN? If we ourselves confound right and wrong, how can we expect the lay public to distinguish between the two?

"While we contend that the quackeries of the day shall be cast out from regular physic, we are, as we declared last week, utterly opposed to the absurd erection of a standard of medical orthodoxy. But this does not prevent our being firmly resolved to do our best for the preservation of a standard of medical morality. We shall, however, never be brought to see this in the lies and fooleries of HAHNEMANN, nor in the practices of physicians who, in the name of MESMER, idle their time in fashionable saloons, tickling and fumbling hysterical, imbecile, and prurient women and girls."

We give another *morceau* from the exquisite *Lancet*. Our esteemed colleague Dr. HILBERS is unfortunate in his correspondence with the allopathic journals. He did not send *us* his reports of Cholera in Liverpool, but sent them to the *Medical Times*—which rejected them with disdain. He does not write to us about his friend Dr. HALE, but to the beautiful *Lancet*. We think he should distinguish between those friendly to his cause, and those adverse to it.

"Mr. GEORGE HILBERS.—No kind of special pleading can make a dishonest act an honourable one, and no excuse can be found for the conduct which Mr. HILBERS endeavours to extenuate. We trust the University of St. Andrew's will treat the matter with becoming spirit."—*Lancet*.

## CONGRESS OF HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTITIONERS.

WE are requested by the Secretaries, Messrs. HERING and ENGALL, to announce that the Congress is open to all homœopathic practitioners, and if any have not received the circular lately issued, they are requested to attribute that to their address being unknown to the secretaries, and to accept this notice in lieu of a more especial invitation. As before announced, the first meeting will be held at No. 32, Sackville Street, on the 23rd inst., at 6 p.m., and the second meeting at the same place, on the following day at eleven p.m.; and the same day the members of the Congress and others interested in Homœopathy, will dine together at Soyer's Symposium.

Those who wish to be present at the dinner are requested to give three days' notice of the same to Mr. T. ENGALL, 15, Euston Square.

## ANNUAL MEETING AT THE HUDDERSFIELD INFIRMARY.

(*From the Huddersfield Chronicle.*)

THE annual meeting of the Huddersfield and Upper Agbrigg Infirmary was held at the Infirmary, on the 27th of June. The meeting was made special "for the purpose of considering and determining upon a proposition to be submitted to the governors, 'That an alteration be made in the 44th rule of the Infirmary, to the effect to render it compulsory upon the house-surgeon, or other proper officer of the institution, to invite all the gentlemen of the medical profession of the town and neighbourhood of Huddersfield, who are governors, to witness the capital operations.'" There was a very numerous attendance. Joseph Armitage, Esq., one of the governors, in the chair.

The report having been read, and other preliminary business disposed of, a vote of thanks to the secretary was then passed, after which the meeting adjourned to the portico in front of the building, for the purpose of proceeding with the business of

### THE SPECIAL MEETING.

After the Chairman had taken his seat, and something like order had been obtained,

Mr. HARDY proceeded to read the 44th rule, —"That none of the greater operations be performed (except on cases of emergency) without a previous consultation of the medical officers; to all of whom a written notice shall be sent by the house-surgeon, if possible, the day before. And with a view to the extension of the utility of this Infirmary, it is *recommended* that the gentlemen of the profession of the town and neighbourhood of Huddersfield, who are governors, should be invited to witness the capital operations." When they came to look at this rule closely, they would observe that it was a permissive and not an imperative rule. He

Hosted by Google

had reason, however, to believe that it was originally intended to be an imperative rule, but from a feeling of courtesy to the medical officers it had been put in a permissive form. Now, in this view he was borne out by the monthly board, who, up to a very few months ago, had fallen into the same mistake, if it was a mistake, and construed it as an imperative rule; and to prove that this was a very natural mistake, the medical officer fell into it also, and this rule, thus interpreted—which, strange to say, had remained in abeyance for the last twenty years—was put into operation. This step the monthly board had been compelled to take, without reference to any particular individual or case, from the complaints made to them by the medical profession in reference to their exclusion from the privileges the rule granted. It appeared to him that this matter should not be permissive. He thought, for the good of the institution, that every properly qualified medical gentleman should be at liberty to attend, and if so, he did not think it would be proper to leave this matter to the unaided judgment of a single individual. This was the business of the governors; they were met to-day to do it, and they were as well qualified for that purpose as the medical men themselves. The test should be a proper certificate or diploma that the individual should be of good moral character, and of a gentlemanly and courteous demeanour, and not likely to fall out with his professional brothers. With these tests nothing more need be required. He understood there was a very strong feeling on an individual case in this town, and he very much regretted it was so. They might differ in their mode of treatment,—one party might be disposed to drench their patients with physic as they would a mad dog, or bleed them as they would a calf, —whilst the other might adopt quite an opposite method; but, after all, it was merely a matter of opinion, and had nothing to do with the operating-room of this Infirmary. He had come there in justice to himself, and he must say he was disposed to believe there was a good deal of truth in homœopathy. He was disposed to believe strongly in homœopathy, and when the occasion came he should not hesitate to call in a homœopathic doctor. Whatever might be the result of the motion he should submit to the meeting, he trusted that no gentleman would in consequence withdraw his support, or cause the Infirmary to suffer. He begged to move that after the words "the day before," the 44th rule read as follows:—"And with a view to the extension of the utility of this Infirmary, the gentlemen of the profession of the town and neighbourhood of Huddersfield, who are governors, shall be invited to witness the capital operations."

Mr. F. R. JONES, sen., seconded this resolution as an act of justice. As to homœopathy, he was opposed to it, but not more than to all medicines; for he believed that, generally speaking, careful diet, fresh air, exercise, and a humble and contented mind, would do more to restore health than all the doctors' medicine in Yorkshire.

Mr. TATHAM, surgeon, moved, as an amendment, "That the original rule stand as it is." He wished to say nothing offensive to any individual, but he and his colleagues were bound by their oaths to uphold the dignity of the profession, and if they were to admit homœopathic doctors into the Infirmary, they opened the door to any individual who might call himself a medical man—Dr. Bellamy or any one else. He had no antipathy to Mr. Ramsbotham, but he could tell them he would not meet that gentleman in practice, not with the best patient he had. He could not meet Mr. Ramsbotham as a medical governor, because his practice was so entirely opposed to the present system.

The Rev. JOHN HAIGH then presented himself in support of the amendment, and observed that had he consulted his own personal feelings he should certainly have taken no active part in the business of this meeting, for he had a strong repugnance to anything which called him aside from the quiet paths of the daily life of a Christian minister, but he believed it would have displayed selfishness on his part to have refused the request of those gentlemen who were so deeply interested in the welfare of this institution. Believing as he did that the change proposed to-day was calculated to inflict a deep and dangerous wound on the prosperity and efficiency of the Huddersfield Infirmary, he had consented, thus publicly, to come forward, and to ask the governors to record their votes against the motion now before them. They had heard already that the original rule was a recommendation to the medical officers to invite medical governors to witness capital operations, they had heard that the change proposed to-day was to make this invitation compulsory. By doing this they were practically declaring a want of confidence in their medical officers. If the confidence of the governors was so shaken in their medical officers, that they could not intrust to their custody, without dictation and without interference, a most delicate and important part of their profession—ask them at once to resign their trust into their hands; tell them plainly that they were dissatisfied with them. If they affirmed the motion before them, he thought their medical officers would receive it as an expression of want of confidence; at least, if they did not feel this, they would be something more or something less than men. If gentlemen believed that the medical officers had forfeited their confidence—(Mr. Ramsbotham: Certainly not)—though he was sure a vast majority of the governors would agree with him that they were rather entitled to a debt of gratitude—let them come forward boldly and say so. There were other reasons which forced themselves upon his mind, arising incidentally out of this question. In a capital operation the life of the patient was in danger. A patient might, either from constitutional temperament or the effects of long sickness, be in so highly a nervous state, that the presence of any one but the operator and his assistant might be injurious to him. Though perhaps not frequently, still such cases might occur, and sometimes did. Now, were gentle-

Hosted by Google

men prepared to-day to pass a rule making it compulsory upon their medical officers to invite all medical governors to witness such operations? Put themselves in the place of the patient when the scale between life and death was so evenly balanced that a feather might turn the beam, and then say what their feelings would be—yes, and put themselves in the place of the medical officer, who, under such circumstances, must either violate a fundamental law of the institution, or jeopardise the life of a patient. He would suppose that amongst the gentlemen admitted as witnesses of a capital operation there was one conscientiously opposed to the medical system upon which the medical governors in that institution acted and practised—not only upon a point of minor detail, but in the very first and fundamental principles of medical science, for homœopathy and allopathy, unless he had strangely forgotten his Greek, were as much opposed in their principles as light was to darkness - their irreconcilable characters were stamped on their very names. Which was right, or which was wrong, was not the question before them, and no such element ought to be introduced into the meeting. But they must remember that their medical officers were practitioners upon the old system—the system upon which that Infirmary was first established, and had since been conducted—and the object of the resolution before the meeting was, to compel this invitation of gentlemen practising in a system totally opposed to the one at present adopted, He might here be met with the objection that the difference was not a surgical one; but might it not occur that cases would arise when a difference of opinion would be entertained as to whether the case really was a surgical one or not? The homœopathist might believe that by a series of infinitesimal doses he could restore the patient, whilst the allopathist could see no hopes of recovery but through surgical operation. Again, medicine had to be administered in the course of the operation, as well as before and after, and here the two systems would be made to clash. He would ask whether the presence of a gentleman practising an opposite system would not tend to disturb the calmness, and collectedness, and precision, so essentially requisite in an operator in a critical case, where the slightest tremor on his part, or the smallest movement of the hand, the swerving of a hair's breadth either to the right or to the left, would be fatal to the patient. He could imagine surgeons whose nervous system was so braced up, so utterly inaccessible to external circumstances, that nothing of this kind would affect them; but he could also imagine others upon whom very different results would be produced; indeed, one of their surgeons had informed him that under the circumstances he would be incapacitated from doing justice either to himself or his patient. To such men give fair play—remove everything from them that would disturb their nerves. In his own name, and in the name of the unfortunate sufferer, he claimed it at their hands. These were some of the reasons that were sufficient to convince him that the change proposed was calculated to be most injurious to the welfare of this institution, in which they all took so deep an interest. He was persuaded that the gentlemen who had signed the requisition felt an equal interest in this institution—he knew that they were incapable of harbouring one thought inimical to its interests—but he was also fully persuaded that they had signed it under a misapprehension—that they had not weighed deliberately the consequences of the change which was contemplated; and he should be very much surprised if many of those gentlemen did not that day record their votes against it,—not in consequence of the arguments he had brought forward, but in consequence of their own good sense anticipating these arguments. He did not believe that these gentlemen had any ulterior object in view—first, because he was convinced that if they had they would not have wrapped themselves round in mystery, but have come forward boldly and denounced it; and, secondly, because he was sure the advocates of homœopathy would best consult the good of their own system, and, if it were true, the public welfare, by erecting an infirmary of their own, entirely under their own control, where they could carry out their system without interference, without compromise, without let or hindrance. It had been so done in Leeds and Manchester, and he was convinced that no opposite systems could work in the same institution. All experience was against it. Before rescinding this resolution, let them inquire whether any other infirmary or hospital in the kingdom had placed a similar fetter upon its medical officers. It was not so in the Leeds Infirmary, and he found on reference to the 28th rule, that no persons were admitted to capital operations but the house-surgeons, without their consent. Now, he was not going to build upon this an argument that because the governors of the Leeds Infirmary had acted in such and such a way, therefore it must be right. He had merely brought it forward as an example of the confidence they had in their medical officers. He had no desire to be a dark prophet, but his fears were very strong that if the resolution before the meeting to-day received their sanction, the glory of the Huddersfield Infirmary would be tarnished, and its usefulness deteriorated. He had great pleasure in seconding Mr. Tatham's amendment.

JOHN SUTCLIFFE, Esq., in supporting the amendment, briefly alluded to the projection of the present Infirmary by Mr. S. Clay, some forty years ago, arising out of the divisions which at that period existed amongst the supporters of a similar institution; and he trusted that there would on this occasion be no recurrence of that strife, for "the beginning of strife is as the letting out of water." Since the last annual meeting, medical gentlemen had been invited to witness capital operations, and he did not know what the present movers in this matter wanted. He did hope the time would never come when the feelings of the poor and suffering portion of his fellow-men would be so grossly violated as to make them a public exhibition to all the medical men throughout the division of

Hosted by Google

Upper Agbrigg. He had been induced, in consequence of the requisition presented to the monthly board, to communicate with the Manchester, Nottingham, Leeds, and Stafford Infirmaries, and with Dr. Percival, in reference to the question before them, and with the chairman's permission he would read the communications he had received in reply. The speaker then proceeded to read those replies, and their general purport was condemnatory of the course involved in the original motion before the meeting.

Dr. WALKER, of Deanhead, said, as the originator of the 44th rule of the Huddersfield Infirmary, he had been induced to be present on this occasion to defend it. In forming these rules he obtained the rules and reports of fifty or sixty Infirmaries throughout the country, but it was only in five or six of these that he found any rule whatever as to capital operations. These were Yorkshire institutions. There were Leeds, Hull, Manchester, Birmingham, and Sheffield, and it was from the rules of the last-named institution that he had taken the rule in question, adopting some slight alterations. There was no such thing as a compulsory rule in any Infirmary in the kingdom. He quite concurred in the remarks made by some of the speakers, that external circumstances had a powerful influence on the nerves of the operator, and of the patient. One instance recurred to his mind connected with the Huddersfield Infirmary. A young female came to have a very delicate and painful operation performed, but afterwards she said, "I won't be operated upon, because your apothecary is such a foul-looking man." In the end they were compelled to discharge this apothecary, although he was an excellent surgical operator. The influence of an obnoxious party present in the operating-room during an operation could not fail to be injurious, if not dangerous. He, therefore, hoped that those gentlemen who had brought forward the motion proposing a change in the 44th rule would reflect a little, and not make that building an arena of conflict. If gentlemen wished to practise homœopathy, let them have an institution of their own, and not come to throw the apple of discord in the midst of the prosperity and unanimity of that institution.

Mr. T. P. CROSLAND said, that there was no one regretted more deeply than himself the unnecessary and he feared mischievous alteration in the 44th rule which had been proposed that day. He could see no good that could arise from it to the Infirmary, but he could see much of evil blooming in the distance. When the monthly board passed an important alteration in this rule—illegally—to the same effect that the gentlemen moving and seconding the original resolution were now trying to do legally, he told them they were infringing on the rights of the medical men, and to show that he was right, the monthly board had never dared to carry their alteration into effect. He asked the meeting if it would be right, during a painful operation, requiring the greatest care and the most delicate precision and self-possession, that the operator, whether a homœopath or an allopath, should have the lynx eye of an opponent watching over him, observing every movement, and prepared to give to the world where the operator had erred and where he had gone wrong? The man with the strongest nerves, under such circumstances, would be shaken. An admirable instance had also been supposed by a previous speaker, of a female, under great nervous excitement, having to undergo a surgical operation. There were many cases where this nervous excitement was so intense, that the presence of a crowd of gentlemen would be dangerous to life; and were they to pass a resolution making it compulsory on their medical officer to send round invitations to all the medical governors, to witness such operations? (Mr. Ramsbotham: "Certainly not.") Mr. Ramsbotham said certainly not, and he quite concurred with him; but if they made that rule imperative, they must do it. He could only say that he trusted the meeting would never sanction the alteration of this salutary rule, for if they did it would become a serious consideration with the medical men connected with this institution, whether they could, without evil to themselves, retain the position which they held with so much mutual advantage. There was also another point to which he would briefly allude. The foundation of this institution recognised the necessity of its medical officers passing the Royal College of Surgeons and the Apothecaries' Hall. Now it was a question with him, whether the gentleman to whom reference had been made, and those who concurred with him, could pass those institutions with their present views.

Mr. BARKER merely wished to explain, in reference to the matter to which Mr. Crosland had alluded, that at the last annual meeting this rule was referred to the monthly board, but from some cause the recommendation was not entered. He regretted this circumstance as much as any one, but the monthly board did consider the subject. Afterwards they received a letter from a gentleman, which induced them to re-examine the rule, and the secretary and himself were surprised to find that it was only permissive and not peremptory, as they had previously supposed.

Mr. J. H. RAMSBOTHAM, on rising, said, that before he entered further upon the business of the meeting they would allow him to bespeak their kind consideration. ("Be brief only.") He would be as brief as he possibly could, but self-respect—that desire to vindicate himself which every man placed in the position in which he stood to-day, would experience—he was sure demanded, what the chairman and the meeting would readily grant, an impartial hearing. (Hear, hear.) He did not appear there in the character of an enemy to this institution—(hear)—he respected this institution, and he respected those who were its medical officers, in their official capacity. (Hear.) He would not say one word in the slightest degree to wound their feelings, but he was sure that every gentleman who listened to him, before they left that meeting, would acquit him of any feeling of hostility—of any intention to be a mischief-maker—or

Hosted by Google

as desiring to do that great institution the slightest injury; but it must be remembered that he was placed in circumstances the most painful. (Hear.) This question with regard to the 44th rule was not raised by him or his friends; it was raised—and he appealed to the gentlemen present, he appealed to Mr. Tatham in confirmation—by the friends of others. (Hear, hear.) For twenty years this rule had stood upon their books a dead letter. (Hear, hear.) The medical gentlemen practising in the town complained—and he thought justly so—that they were excluded from the privileges which that rule conferred upon them. (Hear, hear.) He admitted the force of the arguments of those gentlemen who had spoken with so much feeling as to the position of the patients to be operated upon, and he was sure there was not a gentleman present who would wish to press himself into the operating-room, if a patient was opposed to it. (Hear.) The legality of the proceedings of the monthly board on this subject, it appeared, was now called in question. He knew the question was raised at the last annual meeting, and by whose fault or inadvertency it was not entered on the books he was not there to inquire, but that it was so referred to the monthly board was a fact, and therefore it was evident that the annual meeting last year did consider that the monthly board had a discretionary power of some kind or other, or else why have referred the rules to their consideration. Acting upon this recommendation, the monthly board had taken the subject into consideration. Whether they were legal in doing so, or in passing the resolutions, or not, it was not for him to say, but that resolution was acted upon to a certain extent—invitations were sent to every medical man in the town, except himself. (Hear, hear.) The reasons which were assigned for this exception, he took the liberty to say, were groundless and futile, and if permitted to enter upon that question he was prepared to challenge investigation, and to show that by the practice of homœopathy he was not in the slightest degree infringing any bye-law of the College of Surgeons or the Apothecaries' Company. (Cheers.) There was no bye-law he had infringed. If there was, the medical profession could complain to the Royal College of Surgeons and to the Apothecaries' Company, and if he was guilty of such a violation, no doubt they would expel him. (Hear.) He stood there not on personal considerations at all. It was a painful thing for him to call upon that meeting to consider this rule in the light it was considered to-day. He was not anxious to compel the medical officer to invite him to witness capital operations, but he was desirous to defend his character from the charges of quackery and knavery, and of practising that which he knew to be untrue, with which it had been assailed. (Cheers.) He was not desirous of entering upon the doctrines of homœopathy and allopathy, but perhaps he might be allowed briefly to draw their attention to the history of medicine. From the time of Hippocrates there had always been divisions and different parties. (Cries of "Question," and great confusion.)

The CHAIRMAN interposed, and said he thought Mr. Ramsbotham was in order. (Hear, hear.)

JOSEPH STARKEY, Esq., begged to differ from the chairman. They had met there for the purpose of considering a proposed alteration in the 44th rule, and not to hear a history of medicine. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. RAMSBOTHAM said he should always bow with pleasure to the decision of the chair. He was observing that from the time of Hippocrates there had always been divisions in the medical profession. There were the dogmatists, the empirics, the methodists, the Galenists—(renewed confusion, and mingled cries of "Question" and "Go on, go on.") He would not enter further into this question, but merely state that, for 400 years prior to the birth of Christ, down to the present time, the medical world had been divided into sects and parties, calling each other hard names, and differing as widely from the first, as the allopath and the homœopath did now. From which of these parties the allopaths claimed their descent he could not say, but he did hold that he was as worthy a son of Hippocrates, the father of medicine, as any of them. (Laughter and renewed cries of "Question.") He would now return then to the question immediately before the meeting. He had waited patiently for this annual meeting to clear himself of the imputations cast upon him. (A voice.—"There have been no imputations cast upon you here.") He did not complain of the medical officers having a discretionary power, but he said that if the resolution of the monthly board was carried out, it should be carried out in all its integrity (hear, hear), or else not at all. (Hear.) There should be no invidious exclusion. (Hear.) They should either do that, or come before the world boldly and avow why they did not. (Hear.) Give him fair play and equal justice, and if he had been guilty of any immorality or imposture meet him face to face and avow it. (Cheers.) He was there to appeal to the chairman and to the governors present—and they, and they alone should exclude him. (Hear hear.) He was not a man who wished to crowd the operating theatre with people; he should be the last person to intrude himself into the operating-room when the operator was about to operate upon a sensitive nervous female, but he did complain that all the medical gentlemen of the town should be present and himself excluded, (Hear, hear.) He appealed to them whether it was right to exclude him, and yet in the same breath to allow the medical officers to pass a resolution that the apprentice of any medical gentleman should be allowed this privilege, on the payment to the Infirmary of £2 a year. (Cheers.) *He* made the crowd. (Hear.) His pupil had a right to go, and why should there be this invidious exclusion? (Hear, and applause.) He asked them to show cause, and then he would answer them. (Hear, hear.) The medical profession of the town, after a lapse of twenty years, had only just succeeded in obtaining the privileges of this rule, and he did not expect he should carry a majority with him,

Hosted by Google

to-day. He had only been four years amongst them, and he had no right to expect such a result. The medical men must remember, however, that with the rule in its present form any of them were liable, from mere pique or revenge, to be excluded. A hasty word or unguarded expression, to which they were all subject, might place them under the ban of the house-surgeon. (Hear, hear.) Now, gentlemen should settle this question, and either have a rule or no rule —decide the matter, or leave it entirely in the hands of their medical officers. They had confidence in them, and it was right they should have. (Hear, hear.) He sincerely believed their labours were disinterested. It was true that a surgeon of a hospital could command a higher apprentice fee than others; but he believed their motives were above such considerations. (Hear, hear.) He was not anxious about this rule, but he was desirous that those who called him quack, knave, impostor, cheat, should meet him and tell him so to his face. (Hear, hear.)

The CHAIRMAN thought that no such imputations had been made there, and therefore that Mr. Ramsbotham had better merely refer to what had passed in the meeting. (Hear.)

Mr. RAMSBOTHAM said he should be sorry to say anything which would disturb the harmony of the meeting, but these things had been declared publicly as the reasons for his exclusion.

JOSEPH STARKEY, Esq., protested against this. It was not a meeting to hear Mr. Ramsbotham vindicate his own character. (Hear, and great confusion, and a Voice: "His character has been attacked.")

The CHAIRMAN thought Mr. Ramsbotham was rather out of order. (Hear.)

Mr. RAMSBOTHAM had not interrupted previous speakers, but had listened to them with great patience. He should bow, however, to the decision of the chair. (Hear.) As he had previously observed, he had no personal object to serve. He had waited for the annual meeting, and as a governor like themselves he thought he was entitled to be heard. (Hear.) In conclusion he submitted that if there was a discretionary power left in the hands of the medical officers there had better be no rule at all, because it enabled them to invite their friends, whilst they passed by those towards whom they did not entertain the same feelings. (Hear, hear.)

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Tatham was about to put some questions to Mr. Ramsbotham, but the confusion was so great that nothing could be heard; after which—

JOSEPH STARKEY, Esq., rose and assured the meeting that towards Mr. Ramsbotham personally he entertained the highest respect, though he felt compelled to differ with him on this occasion. (Hear, hear, and cries of "Divide, divide.")

After consulting with the seconder of the resolution, and the mover and seconder of the amendment, Mr. Hardy expressed his intention of withdrawing his motion, as the object he contemplated had been fully answered,—that of obtaining a fair hearing for an injured man, and much good had thus been done. He was in no respect, however, desirous of dividing the meeting. (Hear, hear)

The announcement was received with evident satisfaction.

A vote of thanks to the chairman, on the motion of Mr. W P. England, seconded by Mr. Ramsbotham, having been carried with acclamation, the meeting separated about two o'clock.

---

## HOMŒOPATHY AND ITS STATISTICS.

*To the Editor of the Medical Times.*

SIR,—The disadvantage under which a writer must labour, who is called upon to reply to the anonymous criticism of a journal which may be regarded as the salaried opponent of the opinions he adopts, is so obvious as to render its exposition scarcely necessary. Such is the position in which I find myself placed with reference to an article, purporting to be editorial, which appeared in your journal of the 2nd of May, commenting on a paper written by me, and published in the *Homœopathic Times* of the 15th of December last. To expect from you a fair and honourable criticism would be absurd; science, it would appear, has its partisanships as well as its philosophy; and, as a journal of the medical Conservatives, it becomes your duty to contend for the principles advocated by your supporters. There are two modes, however, of contending even for a principle,—we may choose our weapons. The small sword and the poisoned dagger are equally available; and the latter seems, evidently, to have been the weapon of your choice on the occasion in question. But go on, Sir, we shall find in your own columns a balm for every wound. "Abuse the homœopaths, gentlemen, as much as you please; it is but fair that you should have some pleasure to compensate for cash sunk and hopes frustrated; *but avoid personal attack!*"

It must be apparent to all who have perused my paper on cholera, that it never aimed at being a statistical report. My object was simply that of presenting a statement of cases of true Asiatic cholera, the greater number of which occurred within a very circumscribed district, in order to counteract the unfavourable impression sought to be made on the minds of our patients and the public by the false representations of allopathic practitioners. It will be seen that my intention was simply that of recording the comparative success of the treatment of several cases, by the ordinary or allopathic, and by the specific or homœopathic practice. These cases occurred in a locality in which the prevailing epidemic was unquestionably of the true Eastern type; and the only object in view, in perusing the official register, was simply that of ascertaining how many of the deaths were recorded as having been cases of true Asiatic cholera. I unhesitatingly affirm, and defy contradiction, that we never entered the house of a patient, unless at the request of the family, and with the assurance

Hosted by Google

that no other practitioner was in attendance. The success which attended our treatment naturally led to anxiety on the part of the friends of many who were treated by allopathic practitioners to consult us; and I believe we were occasionally deceived into visiting their patients, under the impression that no other practitioner was then in attendance. On the other hand, regarded as usual as unorthodox, and therefore unworthy, in their high esteem, of gentlemanly or professional consideration, our opponents never hesitated to force themselves into the sick chambers of our poor patients, affirming to their friends that our medicines were nothing but water, and that inevitable death would be the consequence of their refusing their medicines, which appeared to consist exclusively of the obsolete chalk mixture and calomel powders.

There are many misstatements in Dr. Taylor's Report,—the case of the boy Micklethwaite is one. I saw this boy for five minutes at the urgent request of his friends, gave him some medicine, but soon ascertained that another medical man, Mr. Allatt, I believe, was in attendance,—or ought to have been, for the patient lay writhing in agony, and was left to chalk mixture, calomel, and chance. It will be seen that the majority of the cases recorded by me occurred at Johnny Moore Hill, where the type of the disease, and its attendant circumstances, precluded all doubt as to its character; and it will also be recollected from Dr. Taylor's Report that he has recorded very few cases, except those which occurred at Johnny Moore Hill, or in its immediate vicinity, which must not be regarded as having been cases of ordinary autumnal cholera.

I fully concur in your opinion of the qualifications necessary to the statistician; but I can by no means accord to Dr. Taylor's Report that accuracy of fact from which alone just inferences are derivable. In the first place, the cases treated by us are unceremoniously ignored. This, Sir, is the very popery of physic. We have only to acknowledge the fallacy of physic, to be at once stamped as heretics, and virtually excommunicated. Again, in Dr. Taylor's Report, there are cases which he pronounces emphatically to have been "undoubted" Asiatic cholera; but why are these cases mingled with others which were not only doubtful, but clearly not Asiatic cholera at all? Has Dr. Taylor arrived at the conclusion, that they are all modifications of the same disease,—Asiatic cholera and English, diarrhœa and dysentery? Here, at least, we have a new idea; and in the dry details of statistics, we should be thankful for a sprinkling of the "dulce" with the "utile." But, in sober earnestness, I should as soon have expected to meet with cases of small-pox and measles in a statistical report of epidemic scarlet fever. The diseases have unquestionably as little relationship as small-pox to scarlet fever which Dr. Taylor has introduced into his motley Report. Then consider the authority on which his statistics are based. Had the cases related, or even the greater number of them, come under Dr. Taylor's own personal observation, it is just possible that they might have been correctly reported, carefully collated, and rendered subservient to the establishment of some general proposition. On looking over the Report, however, we find that Dr. Taylor's cases are almost all derived from mere hearsay evidence, the name of the attending practitioner being given as a symbol of genuineness. It must be apparent to the most ordinary observer, that the Report in question has been written for the sole and only purpose of attempting to subvert my plain, simple, and too-intelligible facts; and the means employed in the undertaking were clearly regarded as a matter of secondary consideration.

If, Sir, statistics afford valuable aid in the advancement of science, they are no less useful to those who wilfully essay to pervert facts. An array of numbers presents a very imposing aspect, and commends itself to us as much by the appearance of industry it exhibits, as by the palpable argument it conveys. But I deny that facts in medical science, collected, as Dr. Taylor's cases have been, by circulars to the neighbouring practitioners, written during his leisure hours, can be regarded either as evidence of his industry, or as being of the least value as a basis for sound reasoning. What reliance, in a sanitary or scientific point of view, can be placed on such evidence? To render such indiscriminate evidence of any value, presupposes, on the part of each individual witness, superior professional acquirements, a sound and well-cultivated judgment, and, above all, honesty of intention. The two former qualifications are the combined result of genius and education; and the columns of the *Medical Times* will bear me out in affirming, that these are not generally to be found amongst the members of the College of Surgeons, who are, for the most part at least, as versed in that moral surgery which consists in mutual "throat-cutting," as in the tying of arteries or diagnosis of disease. The latter quality, honesty of intention, it will hardly be denied, is a very necessary item in a collection of statistical facts; and he must be very credulous indeed who will award to Dr Taylor and his assistants, in the instance in question, the meed of praise for an unbiassed desire to promote science and to arrive at truth. There can, indeed, be scarcely a doubt that the report to which I refer, and the panegyric on the performance, which appears as a leading article in the *Medical Times* of Saturday, the 3rd of May, are both the work of the same hand, and the whole the result of a conspiracy to injure in public and professional estimation those who dare to advocate the proscribed doctrines of Homœopathy. That the columns of your journal, which has hitherto held an honourable position in medical literature, should have been lent to such a proceeding, is sufficient to excite our surprise. On the other hand, we are by no means astonished at the species of intellectual offspring with which Dr. Taylor has presented us after an incubation of nearly eight months. As a statistical report of Asiatic cholera, (diarrhœa, dysentery, and English cholera inclusive), it is as pretty a bantling as ever slept between the folds of a blue-book. In truth, it seems

Hosted by Google

difficult to decide which most to admire, whether the diligence, patience, and perseverance bestowed on his Herculean labour, or the ingenious logic by which he arrives at exactly the same conclusions published so very long ago, as the result of the deliberations of the General Board of Health. It must be confessed that there is a great economy of time and intellectual labour in this mode of reasoning. It entirely supersedes the disagreeable process of thinking; —a process which, after all, is only useful when it becomes necessary to communicate an idea; but entirely valueless—sheer waste of time—when, as in the case of Dr. Taylor's deductions, those ideas have been communicated before!

You favour us with some remarks upon the professional conduct of homœopathists. I know of no homœopath, but many allopathic practitioners who might have sat for the picture, "*Mutato nomine de te fabula narratur.*" It is now three years since the allopathic garrison of Huddersfield first opened its blank artillery against the advance of Homœopathy. The first shot was a paper pellet fired by a Dr. ——, of evanescent celebrity, who very professionally, in the most gratuitous manner, waited upon a patient, then under homœopathic treatment, armed with Dr. Wood's "Homœopathy Unmasked," (without the reply to it,) in order, as he assured her, to disabuse her mind of the delusion under which she laboured; but his treatment of the case was, as is not seldom the result of his prescriptions, unsuccessful, for the patient labours under the same "*delusion*" still.

Should a patient die whilst under homœopathic treatment, and such deaths are not unfrequently the result of former treatment with blisters, calomel, physic, and phlebotomy, the town rings with the news of "another victim to homœopathy." Those who die, it is affirmed, would certainly have recovered under allopathic treatment; and of those who recover, it is averred that they were never ill at all.

The instances of the most grossly unprofessional conduct on the part of allopathic practitioners in Huddersfield are indeed of daily occurrence, and might be given *ad infinitum;* but as such conduct injures nobody but themselves, it is not worth while to waste time and space in commenting on it.

Homœopathy, like all new truths which interfere with long-existing ideas and stereotyped prejudices, has much to contend with, and nowhere more than in Huddersfield; from Dr. A, who, with imperturbable gravity and a pitying smile, gives it the gentle "go-by;" and Dr. B, who, with the elevated brow and nasal twang of a true Puritan, affirms that it is all "sheer quackery;" to Mr. Bolus, who, in coarser phrase, would annihilate it at once, with an emphatic imprecation. But the sneers of irony, the shafts of malice, and the envenomed tongue of falsehood, have hitherto assailed it in vain; and why? because its chief supporters are such as the public can most easily appreciate—its facts.

I am, Sir, etc.,

Huddersfield. P. Brady.

---

*To the Editor of the Medical Times.*

Sir,—I have to acknowledge your courtesy in enabling me to reply, in the same number of your journal in which it appears, to Mr. Brady's letter, in which, among other things, he has impugned the accuracy of my statements respecting the cholera at Huddersfield.

Mr. Brady states that the greater number of my cases were not cases of Asiatic cholera, but were cases of ordinary autumnal cholera, diarrhœa, or dysentery. This important statement rests only upon Mr. Brady's naked assertion. There is hardly even the appearance of an attempt to adduce evidence. Such reasons as are given, however, I proceed to examine. There is no attempt made to dispute the genuineness of the cases at Paddock. They were seen by myself, and by too many other persons, to admit of a doubt being suggested. The dispute refers solely to cases occurring in other places. In respect to these, it seems that Mr. Brady objects—1. To the authority upon which my report is made. He says:—"The cases are almost all derived from mere hearsay evidence;" that "they were collected by circulars to the neighbouring practitioners, written during my leisure hours;" that for such "indiscriminate evidence" to have "any value, presupposes on the part of each individual witness superior professional acquirements, a sound and well-cultivated judgment, and, above all, honesty of intention." "The two former qualifications," he says, "are not generally to be found among the members of the College of Surgeons, who are, for the most part, at least as versed in that moral surgery which consists of mutual throat-cutting" as "in the diagnosis of disease." My reply to this evidence (as I suppose Mr. Brady would call it) is this:—Neither I nor any other practitioner could personally see all the cases; and respecting those which I did not see myself, I took all the care I could to obtain accurate information I did not sit at home and issue circulars to the surgeons. There is no surgeon from whom I have derived any information whom I did not see personally. I inquired of them minutely into all the circumstances which I thought could throw light upon the diagnosis, and upon the mode of origin (the only points I undertook to investigate in my paper), of nearly all the first cases in each district, *i. e.* of all that were required for the solution of the problem before me. I visited every important locality personally, inspected the houses and nuisances, and carefully collected all the information I could from the families which had been visited, and from the neighbours. In order to have a pretty complete catalogue of the cases of cholera, I requested the surgeons to give me, in writing, a list of all the cases, with certain particulars regarding them, treated by them. I requested them particularly to distinguish the cases which, according to the best judgment they could form, belonged to the class of epidemic cholera, as contrasted with all other forms of bowel-complaint, and to give me the former cases only. That they did make this distinction is shown by the small number of

Hosted by Google

cases given to me, compared with the great number of cases of bowel-complaints of all kinds which, as is universally known here, they were called upon to treat.

2. Mr. Brady observes, that I speak of some as "undoubted" cases of cholera, and seems to infer that I therefore thought the others doubtful. In inquiring how the first case or cases came into any place, it was an essential point to be right in the diagnosis. After making full inquiry, and recording the result, I frequently added my opinion, that the nature of the case could not be doubted. These expressions in my note-book I have sometimes copied. I did not intend to imply that the remaining cases were doubtful; in respect to many of them, indeed, I have equally minute evidence of their genuineness. But the same minuteness of inquiry was not required for my object in all cases, and some are therefore recorded simply upon the authority upon which I received them.

3. The accuracy of my Report is impugned, because I have "ignored" the homœopathic cases. My reply is, that they did not require to be noticed in an inquiry limited to the mode of origin and propagation of the disease; and that, if I had required them, as I could not obtain the necessary particulars without applying to persons with whom I have long deemed it improper to have any communication, I should have contented myself with omitting them, and pointing out the link which would then have been wanting in my chain of evidence.

4. Mr. Brady says, "there are many mis-statements" in my Report, and that "the case of the boy Micklethwaite is one." Mr. Brady does not inform you in what the mis-statement consists, and I need, therefore, only to add, that every statement made respecting this boy rests upon evidence carefully collected and sifted by myself, recorded in writing at the time, and now in my possession.

I believe I have examined all the grounds upon which the accuracy of my Report is questioned. Of their validity, I leave your readers to judge.

In the editorial article of your Journal for May 3rd, my Report has been used for a purpose for which it was not written, but to which, nevertheless, I think with you it is properly applicable. Mr. Brady's remarks upon that article I might leave altogether to you; but there are some facts, bearing materially upon the subject, with which you cannot be acquainted, and of which, therefore, I beg to put you in possession.

Some time ago, Mr. Brady published an account of "The Cholera at Huddersfield." I wish you would reprint that account—it well merits that distinction—and then your readers would clearly see for themselves that the writer has attempted to damage the allopathic system of medicine, and the professional character of those who practise it, by an erroneous representation of the results of their practice. Mr. Brady's vexation at your exposure of the means by which this attempt was made is as natural as it is well-deserved, and has, no doubt, moved him to the attempt, which I have just examined, to question the accuracy of my Report. In anticipation of his failure, he has sought another way of escape from the unenviable position in which you have placed him. Of this I must now say a few words.

Mr. Brady published "A Table of Cases of Epidemic Cholera treated in Huddersfield and its vicinity." Of this table he says: "So far as I could gain information on the subject, I pledge myself for the accuracy of my Report. The deaths were copied from the books of the Registrar in Huddersfield." According to Mr. Brady's table, there were twenty cases treated allopathically, of which only two ended well, and eighteen ended fatally; whilst out of eight patients treated homœopathically, all recovered. He mentions by name three medical gentlemen as having had the "not very enviable honour of having attended the patients before-named as having been under allopathic treatment, which treatment presented such an unheard-of per centage of deaths." This paper was reprinted from the *Homœopathic Times*, and circulated in Huddersfield. Of this reprint I now enclose you a copy. Can the purpose of such a paper as this be mistaken? Mr. Brady thinks that the medical men of Huddersfield are such dolts as not to understand it; or rather, he thinks that the public, for whom alone he (and such as he) writes, are too little versed in medical questions to be able to see through his mystifications. In his letter to you he says, "it must be apparent to all who have perused my paper on cholera, that it never aimed at being a statistical report." What, then, is meant by a *per centage* of deaths? Can *that* be determined by any other process than by collecting and counting *all* the deaths and *all the recoveries?* Yes! Mr. Brady has determined it, by copying the deaths from the Registrar's book, adding (at random) a small per centage of recoveries, and so proving the existence of an "unheard-of" mortality.

To excuse the incompleteness of his table, Mr. Brady seeks to convey the impression that he limited the field of his report to one district —to "a locality in which the prevailing epidemic was of the true Eastern type." Now, by consulting his table, you will see that the cases enumerated occurred in nine distinct places, (one of these, however, should be excluded,) and some of these are at considerable distances from each other. I have re-examined my table, and I find that the cases of *recovery* from cholera, in or near to the places named in Mr. Brady's table, and omitted by him, amount to forty-six in number. Mr. Brady could collect the deaths from these places, but could only "gain information" of two recoveries. In one of these places the case of a woman, (No. 64 in my table,) who *died*, is reported, whilst the cases of her husband and child, (Nos. 65 and 68,) who lived in the same house and *who recovered*, are omitted.

But let us limit our inquiry to Paddock, the place in which Mr. Brady says "the prevailing epidemic was of the true Eastern type," and in which I saw nearly all the cases myself, in com-

Hosted by Google

pany with three or four surgeons. The cases treated by us amounted to twenty-five. Of these, eleven died and fourteen recovered. These cases were nearly all of the very worst description, occurred in the worst neighbourhood, and among the worst class of subjects. Among the deaths also are included *one* of a woman aged seventy-eight, and *two* of infants of very tender age. In this, the professedly chosen field of his own Report, Mr. Brady has recorded *two* only of the recoveries, and has omitted *twelve*. Among the cases of recovery omitted, several occurred in the same houses with others which proved fatal and have been reported. Mr Brady could easily have obtained information of all the recoveries in this place if he had desired to do so, but such information was not necessary, as we have seen, for his method of determining the per centage of deaths.

There is one case of recovery given in Mr. Brady's table, however, which shows the animus with which his Report has been written quite as clearly as all the cases which he has omitted. I refer to the case of Mrs. Micklethwaite, No. 35. To this case Mr. Brady has added the following note in his table:—"Supposed cholera." The son of this woman was attacked with cholera on the evening of September 21st, and died after seven hours' illness. The mother was attacked with diarrhœa on the morning of the 22nd, and with cholera in the succeeding night. The father, her husband, began with diarrhœa at 10 p.m. on the 22nd, and with cholera in the course of the night which followed. The husband and wife were lying ill in the same bed. He died in seventeen hours. She recovered, after a long consecutive fever. Her symptoms were as severe as those of any patient who died of cholera. No case, whether the symptoms or the circumstances be regarded, could be more clear. Mr. Brady visited the son, and I have reason to believe, that either he or his employer saw the mother; but whether he saw her or not, he could hardly fail to be acquainted with the circumstances I have detailed. Why, then, has he marked this case as doubtful? I can imagine no reason but this, that the woman was under allopathic treatment, and recovered.

The rest of Mr. Brady's letter consists of simple abuse, or of statements which are either quite irrelevant, or equally incorrect with those which I have noticed. I therefore pass it by.

I have now finished my examination of Mr. Brady's letter, and of his Report. Many of your readers may feel surprised that I should engage in such a work. I can assure you, I never undertook a task which I felt to be more humiliating. Disagreeable as it has been, however, I have performed it as a duty to my professional brethren. I am not so simple as to expect that this exposure will have any good effect upon the minds of the indiscriminate advocates of homœopathy; but it is well for medical men to have the opportunity of judging, from time to time, of the character of homœopathic statistical reports.

I am, Sir, etc.,

Huddersfield. JOHN TAYLOR.

## MR. BRADY'S SECOND LETTER TO THE "MEDICAL TIMES," WHICH WAS REFUSED INSERTION.

"O pater et rex
Jupiter, sit pereat positum rubigine telum
Nec quisquam noceat cupido mihi pacis! at ille
Qui me commôrit (melius non tangere clamo)
Flebit, et insignis *tota* contabitur urbe."

HORACE.

SIR,—It will not be my province, in replying to Dr. Taylor's letter, to bandy scurrilities with *you*. However high I may stand in my own estimation, I willingly forfeit all claim to that talent in which the various editors of the *Medical Times* have so long been adepts. I congratulate the proprietors of that journal on the undecaying vitality of its principles, and on the promise so early put forth by its present editor, of rivalling the dubious celebrity so fairly won by his predecessors.

It must be confessed, however, that in coming to the rescue of Dr. Taylor, you are entitled to more than your ordinary latitude; since you are, doubtless, by this time heartily ashamed of your *protégé*; and as your editorial commissariat is evidently not deficient in such language as forms the staple of personal vituperation, he who becomes the subject of your pseudo-criticism may expect, if not to be wounded, at least to be disgusted with your pointless satire. It is fortunate for the *Medical Times* that its reputation has something to rest upon more substantial than its editorial columns. The only honour to which its editors may boast an indisputable claim, is that of having led the publishers more frequently into courts of justice than those of any other journal in the field of medical literature.

Indeed, whilst it may be granted that the advance of medical science has been fairly represented in the general contributions to the *Medical Times*, in its editorial columns, it may be aptly said, in the words of Pope, that—

*Science* weeps in chains,
And *Wit* dreads exile, penalties, and pains:
There foams rebellious *Logic* gagg'd and bound,
There stripp'd, fair *Rhetoric* faints upon the ground;
Her blunted arms by *Sophistry* are borne,
And shameless Billingsgate her robes adorn."

There is an observation in your article, however, which demands a reply independent of my notice of Dr. Taylor's letter. You assert that I accuse the whole profession of being "blockheads," etc.

Your readers, on comparing your assertion with what I really did say, will perceive how little you value the truth, when it suits your purpose to deal in fiction. What I said, and I have no objection to repeat it, was, that the columns of the *Medical Times* would bear me out in affirming that certain intellectual and professional qualifications were not generally to be found amongst the members of the College of Surgeons. If this be a libel on the general mass of the profession, then, Sir, you and your predecessors have been guilty of it. It is worth while to consider whether the *Medical Times* will really bear me out in my strictures on the

Hosted by Google

general mass of the profession in Engiand. In an editorial article of the *Medical Times*, of the 6th of November, 1847, the ex-president of the College of Surgeons is quoted, as having said, in evidence before a parliamentary committee, that "the great body of the College members were deficient in general education, and with a very limited stock of general knowledge; that they were, in fact, only fitted to occupy certain country stations, and to exercise their slender abilities on pauper patients!" The same article observes, that Dr. George Burrows spoke still more strongly to the same effect. Again, in an editorial article, in the same volume (page 83), we find Mr. Lawrence quoted, as asserting "that the diploma of St. Andrew's is no evidence of professional competency," and yet the editor of the *Medical Times* asserts that "*it is proved by Dr. Reid to be twenty per cent. better than the diploma of the English College of Surgeons.*" The article proceeds to say that "there is, unfortunately, very little doubt that the diplomas are as bad as they are represented."

"We must not," says the editor, "disguise the truth from ourselves, that the Doctor-making of this empire is a money-making speculation, in the hands of a few individuals. Is it wonderful then that, without legal check or surveillance, men become surgeons and physicians who are unacquainted with the very elements of their own language; or that the pastry-cook of one Twelfth-night becomes the surgeon of the next; or that our great metropolitan college becomes twenty per cent. worse in its admission than the University of St. Andrew's."

In an editorial article (vol. xvii. page 79), it is asserted by the editor of the *Medical Times* that "the mass of students are young men who fit themselves for the possession of that renowned document vended at Surgeon's Hall for the sum of twenty guineas, and which, according to his (Sir B. Brodie's) own showing, is not worth twenty pence as a testimony of professional attainments."

But perhaps you will reply that these compliments were lavished on the members of the College of Surgeons, that is to say, on the general practitioners of England, prior to 1848, and that since that period, profiting by the march of the schoolmaster, they have become all that we could wish for, intellectually and professionally. Not so; for, in an editorial article of the *Medical Times*, of August 31st, 1850, you yourself thus speak of them:—"The council of the College of Surgeons cannot, or what is equivalent, *will not provide the public with an efficient body of surgical attendants; they weekly let loose upon society men whom they know are unfitted to discharge the duties they may be called upon to perform!*" Such are the opinions of the editors of the *Medical Times* of the intellectual and professional calibre of the great majority of the profession; and whilst I agree with you that the general mass of the profession have been but too faithfully portrayed, your readers must agree with me that you have dealt with them very severely. However, leaving these gentlemen to their panegyrist of to-day—their satirist of yesterday—I would ask of what value are statistics of disease furnished on such authority, and especially when actuated by corrupt or interested influences? I pause for a reply; perhaps Sir B. Brodie or Dr. Burrows might be prevailed upon to answer the question!

Dr. Taylor, in his reply to my letter, says that I adduce no evidence to prove my assertion that the majority of his cases were simply cases of autumnal cholera and diarrhœa. Does he, in his simplicity, suppose that nothing can be true which cannot be proved by external evidence? Does he require that I should call in the evidence of the gentlemen who furnished him with the cases? I should as soon think of asking them for the solution of a problem in conic sections! My expectation of arriving at the truth would be equal in either case. There are cases in which truth or fallacy may be rendered sufficiently palpable and demonstrative on internal evidence alone. A very little experience enables us to distinguish counterfeit from sterling metal; tinsel or pinchbeck from pure gold. Evidence of a similar character will enable the merest tyro in the profession to distinguish Dr. Taylor's counterfeit cases from true Asiatic cholera. To save the reader the trouble of referring to the Report, I shall here quote one or two of his cases of Asiatic cholera (!) The second case he describes occurred so far back as July 9th, 1849:—"A female was attacked (with what? bowel complaint, of course) after eating cucumber and fat meat. Mr. Booth considered the case to be one of Asiatic cholera!" How very satisfactory! Is it necessary to adduce external evidence to prove that this case was not a case of Asiatic cholera. Cucumber and fat meat will induce cholera any day in the year (not Asiatic) in most persons. I have heard a medical practitioner of this town assert, that when Mr. Booth related this case at Colne Bridge to him, the impression left on his mind was, that it was not a case of Asiatic cholera at all. Let us examine Case No. 4:—"A very intemperate man lived on *beer alone* fourteen days before his attack: he lived six days after his seizure, and died in the beer-house in which he was seized (quere, with drunkenness?) An old man, a drinker, nursed him, but never took the disease. The woman of the house, who never saw the patient, had *some* diarrhœa, *afterwards;* so had the surgeon who attended him." And so had I, and a thousand others; few escape it in autumn. We ourselves returned one hundred and seventeen cases of it, including some severe cases of English cholera, with cramps and rice-water evacuations, to the Board of Guardians.

But, according to Dr. Taylor's views, the medical attendant of this old man *must* have taken his *diarrhœa* from his patient, who, instead of having died of Asiatic cholera, evidently died of a fourteen days' debauch, without food.

Case 8 was undoubtedly a case of ordinary English cholera, and so was Case 12, in which even "collapse" was not present; the patient recovered, of course, and "Mr. Allatt considered it to have been a case of Asiatic cholera." No doubt he did, and a very high

Hosted by Google

authority he is too! If we analyse Cases 3, 13, 14, 18, 22, 26, 37, etc., etc., every intelligent and experienced medical man will perceive that they do not present a shade of resemblance to true Asiatic cholera, and he who would report them in a list, purporting to be a faithful table of the disease, must err either through ignorance, carelessness, or wilfulness. Dr. Taylor may choose.

But before leaving these cases, I would beg to direct the particular attention of every educated member of the profession to Dr. Taylor's own case, which, as a report of a case of Asiatic cholera, will be found quite unique in its way, and will, from its singularity, well repay perusal.

If these cases be compared with the cases of real epidemic cholera which occurred in infected districts, reported in the same list, the distinguishing marks will be easily observable; and it is worthy of remark that whereas almost every case treated allopathically, in the really infected districts, terminated in death; in order to diminish as far as possible the ratio of mortality, the recoveries were to be sought for elsewhere. With reference to the case of Mrs. Micklethwaite, I assert that hers was not a case of Asiatic cholera; she had fever brought on by fatigue, anxiety, and excessive sorrow, having lost her whole family from cholera, I saw her several times; there were no cramps, nor any prominent symptoms of the disease. If Dr. Taylor should deny this, I call upon him to exhibit notes of the case, taken at the time. It was for these reasons I regarded the case as a suppositious one; it is of little moment, however, and I have no objection to allow Dr. Taylor all the benefit he may hope to derive from the doubt.

Dr. Taylor pretends to believe me dissatisfied with his Report, because he did not himself see all or the greater number of his cases. He has, plainly, no right to draw that inference from what I did say, which was "that it was just possible that had he seen them they might have been correctly diagnosed," etc. An assertion which, since the appearance of Dr. Taylor's Report I confess I am strongly inclined to qualify. There is one thing certain, that the diagnosis of most of the cases referred to could not well have been more criminally careless than it was.

"Mr. Brady observes," says Dr. Taylor, "that I speak of some undoubted cases of Asiatic cholera," and so I did; and I would beg special attention to the mode in which it is attempted to explain away the remark. In his own superlatively elegant style, he says: "In inquiries how the *first case or cases* came into any place, it was essential to be right in diagnosis. After making full inquiry and recording the result, I frequently added my opinion that the nature of the case could not be doubted. I did not intend to imply that the remaining cases were doubtful." (The readers of the Report will, I fancy be inclined to take this assertion *cum grano salis!*) "The same minuteness of inquiry was not required for my object in all cases, and some are simply recorded on the authority on which I received them." It would require an Œdipus to translate this whole sentence into intelligible common sense; it is worth while, however, to attempt its solution; and after stripping it of its empty verbosity, its meaning appears to be that the only cases Dr. Taylor thought worthy of correct diagnosis were "*the first cases which came into any place*," and that all the other cases were recklessly inserted on any authority which presented them. Here, then, we have clearly indicated, by Dr. Taylor himself, the nature of the evidence on which his report is founded. The reader who compares the paragraph I have just quoted with the Report itself, will have no difficulty in accounting for the long list of counterfeit cases which figure in it; nor any scrupulosity in awarding to Dr. Taylor all the praise he so richly deserves, for having so ingeniously extracted from such heterogeneous materials "*precisely the same conclusions which were published so long ago as the result of the deliberations of the General Board of Health.*"

Dr. Taylor next gives us as his reason for rejecting the homœopathic cases, that "they did not require to be noticed in an inquiry as to the mode of origin and propagation of the disease," and that "he could not procure them, without applying to persons with whom he has long thought it improper to hold any communication." If the homœopathic cases (which it is not pretended were not genuine) may be left out without any detriment to Dr. Taylor's object, of what value, in the pursuit of that object, were all the nominal cases referred to above, which Dr. Taylor so little regarded, as to have been utterly careless about their diagnosis, and to have received on the slender authority of those who tendered them without having even catechised them as to their accuracy?

If so much difficulty was experienced with *our* cases, how was it possible for me to report all the cases treated by the allopaths? It was clearly impossible, and therefore we confined ouselves chiefly to Johnny Moore Hill; and here, Sir, notwithstanding your unjust and partial interpretation of the facts, the difference in the results of treatment by the two modes is sufficiently apparent; for as here nearly every one treated allopathically died, every one treated by us recovered; so that, as I before stated, Dr. Taylor's recoveries were to be sought for in the uninfected districts, where alone patients could be found who, in spite of *Calomel* and *Chalk, would not die.* What does it signify, how many of their cases we were enabled to report, whether they were twenty, ten, or five. In either case the result sought for was obtained—the comparative superiority of our practice. And as to circulating the Report, that course was rendered necessary by the malicious insinuations of Dr. Taylor and his "professional brethren."

Dr. Taylor asserts that "he has long thought it improper to hold any communication with us." This assertion betrays a very short memory. Can he have already forgotten the correspondence which so very lately occurred between himself and Mr. Ramsbotham on the subject of a scandalous libel uttered by him,

Hosted by Google

concerning the medical treatment of a patient of that gentleman?

With a little mental exercise, he will doubtless recollect that in his first letter, in reply to Mr. Ramsbotham's charge, he denies the paternity of the libellous observations *in toto*. In his second letter, he evidently begins to fear that Mr. Ramsbotham's information is more subst antial than mere flying report. He reasons, he moralizes. How could he know a certain case was mal-treated or not? He never saw the case, nor any one who did! Therefore it was impossible for him to have made the remarks complained of. Between his second and *third* letter he has found, to his no small astonishment, that his libellous observations reached the subject of them, through the unimpeachable authority of a gentleman in whose family Dr. Taylor was then professionally engaged, and to whom they were made a few days before. Dr. Taylor is at length made acquainted with this fact; and, under the influence of terror and remorse, he addresses a letter to Mr. Ramsbotham, in which his self-abasement is made manifest, in the humbled spirit it breathes, and the apologetic tone in which it is couched. It is to be hoped that you will obtain Dr. Taylor's consent to publish the correspondence to which I refer. The profession and public will then perceive that Dr. Taylor's gentlemanly and professional bearing will contend for the fulsome eulogiums of the *Medical Times* with the originality of his deductions, and the accuracy of his statistics.

"It is," observes Dr. Taylor, "to the public, that I and such as I write." How redolent is this phraseology of a certain unaristocratic locality at the east end of London. One would hardly suspect that he who accuses us of addressing ourselves to the public (by the bye, no bad touchstone of truth either), had himself, in a popular article, in a popular periodical (Chambers), substantially condemned the general practitioners, for cramming their patients with useless and injurious drugs, in order to eke out their Christmas bills.

This, it must be acknowledged, was "writing to the public" with a vengeance; and that too, to the no small disparagement of his "professional brethren." One would hardly suppose that Dr. Taylor's Report of "Asiatic cholera" had been reprinted, and circulated about Huddersfield with the author's compliments! and that the repulsive details of *his own case* had found an *entrée* into drawing-rooms and boudoirs! Indeed, the public favour is the atmosphere in which alone he seems to breathe and move. Public opinion is the idol of his daily worship. In illustration of this, I may inform you that, after his arrival in Huddersfield, he advertised in the newspapers of the district a fulsome address from his pupils, with his own vain-glorious reply—had it reprinted in the form of a circular, and distributed amongst the patients of other practitioners! In fact, Sir, wherever popularity is to be courted there will Dr. Taylor be found. On one day we find him chairman of the Evangelical Alliance; on another, chairman of a Methodist Missionary Meeting; again he makes a prominent figure at a meeting held for the Promotion of Secular Education; the ink is scarcely dry of his correspondence on this subject, when we find him attempting a speech in support of Education on Church of England principles. A chameleon in principle, a Proteus in shape; what form or hue he may next find it necessary to assume sets all speculation at defiance.

Such, Sir, is the man who, in his own elegant phraseology, accuses *me and such as me* of "writing to the public!"

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. Brady.

Huddersfield,
June 6th, 1851.

[We think the consent of Dr. Taylor is not required by us, as it would have been by the Editor of the *Medical Times*, and if Mr. Ramsbotham will place the correspondence to which Mr. Brady alludes, at our service, we shall treat both Dr. Taylor and the Editor of the *Medical Times* as they deserve to be treated for their contemptible and fruitless attempt of foul play; a course which has characterised all the allopathic journals and editors in their pretended inquiry and inane discussions, relative to the merits of Homœopathy.]—Ed.

## Correspondence.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

Sir,—May I beg that you would publish in your next number the enclosed copy of a letter which I have just sent to the *Lancet*, as it affords an explanation of the correspondence between Mr. Lawrence, of Brighton, and myself, which you have already published, quoting from the *Lancet*.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. V. Malan,

Physician to the Hahnemann Hospital.

6, Great Cumberland Street,
July 4th, 1851.

[Copy.]

*To the Editor of the Lancet.*

Sir,—Having just been made aware that in the last number of your Journal, a copy of a letter of mine to Mr. Lawrence, of Brighton, has been published, with a note from that gentleman, containing the following words, "occasioned by my refusing to consult with Dr. Malan, Homœopathic M.D.," I request that you will in your next number publish the following refutation of the mis-statements therein contained.

First. I cannot be said to be a Homœopathic M.D., as I was an M.D., and a Doctor of Sur-

Hosted by Google

gery and Midwifery years before I became thoroughly acquainted with Homœopathy, or practised that much-improved system of medicine.

Secondly. I am not aware that Mr. Lawrence was ever asked to consult with me; I certainly was never asked to consult with him, nor had I ever the intention of so doing, and the friend of the patient who took me to Brighton to attend his relative never hinted such a thing; Mr. Lawrence seems to have totally misunderstood his wishes. I should not, however, have deemed it necessary to trouble myself to write to him had this alone been the case, but Mr. Lawrence having, on my entering the room, used unprovoked, very ungentlemanly, and offending epithets against myself, a complete stranger to him, and repeatedly expressed that "it was infra dig." for him to meet in consultation with me, I judged it right to acquaint him with facts concerning Homœopathy, of which he seemed totally ignorant, and also to inform him that, unfortunately for his dignity, his expression of "infra dig." was greatly misapplied. I regret that the correctness of my views of the case was not agreeable to Mr. Lawrence, and also that I should be obliged to point out two misstatements in three lines of his writing.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
H. V. MALAN, M.A., M.D.

6, Great Cumberland Street,
July 5, 1851.

---

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—I only returned last week to Norwich, after a somewhat protracted absence. I only trouble you with a few lines to vindicate myself from the charges made against me in the *Lancet*. The certificate, in which it is stated that I designated myself "Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London," was not filled up by me, but by the clerk, after I attached my signature to it; the mistake being his, evidently from a misunderstanding on his part as to what I said. I could have had no motive whatever for making such a misstatement, nor had I the slightest idea of this inaccuracy, seemingly on my part, until my attention was drawn to it by Mr. Cooper's letter in the *Lancet*.

My qualifications are a degree of Doctor of Medicine, and a diploma in surgery and midwifery. The gravamen of my offence to my medical brethren in Norwich, consists of two counts: first, my practising Homœopathy; second, my great success with such practice, even imperfect as it may be in my hands.

With increased study of Hahnemann, enlarged knowledge of the Materia Medica, and greater experience of the resources of Homœopathy, I trust even yet to convince my allopathic brethren in this county, that if they use a *rational* mode of practice, I use one still *more rational*, and certainly far more successful than theirs.

I remain your obedient servant,
Norwich, July 7, 1851. WM. BELL.

---

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—In my private Homœopathic Dispensary, I have seen, from the 1st of May, 1850, till the end of April, 1851, 376 patients, viz. 66 men, 214 women, 50 boys, 46 girls, of whom are cured 209, improved 33, result unknown 69, seen only once 27, dead 4, under treatment 34. Hoping to give you some statistics at the end of this year,

I remain yours,
ALEXANDER HARTMANN, M.D.

2, Queen Street, Norwich.

---

## Miscellaneous.

THE CHESTER HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY was opened on the 31st of March of the present year, under the direction of a Committee of Management; and up to the 30th of June, 207 patients had been admitted—a result most satisfactory, we should think, to all concerned.

HAHNEMANN'S STATUE.—A letter just received from Dr. Rummel, of Magdeburg, informs us that the foundation stone for Hahnemann's monument was laid at Leipzic, on the 23rd of May. There were deposited beneath it the earlier writings of the illustrious Founder of Homœopathy, a medal struck to commemorate the 50th anniversary of his doctorship, portions of his handwriting, etc. etc. The statue is on its way from Rome to Leipzic, and will, as we before intimated, be uncovered on the 10th of August next. The committee publicly invites all the admirers of Hahnemann of all countries, medical and unprofessional, to assist at the ceremony on that day, and at the meetings of the Homœopathic Central Society on the 8th and 9th of the same month. It is expected that there will be a large gathering of homœopathists on the occasion, and England no doubt will furnish a considerable number of representatives. Dr. Rummel informs us that he believes the increased cost of the erection of the statue, occasioned by the change of locality from Cöthen to Leipzic, will be fully covered by the sum collected by Dr. Dudgeon for that purpose, which has already been announced in the *Homœopathic Times*, and the gross amount of which is £218*s*.—*Brit. Jour. of Homœopathy.*

---

LONDON: Printed by THOMAS HARRILD, of Albany Cottage, Sydenham, in the County of Kent, at his Printing Office, 1, and 1½, Dudley Court, in the Parish of St. Olave, Silver Street, in the City of London; and Published by HENRY RENSHAW, at the Office, 356 Strand, in the County of Middlesex.—*Saturday, July 12th*, 1851.

Hosted by Google

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.
Review of British and Foreign Medical Science and Literature.

"RESPICE, ASPICE, PROSPICE."—St. Bernard.

No. 103. Vol. II. SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1851. [Unstamped 3d. Stamped 4d.

## Communications.

### OBSERVATIONS ON HOMŒOPATHY.

By Dr. Gross.

Communicated by Dr. Rosenstein.

There are three propositions which appertain exclusively to homœopathy, and which constitute its essence.

1. To try the medicaments on healthy persons, before administering them to the diseased.

2. To choose every medicament according to the analogy of its symptoms.

3. To administer but single medicaments, and in suitable doses.

The first of these propositions is so true and so evident, that we do not conceive how medicine could have existed so many centuries before Hahnemann, without its having been proclaimed and put in practice by physicians. Not one of the partisans of the doctrine of Hahnemann has hitherto dared to attack this fundamental principle, and there are many among its adversaries who have recognised it openly as indispensable. He who opposes its progress, does it without a better conviction, acting merely from a spirit of opposition; he does not know what he says, because he defends nonsense. This principle will last for ever, the whole world cannot destroy it.

The second proposition is not less true, although less evident at first sight; it has been violently attacked by thousands of physicians, but there is no question here of the partisans of the ancient medical system, who, for want of experience, cannot possibly pass an impartial judgment; but physicians even, who have actually adopted this principle, have asked what we understand by analogy. Hahnemann understands by analogy the morbid symptoms carefully compared with those of the medicament to be chosen, keeping account of the characteristic and important symptoms. The medicament which reproduces exactly the accidents of a given disease, answers the best, according to him, for the affection, and promises to become a true specific. We have, according to our treatment, two problems to resolve.

1. To ascertain the nature of each morbid affection, and to choose a remedy whose effects on the healthy body resemble the diseases to be cured.

Hahnemann *seems* only to reject that knowledge which we have a right to expect from every well-informed physician; but when we consider the great care he has taken in the examination of a disease, that he did not neglect the slightest circumstance, that he distinguished, with an extraordinary talent, the essential symptoms from those which are unessential; when we reflect, besides, that he has characterised in a masterly manner, in the notes to the first two volumes of his Materia Medica, the tendency of the action of the medicaments, we cannot doubt that he has made use of that physiological and pathological knowledge which he possessed in so eminent a degree.

How could he have discovered, without this knowledge, that *Conium Maculatum* is a specific in the hypochondriasis peculiar to men of stern habits, and that *Solanum Nigrum* is the very remedy for egotism? We need not mention many other cases, which prove in a most incontestable manner his talent in this respect. Those who flatter themselves that they follow him, but have not the requisite knowledge, are very much mistaken.

The instructive notes with which Hah-



Hosted by Google

nemann has enriched his first two volumes of the Materia Medica become more scarce in the subsequent ones. I am convinced it would have been better had he not discontinued them. The experiments since published by his disciples are poor in such annotations; the consequence is, that those of less experience do not know how to use them. Every one has not the faculty of making Hahnemann-like experiments with medicaments; very few can be compared with him in this respect.*

Many homœopathists have declared that it is sufficient to know the general effect of each medicament upon the healthy body, the principal tendency of its action, without considering the slighter shades (*nuances*) peculiar to the action of a medicine. In the practice, they limit themselves to catch the *ensemble* of each disease, without descending to the special symptoms, and they administer the remedy which seems to be analogous. In this manner they prescribe for an atony of the stomach, with perverse secretions, *Acidum Sulphuricum;* for a sur-excitation of the nerves of the stomach, with atony of its muscular fibres, *Nux Vomica;* for cramps of the stomach, with a disposition to constipation, and a predominant lymphatic system, *Conium Maculatum;* for constipation, accompanied and kept up by general weakness, with a less active circulation, *Ferrum Metallicum:* what the medicaments want in quality is replaced by quantity. In this manner we fall back to the generalization of the old school, and this extreme direction is as fatal to the progress of art as the opposite method, which consists in covering mechanically the symptoms, without appreciation of their physiological dependence.

We shall reach our aim much safer by keeping the middle point (*juste milieu*); most homœopaths follow that course, and become thus more perfect in their diagnosis and in their knowledge of the Materia Medica.

* I think the provings of Dr. Hering, of Philadelphia, are excellent, and nobody will find fault with his *Lachesis*. Who would like to be without it?

The third proposition of Hahnemann, to administer but single medicaments, and in suitable doses, is as evident as the first. What reasonable opposition can the old school make to the new on this point? Can they defend their mixture of drugs —an absurdity which most of them despise in their hearts? they will renounce it when they understand their medicaments better. Their whole Materia Medica is but the fabrication of ignorance, and the iron hand by which they intend to oppose all movement of liberty in therapeutics, will in time prove beneficial to the only right mode of making experiments with medicaments.

It is true that the administering two medicaments at the same time has been recommended, but every judicious mind considers this an absurdity. We might as well mix three or four remedies; this would be a backward step, and open the door to the gross empiricism of the old school.

It is a different thing *to administer two medicaments alternately.* Many have condemned this method, but unjustly, it is decidedly of practical utility; as each remedy has its physiological affinity, their alternate use may be of great advantage. The dose of the medicament has given rise to much discussion.

Hahnemann administered, in the beginning of his practice, very strong doses. He prescribed once for a person of delicate constitution, suffering from severe colic, four grains of *Hellebore*, repeating the dose every day; the patient thought this too little, and he doubled the dose, so as to take sixteen grains in less than two days. He was cured in a short time, but not without a terrible homœopathic exacerbation. This and other experience brought Hahnemann to the conviction that the enormous doses may easily become injurious, and induced him to administer smaller doses.*

He found that the efficacy of his medicaments did not diminish in the same proportion; and he became convinced

* Spleine Medicinische Schriften, von S. Hahnemann, vol. i. p. 199.

Hosted by Google

that the smallest atom of a medicament, if administered homœopathically, possesses sufficient energy to cure serious, even chronic maladies. Many medicaments gain in medical properties, in proportion as they are less material; such is the case with *Calcar.*, and with *Carb. Veget.* and *Animal.*, etc. It is also certain that the higher dilutions are not only more efficacious, but cannot be replaced by others, and render more service than the low dilutions. There are even affections which are easier cured by the olfaction of a high dilution than by the internal administration of a medicament.

These are facts certified by experience, which nothing can destroy. The physician has to choose the dose in each case, which is not very easy. We may set it down as a rule, that chronic maladies are better affected by higher dilutions, whilst lower dilutions answer better in acute cases. The general law in point of the dose may be found as follows. *Choose the dose, in each individual case, in such a manner that it shall be sufficiently strong to produce the necessary organic reaction, and weak enough not to push it to excess.*

It is evident that everything depends upon the receptivity of the patient,—a receptivity which the physician should appreciate under all circumstances. There are chronic cases where the nervous irritability is so great, that the patient can scarcely bear the olfaction of the medicament, whilst in others, the torpidity and the atony are such that all our dilutions produce no effect. In such cases stronger doses are requisite.

It is without doubt that the different dilutions modify their effects according to their greater or less energy; our knowledge, however, is very much behind in this respect, and our successors will learn many things on this point.

Repeating the doses was, in the first editions of Hahnemann's Organon, prohibited; but the Asiatic cholera taught him its necessity; and experience has since proved that the repetition of a medicament is indispensable in most cases.

As we have seen, homœopathy has continued to remain true to its essential principles, which half a century has neither overthrown nor brought into oblivion. It has only lost with time what was not essential, what was susceptible of development has become more perfect; far from losing, it is but gaining, and we may look into futurity with confidence. All the efforts of its adversaries to destroy and overthrow it have failed. What will homœopathy be in half a century? to judge from the past, certainly more perfect and well established.

## CHESTER HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY.

"Cases, to be instructive, should record failures as well as cures."

### Case I.—Rheumatism—Transfer to the Heart.

W.——, a healthy-looking young man, who had had rheumatism four years ago, was seized with severe pain in his wrist a week since. After two days it suddenly left the wrist and appeared at the heart.

April 8th. Complains of a violent pain at the heart, of a catching kind, particularly while taking a full breath, and for some time after his meals. The heart is felt to beat forcibly against the ribs, otherwise its action is natural. Ordered *Bryonia* 30, every four hours.

12th. A little better. Continue *Bryonia.*

15th. The pain is more constant. Ordered *Arnica* 30, thrice a day.

18th. The pain is the same; it extends from the region of the heart to the spine, betwixt the shoulder-blades; sneezing gives him violent pain. Ordered *Cannabis* 3, a dose thrice daily.

28th. Pain is something better, particularly between the shoulders, but is still severe over the heart. His tongue is foul and white; after meals the pain is worse. *Merc. Sol. A.*, a dose thrice a day.

May 8th. Reports himself better, began to feel better on the second day of taking this medicine. Continue.

14th. Feels comparatively well. Continue.

27th. Reported himself as quite well.

*Observation.* — The lymphatic temperament and foul tongue were the principal indications for *Mercurius,* which rapidly removed a painful disease.

### Neuralgia.

April 9th. Mary ——, a middle-aged woman,

Hosted by Google

has been subject to the following complaint, in the spring of the year, for the last three years. She complains of a dreadful pain in the right temple, which she compares to the working of a clock. It begins about nine a.m., and gradually increases in severity until twelve or one o'clock, when it slowly subsides. This course it pursues every day, and sometimes the pain is so violent that, as she declares, it nearly drives her out of her mind. Sometimes it extends along the nerves of the face, makes her sick, and causes a burning heat all over the body. Her throat and lips are parched, and her tongue, at the point, is dry and of a bright red colour. Ordered *Arsenicum* 30, a dose every four hours.

10th. No better. Ordered *Bell.* 30, a dose every four hours.

12th. Reports herself rather better. Continue *Bell.*

15th. Much better; feels very little pain anywhere. The tongue is still dry and red at the point. *Bell.* 30, a dose three times a day for three days, then *Sulphur* 30, a dose night and morning for a week.

25th. Reports herself quite well; has had no return of the pain.

*Observation.*—*Belladonna* was prescribed in this case on account of the peculiar dry, bright redness of the point of the tongue, resembling the state of the tongue peculiar to scarlatina, and also on account of the extreme acuteness of the pain. Its use was eminently successful.

## FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL, 32, GOLDEN SQUARE.

THE two following summaries show that the affairs of this hospital have been well managed, and that much has been done with a moderate outlay of money, and that many sick and diseased have received benefit from the medical treatment.

We are still of opinion that a fusion of the two hospitals into one is very desirable for the advancement of homœopathy, and still think, as we always have done, that the fundamental rule of this hospital, which associates it with a private Medical Society, is vicious in principle; if the authorities of the two hospitals could be induced to effect an union between them, and a consolidation of the forces now employed on both, and the clear gain of new influences and forces that have heretofore been withheld from both on the ground of their separation, it would give us hearty pleasure, and would be very acceptable, we are persuaded, to the homœopathic public at large. Meanwhile we take this report of the London Homœopathic Hospital as a satisfactory proof that to this as well as to the Hahnemann Hospital public attention has been extensively and favourably drawn. We hope that at the approaching Congress of Homœopathists the medical officers of both hospitals will show their zeal and alacrity, and will cordially unite with the rest of the homœopathic practitioners to take into consideration the best way of defending and advancing homœopathy during the present crisis.

The following is the balance-sheet of the London Homœopathic Hospital during the period between the 31st of March, 1850, and the 31st March, 1851.

| RECEIPTS. | £ | s. | d. | EXPENDITURE. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| By Subscriptions | 602 | 3 | 6 | To expenses of fitting up, furnishing, and opening of Hospital... | 493 | 12 | 6 |
| Donations | 1113 | 16 | 9 | „ House expenses... £228 2 6 | | | |
| Interest on Stock | 7 | 19 | 9 | „ Stationery, Printing, and Postage 87 14 1 | | | |
| | | | | „ Advertisements... 40 12 4 | | | |
| | | | | „ Rent, Rates, &c. 117 12 6 | | | |
| | | | | „ Salaries, Wages, &c. 151 9 6 | | | |
| | | | | „ Dispensary (medical apparatus and books, with sundry minor purchases) 28 19 5 | | | |
| | | | | | 654 | 10 | 4 |
| | | | | „ Investment of stock 494 0 0 | | | |
| | | | | „ Balance in hand 81 17 2 | | | |
| | | | | | 575 | 17 | 2 |
| | £1724 | 0 | 0 | | £1724 | 0 | 0 |

Examined and found correct, (Signed) JAS. D. CUFF, HENRY GOEZ, *Auditors.*

The following summary of the cases treated as out-door and in-patients, is very satisfactory.

Hosted by Google

*Analysis of Cases treated at the London Homœopathic Hospital, from April* 10, 1850, *to April* 9, 1851.

NOTE.—It must be borne in mind that this analysis is a record of the *diseases* treated, and that where more than one *important* disease has occurred in the same patient, they have been recorded here, although not reckoned as separate cases in the summary given at page 3 of Report.

| | IN-PATIENTS. | | | | | | | OUT-PATIENTS. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | Cured. | Relieved. | Left the Hospital. | Unaltered. | Died. | Under Treatment. | Total. | Cured. | Relieved. | Case not undertaken. | Result unknown. | Admitted In-patient. | Died. | Incurable. | Under Treatment. |
| CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC OR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scarlatina, 4; Measles, 3; Varicella, 1; Hooping-cough, 16; Aphthæ, 2; Mumps, 4; Diarrhœa, 25; Dysentery, 4; Influenza, 3; Purpura, 3; Typhus and Typhoid fevers, 16; Intermittent fever, 2; Remittent fever, 2; Bilious and gastric fevers, 11; Rheumatic fever, 9; Erysipelas of the head, 5; of other parts, 3; Erythema nodosum, 3; Syphilis, 16; Gonorrhœa, 7; Bubo, 1; Gleet, 3; Necusia, 1; Porrigo, 26; Scabies, 4 | 34 | 31 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 140 | 90 | 11 | 1 | 10 | 8 | .. | .. | 20 |
| CLASS II.—SPORADIC DISEASES: A. OF VARIABLE OR UNCERTAIN SEAT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hæmoptysis, 22; Hæmatemesis, 3; Hæmorrhois, 11; Menorrhagia, 7; Chlorosis, 12; Anasarca, 4; Œdema, 2; Ascites, 1; Hydrarthra, 4; Hydrocele, 1; Ovarian dropsy, 7; Abscess, 17; Lumbar abscess, 2; Ulcers, 24; Caries, 2; Fistulæ (in ano), 4; (dentalis), 1; (lachrymalis), 1; Scrofulosis, 27; Scrofulous abscess, 8; Scrofulous ophthalmia, 11; Tabes mesenterica, 7; Phthisis, 48; Rachitis, 2; Scrofulous diseases of joints, 3; Bronchocele, 1; Tuberculous cerebritis, 1; Pulmonary tuberculosis, 3; Cancer, 6; Tumours, 9; Polypus, 2; Atrophy, 4; Debility, 10; Gangrene, 3; Worms, 25; Tænia, 7; Podagra, 3 | 42 | 20 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 263 | 96 | 74 | .. | 25 | 7 | .. | 2 | 59 |
| B.—SPORADIC DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cerebral congestion, 12; Apoplexy, 1; Convulsions, 2; Epilepsy, 26; Paralysis, 34; Amentia, 1; Dementia, 3; Melancholia, 3; Delirium tremens, 2; Cephalalgia, 60; Hysteria, 10; Neuralgia, 20; Sciatica, 12; Cramps, 4; Laryngismus stridulus, 2; Vertigo, 8; Ophthalmia (acute), 12; Amaurosis, 12; Purulent ophthalmia, 5; Corneitis, 3; Chronic opacity of the cornea, 4; Iritis, 5; Conjunctivitis, 2; Cataract, 2; Otitis, 1; Otorrhœa, 1; Ozæna, 2; Dysecoia, 19 | 17 | 10 | 4 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 251 | 78 | 74 | 1 | 33 | 5 | .. | 2 | 58 |
| C.—SPORADIC DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Disease of the heart, 33; Pericarditis, 1; Syncope, 1; Phlebitis, 2; Angina pectoris, 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 34 | 6 | 16 | .. | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | 8 |
| D.—SPORADIC DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chronic laryngitis, 5; Bronchitis, 32; Chronic bronchitis, 53; Bronchial catarrh, 13; Pneumonia, 21; Pleuro-pneumonia, 1; Pleuritis, 3; Pleurodynia, 12; Congestion of lungs, 1; Cough, 25; Asthma, 25; Emphysema, 3 | 21 | 13 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 173 | 60 | 46 | .. | 21 | 1 | 2 | .. | 43 |
| E.—SPORADIC DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dentition, 7; Toothache, 6; Prosopalgia, 2; Stomacace, 4; Acute sore throat, 14; Chronic sore throat, 5; Ptyalism, 1; Acute gastritis, 16; Chronic gastritis, 16; Dyspepsia, 111; Gastroenteritis, 1; Peritonitis, 2; Enterodynia, 1; Gastralgia, 9; Hepatitis (acute), 7; Hepatitis (chronic), 15; Icterus, 9; Hepatic abscess, 1; Splenic disease, 1; Ulceration of intestines, 1; Infantile remittent fever, 1; Disease of rectum, 5; Prolapsus ani, 8; Constipation, 5; Hernia, 3; Hypochondriasis, 2; Lienteria, 1; Diseases of glands, 17 | 15 | 12 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 255 | 122 | 18 | .. | 26 | 2 | 2 | .. | 55 |
| F.—SPORADIC DISEASES OF THE URINARY SYSTEM. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nephritis 2; Nephria, with renal abscess, 1; Enuresis, 2; Stricture of urethra, 4; Nephralgia, 1; Enlarged prostate gland, 2; Dysuria, 7; Calculus, 1; Diabetes, 1 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 19 | 10 | 6 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| G.—SPORADIC DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF GENERATION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Orchitis, 1; Hæmatocele, 1; Oophoritis, 4; Hysteritis, 6; Spermatorrhœa, 5; Paramonia, 28; Uterine diseases, 23; Vaginitis, 1; Climacteric disease of women, 7; Ovarian disease, 6; Lactation, 1 | 5 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 77 | 14 | 23 | .. | 8 | 1 | .. | .. | 31 |
| H.—SPORADIC DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rheumatism, 43; Rheumatism (chronic), 37; Lumbago, 1; Periostitis, 3; Exostosis, 1; Disease of bones, 3; Synovitis, 2; Housemaid's knee, 5; Contraction, 1 | 13 | 8 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 2 | 83 | 22 | 31 | .. | 5 | 2 | .. | .. | 23 |
| I.—SPORADIC DISEASES OF THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urticaria, 4; Eczema, 11; Herpes, 7; Ecthyma, 1; Acne rosacea, 1; Psoriasis, 27; Rhagades, 2; Paronychia, 8; Furunculi, 8; Plica polonica, 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 67 | 28 | 15 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 20 |
| Accidents, 20 | 4 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 16 | 12 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 3 |
| Poisonings and medicinal diseases, 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 |
| Disease unspecified, 52 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 52 | 10 | 9 | .. | 14 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |

Hosted by Google

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.

SATURDAY, JULY 19TH, 1851.

IT has been an agreeable surprise to us to find that the homœopathic public are in reality co-operating to counteract the persecution so virulently carried out by the allopathic profession. It is quite time that they should arouse themselves, and we are heartily glad to perceive that they appear determined not to relinquish the position attained in connection with the Cause they have so long and so worthily espoused. For our own part, we have always held, and shall continue steadily to believe, that the active promotion of discussion respecting homœopathy cannot be productive of other than good, since it is self-evident that this fresh career of slander has been mainly prompted by the success which has hitherto attended its promulgation.

There never was a sounder philosophy ushered into the world than that propounded under the sanction of our distinguished predecessor HAHNEMANN, whose name, if it were properly venerated, would have long ago procured his system universal recognition. The period, however, is fast approaching when his disciples shall be thoroughly respected, and when they shall be esteemed among the wisest and the best in the land.

It is only the present passage through the fiery ordeal of splenetic vindictiveness, created by the jealousy of a rival fraternity, that can be regarded as a drawback from the perfect achievement of progress, but then this drawback must eventually tend to give us a firmer and stronger position; and it ought, therefore, to be regarded as an epoch of importance and the herald of more prosperous and glorious days. To the stedfast believer the result will be so apparent, that instead of creating pallid apprehensions, it will be suggestive of the happy mutation which speedily must ensue.

Some of the professional members of the homœopathic school have actively engaged in the warfare waged against themselves and their science; and many of the lay members of homœopathy have also been aroused into action to defend the principles and practice extensively adopted through their support, and hence the question at issue will be most rigorously canvassed. If in a fair spirit of criticism our opponents would approach the subject, and apply the ordinary rules of inquiry to its development, then we might hope to explain away their doubts and satisfy their pretending scruples.

But while this course is unhesitatingly repudiated, and their acknowledged organs are constituted the medium of attack upon all parties, whether high or low, identified with homœopathy, no expectation can be entertained that any such result will be arrived at.

Our appeal must, under these circumstances, be made to the public. To that great and influential body we therefore willingly commit ourselves and our Cause. Test and judge, say we, for yourselves, and when experience shall have taught you to distinguish rightly between homœopathy and allopathy, then award your verdict in favour of those who are properly entitled to it. We shall await your decision with patience and forbearance, for we are quite certain in whose behalf it will be returned.

*Linguam compescere virtus non minima est.*

## THE PRESENT AND THE FUTURE.

THE blackguardism of a weekly opponent, the declaration of the College of Physicians of Edinburgh, that of the University of St. Andrew's, and the conduct of the University of Edinburgh in Mr. POPE's affair, and many other no less significant circumstances, show the necessity for immediate action on the part of the homœopathists.

No sign is given of any such action; there are two Societies, the British Homœopathic, and the Hahnemann Medical Societies; common sense should cause these to combine for the nonce, but nothing

Hosted by Google

is done. There are three hospitals, two in London and one in Manchester; common sense should induce the governing bodies of these to coalesce, and to join forces with the Medical Societies—but nothing is done. The Annual Congress of Homœopathists is to be held next week, on the 23rd and 24th of this month, and it is to be hoped that at last something will be done. Most of the medical men profess to desire a fusion, and a reconciliation of differences; if any individual, who has expressed this desire, is honest, he will attend the Congress, and by the union of the now disunited, something may be done.

The British homœopathists, generally, have heretofore not shown any remarkable sense of any debt they may be presumed to owe to Hahnemann, and of course it has never entered into their thoughts that they have any debt to him to liquidate. Far less do they seem to have thought of the large human family, whom Hahnemann's doctrine and practice concern.

Here is a present duty, to defend and support medical students and medical converts who may conscientiously take up homœopathy. The Edinburgh University should be compelled to give Mr. POPE his diploma; and if legal process should be found insufficient to compel that body to act justly in this matter, Mr. POPE should be enabled by a diploma and license from a chartered body of homœopathists to practise his profession.

There is no need of a school, and still less of the false pretence of a school, in order to have this charter. At this present moment, the Royal College of Surgeons, that has the privilege of conferring a diploma and a license to practise, has no medical school attached to it. There must be a beginning. The charter for a college of homœopathists should at once be applied for, and should be supported by every medical man whose name appears in the Directory of homœopathic practitioners, and conjointly by a great host of non-medical homœopathists.

It is the duty of those established in practice to consider those who may hereafter be induced to inquire into homœopathy. We call on the President, Fellows, and Members of the British Homœopathic Society, on the Members of the Hahnemann Medical Society, and on the governing bodies of the two London Hospitals, and of that in Manchester, to unite for the purpose of obtaining this charter.

We call on all who believe in homœopathy to furnish ample funds for the establishment of a school in London, and of a school and hospital in Edinburgh.

It is high time that something should be done; there has been talk enough, let action now take place of speech.

———.

## UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREW'S AND DR. HALE.

THE University of St. Andrew's has published an absurd advertisement in the *Lancet*, which we subjoin. Why has not James M'Bean, secretary, been instructed to say if Dr. Hale's name has been struck off the list of graduates of St. Andrew's? While they have Dr. Hale's money for his bit of parchment, why is Mr. M'Bean instructed to call him Mr. Hale? Verily, he is as much a doctor as any of their body. Let them erase his name from the list of graduates, and Dr. Hale can proceed against them, by *injunction*, to restore it. The Senate of St. Andrew's will probably think twice before they take such a step: meanwhile their advertisement in the columns of their imperious master, the *Lancet*, is a mere *impertinence*, and we believe that Dr. Hale might get damages from them, for the language they have applied to him in this document.

"UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREW'S.—The attention of the Senatus of the University of St. Andrew's having been directed to recent articles in the *Lancet*, and the *Provincial Medical and Surgical Journal*, in which it is asserted that ROBERT DOUGLAS HALE, of Norwich, who obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine at their last examination, has been, and now is, an avowed homœopathic practitioner, they recorded it as their unanimous opinion that no homœopath could honestly have answered the questions proposed on that occasion, without disclosing his real mode of practice, and instructed the Rector to address the following letter to Mr. Hale:—

Hosted by Google

'University of St. Andrew's,
June 18, 1851.

'SIR,—I am instructed by the Senatus of the University, to inform you that they are of opinion that you obtained from them the degree of Doctor of Medicine in May last, by the practice of a deception, namely, by asserting that you followed modes of treatment very different from those which they have since learned you actually practise. As you have thus wilfully infringed their rule, which was placed before you at the period of your examination, which requires every candidate to "specify the mode of treatment he is in the habit of adopting, and the doses of the medicines which he prescribes," I am directed by the University to demand the return of your Diploma within ten days from the receipt of this letter, and to inform you that your graduation fee will be remitted to you; and further to intimate that if you decline this proposal, the University, for their own vindication, may judge it to be necessary to adopt measures which may prove to be very disagreeable to you.

'I have the honour to be, etc.,
(Signed) 'GEORGE BUIST, Pro-Rector.
'To Robert Douglas Hale, Esq., Norwich.'

"As Mr. Hale has declined to return the Diploma which, in the opinion of the Senatus, he has fraudulently obtained, they deem it right to make publicly known the steps they have already taken, and the opinion they entertain of Mr. Hale's conduct.

"By order of the Senatus Academicus,
"JAMES M'BEAN, Secretary.
"University of St. Andrew's,
"June 30, 1851."

---

## THE NEW TEST ACT.

*A recent Conspiracy against the Medical Practitioners of Homœopathy and the Public, by the College of Physicians and the Faculty of Medicine: considered in a Letter to the Patrons of the University of Edinburgh.*

THIS pamphlet should be read by all and each of those, medical and non-medical, who profess to favour homœopathy.

It is a capital exposure of the supposed *big-wigs* of Edinburgh. They have got themselves into a nice mess. No one could be found to let his name be brought forward in a proposition to memorialise the Town Council of Edinburgh for the deposition of Professor HENDERSON.

Mr. POPE's case has made the Medical Faculty ridiculous, and they *dare not* in future prevent any homœopathist from having his diploma.

We propose to return to this pamphlet—all who are interested in it should circulate it largely. A nice joke truly—when religious tests have become an abomination to the nation, that a few pundits in medicine should dare to furnish tests of therapeutics for medical practitioners. The *religio medici* does not rank very high as it is, and such antediluvian folly as this of the Northern sisters, St. Andrew's and Edinburgh, is only worthy of pity. Our weekly opponent, the *Lancet*, is beginning to sing small: the present week's thunder is only weak indeed. The Toms are sinking into Thomasines.

The homœopathists should subscribe a liberal fund for the protection of the medical candidates for diplomas and licenses to practise, who may be refused by these colleges, which act so one-sided a part. The University of St. Andrew's should be prosecuted for a libel against Dr. HALE, and that of Edinburgh should be compelled to give his diploma to Mr. POPE.

Money only is wanted to teach these universities that they do not understand their functions, and that they, in their small tyranny and ridiculous folly, violate the liberty of the subject and the freedom of conscience.

What are the homœopathic societies about? What will the talked-of Congress do? Will they talk and do nothing? We shall see.

The subject of the liberty of conscience in the choice of therapeutics is of far more consequence than anything proposed to be discussed before the Congress, and we earnestly recommend the members to dismiss all other subjects, and to confine themselves to the discussion of the best means to be adopted for the defence of our medical converts, and for the establishment of our reform by positive charter.

Wash the Ethiop white—and then look for liberality from corporate bodies. Make a silk purse from a sow's ear, and twist a rope of sand, and then look for fairness in our adversaries.

The gentlemanly do-nothing system has been tried long enough: we must now beat our opponents in stricken fields, in

Hosted by Google

the courts of law, in the senate, in the presence-chamber of Majesty.

It is a shame that we should submit to the insults and the contumelies of such ribald opposites as throw dirt at us. Grasp a nettle tightly, and its sting is innocuous; strike the feline tribe on the legs, and the felons skulk away; but the namby-pamby of an affected exclusivism is out of the question. If any of our body shrink from their duty in this crisis, let them be content to retire into the shade. If any supposed or *soi-disant* leaders shirk their manifest duty, let them give place to bolder and braver spirits. We have submitted long enough to this insolence and tyranny.

We give the only passage of the *Lancet* that touches the question of homœopathy in the last week's number. Let the homœopathic public contribute sufficient funds for the trial of the Scotch Universities in the courts of law, and we warrant that their Faculties will soon be brought to order.

It is but just to say, that the London University, and the Royal College of Surgeons have scorned the paltry littleness of the Scotch Universities, and that any qualified men get their diplomas from those bodies, irrespective of their therapeutics. Listen now to the squeaking of the *Lancet*:—

"It is high time that the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England should set about remedying the fruits of the great laxity which has prevailed in its dealings with homœopathy. If the Council suffer homœopaths to parade the College title without hindrance, this body will find very little support or sympathy from the profession in their contemplated reforms. From what we learn of the tone of the profession, it would afford more general satisfaction if the Council were to deal summarily with its homœopaths, than if it were to gain the new Charter they have set their hearts upon. What is the use of College titles and College privileges, if they are to be rendered valueless by being shared with knaves and fools? Everywhere the homœopaths boast that their system of humbug is sanctioned by the Royal College of Surgeons, and such practically seems to be near the truth. What can Mr. GREEN, with his high ethical notions of the dignity of medical studies and the medical calling, be about? Surely he and his brethren cannot much longer permit the gross prostitution of the title of the College to purposes of fraud and quackery.

"With respect to a homœopath lately admitted, will the Council of the College merely repeat their inane conduct on the occasion of admitting the homœopathic pastrycook? Will they simply cry out, they have no power to take away a diploma once conferred? If they remain quiet and submissive to quackery under this new insult, they will add largely to the responsibility they already bear for allowing quackery to come to a greater head in this country than it has ever before reached, either in this or any other place in the world. But we cannot believe that such supineness will continue. At all events, we shall persist in our exposures of the College backslidings; and we are sure the thousands connected with the College, by membership or fellowship, are pretty nearly unanimous in their opinions as to what should be done with the homœopathic fellows and members of the College of Surgeons of England."

## Review.

*The British Journal of Homœopathy*, No. XXXVII., July 1st, 1851.

THE first paper consists of the first of Dr. Scott's lectures on the History of Medicine; the next is a communication from Dr. Ransford, in which he states his reasons for embracing homœopathy; next follows a paper by Mr. Millard, on diseases caused by mental emotions, and their homœopathic treatment; we have then some notes, by Dr. Norton, on *Camphor* and *Cannabis Sativa*. A paper on Diabetes mellitus, by Dr. Trinks; contributions from practice, by Dr. Genzke; an essay on the homœopathic treatment of yellow fever, which was read lately before the Hahnemann Medical Society; cases by Dr. Liedbeck; a paper on the homœopathic treatment of croup, by Dr. Von Viettinghoff, which was read the month before last, before the Hahnemann Medical Society; some remarks on the curative action of varioline, by Mr. Schnappauf; a report of the Manchester Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary; some cases by Dr. Black; and a variety of interesting homœopathic intelligence, make up the number.

Hosted by Google

We transfer to our columns Mr. A. C. POPE'S statement of the manner in which he has been treated by the Medical Faculty of the University of Edinburgh. Our readers will remember that we have alluded to the case of this gentleman, who successfully and very creditably passed all his examinations, and was then refused his diploma, because he intended to practise homœopathically. We also insert Dr. Rutherfurd Russell's letter to Dr. Drysdale on this subject.

Mr. A. C. POPE'S *Statement relative to his Examination before the Medical Faculty of the University of Edinburgh.*

"The Medical Faculty of this University have, it appears, decided, that if any of their candidates intend to investigate the merits of homœopathy, they shall be remitted, until such investigation shall have satisfied them of the fallacy of this proscribed system of medicine. I am, I believe, the first who has lost the degree of M.D. under these circumstances, and since this is the case, my friends have thought it right that I should give as correct an account as possible of all that was said to me at the examination on this point; and therefore, without any further remarks, I will proceed to the matter in hand.

"During the first part of my examination no reference was made to homœopathy, and it was not until after Dr. Christison had examined me on Materia Medica, and expressed himself as satisfied with me on that point, that he put the following question:—He said (as nearly as I can recollect), 'I have been informed, Mr. Pope, by a colleague, that you are intending to practise homœopathically; now I don't believe it; but tell me, is it the case?' I replied, that I could not give a decisive answer until I had fully studied the subject, which I had determined to do, as I felt it to be a duty, seeing that so many men of acknowledged talent were daily becoming converts to this new system. Mr. Syme, who was present, then asked me if I would burn my diploma, or return it to them, if I became convinced of the truth of homœopathy. To which I replied, that I saw no necessity for doing so, considering, as I did, that my diploma was merely an attestation of the amount of medical knowledge to which I have attained. Mr. Syme then said that he could not see how any honest man could practise homœopathically and call himself a doctor of medicine of a university which repudiates him. After this Mr. Syme remarked that they had nothing more to say to me there, but that they were quite satisfied with the examination. When I had been examined on the remaining subjects, I requested the porter to obtain my discharge for me, on which I was told to return to-morrow, at 4 p.m., when there was to be an extraordinary meeting of the Medical Faculty. The next day I waited at the University from 4 p.m. to 5 p.m., when the meeting terminated, and I was informed, by Dr. Balfour, the Dean of Faculty, that he was desired by the Medical Faculty to announce to me that they were not satisfied with my examination, and in the second place, that they were not satisfied with the line of practice which I intended to adopt. I then said, that I did not understand what was meant by the first part of the objection raised against me by the Faculty, as last evening all the examinators seemed perfectly satisfied with me. On this Dr. Balfour told me that I knew very well that I was very deficient in medical jurisprudence and surgery, and that I should at least require to be re-examined on these subjects. I then asked him if the Medical Faculty would require anything more of me than my examination if I came up again in July. 'Oh,' said he, 'we shall want to know whether you intend to give the decillionth of a grain of *Nux Vomica* or one or two grains, which is the ordinary dose.' Said he, 'You know quite well that we grant degrees here licensing to practise that system of medicine which is at present established, and therefore we must know whether you intend to do so before you can graduate.' I told Dr. Balfour that I had a perfect right to study what I chose, and that I thought it my duty to study homœopathy. To which he replied, 'But what is the necessity, if you are satisfied that you can do good with what has been taught you, and particularly if you hold the degree of M.D.?' To this I replied, that if any one offered me a method of treatment by which I had a greater chance of curing my patients than that which is at present in vogue, I should feel it my duty to investigate it. 'Well,' said the Dean, 'you must certainly know whether you intend to practise homœopathically or not, you must be quite decided upon that point; and as I am merely telling you what I have been desired to do by the Senatus, I have nothing more to say to you.' After this, of course, I left. My remission, or 'reponement,' is therefore grounded on a want of sufficient knowledge of surgery and medical jurisprudence, and on my most decided determination to investigate homœopathy most carefully and impartially. With regard to the first objection to my graduation, I wish it to be observed that were that a real objection I should have been apprised of it on the evening of examination, for I have the highest authority for stating that a rejection for want of knowledge was never remitted to an extraordinary meeting of the Faculty, but done at once at the examination—two or three professors club their heads together at the time and the thing is done. I had understood that Professor Miller, who examined me on surgery, was satisfied with me, but he has since informed me that I was 'rusty' on some points. I can, however, honestly state that there was, I believe, only one question out of a great many that he asked me which I did not answer.

"More than one of the professors have confessed to friends of mine that my examination was unexceptionable. But Professor Miller stated to me, personally, that he had no doubt they would pass me in July, were I convinced

Hosted by Google

by that time of the fallacy of infinitesimal doses; volunteering this information out of private friendship, and hoping that I would make no further use of it—an amount of consideration which so much friendship and so little wisdom cannot look for at my hands.

"The above facts are I think sufficient to prove that it is not from a deficiency in professional knowledge that I have been remitted, but solely on account of my fixed determination to study homœopathy.

"37, Clemens-street, Leamington,
"June 21st, 1851."

*Letter from* Dr. RUSSELL *on the Conduct of the Edinburgh Examiners.*

"Edinburgh, June 17th.

"MY DEAR DRYSDALE,—A matter has just come to my knowledge affecting so vitally the future course of homœopathy, that I lose no time in acquainting you with it. One of our most industrious and conscientious students has been plucked at his second examination avowedly on account of having a leaning to homœopathy. After going through as creditable an examination as nine-tenths of those who passed, he was distinctly asked by Professors Syme and Christison whether he meant to practise homœopathically. He replied, he intended to study it at all events, and he was then told that in that case he would be expected to return his diploma. After a full meeting of the Medical Faculty, he was informed that he was rejected. There is no doubt this is the beginning of preconcerted tactics. It seems that when Dr. Simpson was in London lately, he heard from many quarters that Edinburgh was the hot-bed of this medical heresy, and he gave the alarm forthwith to his colleagues. Their combined wisdom could invent no better plan of putting an end to this fatal dissemination of the doctrines of Hahnemann than resorting to the old often-tried method of persecuting those who are inclined to the new faith. The folly, criminality, and cruelty of this act are upon a par. In our day men were rejected for knowing too little, not too much. Now it appears that all graduates of the University of Edinburgh are to be denied the just testimonial of their faithful prosecution of the prescribed studies, for a diploma is no more, unless they are prepared to bind themselves by a solemn promise never to advance a step beyond the lessons taught them at school. Our professors have attained the end of all knowledge, and have promulgated a gospel, in strict obedience to which all who take a degree are to bind themselves to walk! Have they not advanced a step beyond their teachers? And are they quite sure that their successors shall not overturn or modify any of the doctrines they inculcate? The folly of converting an examination of knowledge attained into a confession of faith, presided over by a body of inquisitors, is too flagrant not to be instantly felt so soon as it is stated. Nor is the criminality less than the folly. All tests are nets for tender consciences. It is easy for a student to deny all knowledge of homœopathy and intention of practising it, while yet he has the fixed determination to do so the moment he gets his degree. So that those who should do all they can to strengthen the moral force of the young mind, to teach it honesty, candour, bravery, nobility, are doing their utmost to degrade it into meanness, deceit, and hypocrisy, revolting in any character, but doubly so in the highest of human vocations, which I look upon the true physician's as being.

"The cruelty to the individual by this gross injustice is so painful, and rouses such a sense of intense indignation against those who have mocked the patient, industrious, self-deniant competitor for the hard-earned, well-merited prize which was to crown his tedious four years' course of enduring toil, that I dare not venture to characterise it by the epithets by which in other cases such conduct is stigmatized, lest I should exceed the large license of bitter phrases which these very professors have been allowing themselves in their recent mutual recriminations. It is not easy to think calmly of the long-cherished hopes of youth suddenly quenched, because he was too manly to lie. Whether it is creditable for our professors to employ spies to discover the leanings of their candidates, I leave to the judgment of gentlemen. Sure I am, that the professors of a former generation would sooner have seen their halls deserted and college walls crumble into ruins, than have lent themselves to a work so intensely revolting to all lofty minds.

"Foolish, criminal, cruel; it will hasten what they wish to retard. The world will not stand still at their command. And so long as homœopathy commands the belief of so large and influential a public, there will be found physicians to practise it; and if our alma mater becomes an arida nutrix, and refuses to supply or even to permit the knowledge demanded by the public, other institutions, as in America, will be formed to meet the wants of the age, and our once-famous University, from being merely the dormitory of learning, will become the mausoleum of science.

"Yours faithfully,
"J. RUTHERFURD RUSSELL."

## Correspondence.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—Having now for some time watched with much interest the foamings of the editor of the *Lancet*, and seen the resolutions drawn from the College of Physicians of Edinburgh, and their actions towards some of its Fellows and Members, I feel it is now high time that those who have from experience proved the superiority of the new and better mode of treatment should shake from their hands the manacles which have bound them hitherto, and link together the whole body of legally-qualified practitioners, who should each gird himself for the task which lieth before us. Our opponents have struck the aggressive blow which should stimulate

Hosted by Google

all, not alone to defend but to go forward in the great Cause—I say a great Cause, because I believe it to be one of the greatest blessings of the present age to be enabled to cure the most severe and fatal disease "cito, tuto, et jucunde." I speak from experience, not only from having often seen but felt in my own person its efficacy.

I would then propose, and I trust, Sir, that you will second me in it, that a subscription be set on foot to procure a sum sufficient for us to obtain a charter and establish a college with well-qualified professors, where students can be educated in all the branches of medical science and literature, and undergo an examination equal to that of any of the universities or colleges, which will be the guarantee to the public, as in the present case, that such is a properly-qualified practitioner; this will then enable us to supply more easily the increasing demands of the public, who are in all parts daily getting more sick and disgusted with the old system, and anxiously looking for those who adopt the new. We shall then not be subject to the enmity of those who occupy (and many of them justly) the most prominent places in the Universities, that refuse to investigate, and are willingly blind to the truth which we (and many of those students who have been rejected and refused their degrees from this cause alone) have on investigation proved to be in accordance with that grand law, "Similia similibus curantur."

I trust these few remarks will stir up some of our brethren, if not all, to assist in the work, and prove again the verity of that old and true statement,—"Unity is strength." I need not say that I shall be happy to assist in the work, and cheerfully contribute my mite towards it, feeling no doubt but that when well begun it will soon be ended.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
EDWARD PHILLIPS.

Manchester, July 9th, 1851.

---

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

MR. EDITOR,—I submit to you whether there be not something instructive deducible from the following narrative, taken from the *Missionary Record of the United Secession and Relief Churches*, under date of February, 1847.

I have had a long experience of doctoring (old style) in the Antilles, where this melancholy event occurred, and deeply regret that our new style of really rational medicine was not comprised in the curriculum of my Alma Mater, in the year 1819, when I first matriculated. The lady, whose catastrophe is the subject of this communication, had just before her fatal illness been deprived of her husband; he perished in a hurricane gale, in a small sailing-boat, in which he had made a passage with a brother missionary, with whom he had gone, to institute him into his pastorate in a neighbouring island. She was his second wife, and had been married only one year. By these events, detailed more lengthily in the *Record*, two youths, the fruit of the first marriage, became parentless.

On the morning of a Friday this lady thought herself equal to a meeting with her class (of catechumens), but was dissuaded, lest fever should be again induced; and in the afternoon a fulness of blood was observed about her head and face, and a fulness of pulse, but did not give alarm, as there was a freer moisture upon the skin, and the doctor had promised to call that evening.

"For an hour or two on Friday afternoon," writes the missionary correspondent, "the fever returned, and shortly after it subsided in the evening, vomiting came on. As the vomiting was frequently repeated in the early part of the night (though else there was nothing to alarm us), I despatched a letter to Mr. J. (the doctor), to whom, in my letter, I detailed her symptoms, leaving to himself to judge of the necessity for an immediate visit.

"Apprehending no danger, he sent a few opium pills, and promised to call early in the morning. On one of the pills being administered, the irritation of the stomach subsided, but shortly after a dulness crept over her, and she fell into a stupor. Upon this I sent another message to hasten Mr. J., and he soon came.

"After seeing her, I asked him what measures he would take. He replied, that in her delicate circumstances (at the full term of pregnancy), he was afraid to use those remedies which he otherwise would, and desired to consult with another medical gentleman living near this place. He went for him, and they returned together. After they had consulted, I inquired what was their opinion. Mr. J. said she is in the most dangerous circumstances imaginable; she has sunk rapidly within the last hour; we must now take strong measures, even at the hazard of bringing on labour. She was now apparently quite insensible; congestion of the brain had taken place. A fatal termination of

Hosted by Google

her sickness had not presented itself to our minds, when suddenly hope was almost entirely taken from us.

"Alas! alas! all the remedies tried proved quite unavailing. A raging fever seized our dear sister, and the only symptoms of consciousness she exhibited were by groans at intervals, from Saturday morning till death closed the scene, at five minutes before midnight of Sabbath.

"I was exceedingly anxious, if possible, to save the child, and requested the doctors to do everything in their power proper to be done, and the child was separated from her immediately on her decease. It was a lovely boy. Every effort was made to resuscitate it, but in vain. The doctors thought it had been dead some time.

"She now rests in an early grave, and there too, amid its dark loneliness, sleeps upon her bosom an unconscious babe. One coffin, one winding-sheet encloses both."

M.D.

---

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

Brighton, July 7th, 1851.

SIR,—In a time of active opposition like the present, when the practitioners of the old school are straining every nerve to suppress our glorious reformation, it behoves every good friend to the Cause to do his utmost to prevent the spread of false statements from the enemy's camp. Believing, therefore, that the *Lancet* refers to me in the following statement which is copied into your Journal of last week, I shall feel obliged by your publishing the following true version of the story. The *Lancet* observes:—

"We hear, as one result of the attention we have directed to the improper meetings between quacks and regulars, that a great Edinburgh physician recently came as far as London on his way to a consultation with a homœopathic pupil of Dr. Henderson's at Brighton; but he found professional feeling so hot upon the subject, that he wisely returned, and left the Brighton homœopath to his dilemma."

Now the facts are these. A lady, who has been a patient of mine for five years, was suffering much last winter, and in spring left this for London, very decidedly improved, but still not well, and I advised a steady perseverance with treatment for some time longer. The husband of this lady, not being a homœopathist, took her to one of the London magnates, who stated that very severe treatment for some three or four months was required ere she could recover. On hearing this she wrote to me, stating *her* "dilemma," and asking my advice. In answer I strongly urged her not to submit to anything of the kind, expressed my conviction that severe treatment was quite uncalled for, and that steady perseverance in her present course was all that was necessary. A week or two after writing this letter, I was informed that the lady's husband particularly wished to have Professor Simpson's opinion on the case, and I was requested to write and ascertain if there was any prospect of his coming to London, as she would fain, if possible, avoid the necessity of going to Scotland. I accordingly at once wrote to Dr. Simpson, not being aware at the time of the now-noted resolutions of the Edinburgh College of Physicians, and received an immediate answer, stating that he was coming to London the very next day, but adding, "but in Edinburgh we have all unanimously agreed to avoid meeting practitioners of homœopathy in consultation; and hence you must excuse me seeing your patient." On receiving this note I at once sent word to my patient, mentioning that the President of the College of Physicians declined seeing her as my patient, but advising her to try some other way of obtaining his opinion of her case. A few days afterwards I was informed that this lady had seen Dr. Simpson, and "*that his opinion agreed with mine in every particular.* So much for the "dilemma" in which I am left, according to the *Lancet*, and so much for the truth of their statement regarding the effect "of the attention they have directed to the improper meeting between quacks and regulars."

First. Professor Simpson was never asked to meet me, but only to pronounce an opinion on a case which had been under my care.

Second. He declined seeing the case before he left Edinburgh, and hence the London influence was *nil.*

Third. He, after all, saw the patient, *and fully corroborated my view of the case.*

Fourth. By so doing he must necessarily have differed most materially from the "*regular,*" whom he had actually come from Scotland to consult with; for it so happens that in his letter to me he had mentioned that his object in coming to London was to see a patient under the charge of the very M.D. who had previously seen my patient, and advised such severe treatment.

Believe me,

Your obedient servant,

H. R. MADDEN.

Hosted by Google

## Miscellaneous.

THE HOMŒOPATHISTS AT HUDDERSFIELD.—The indefatigable Mr. Ramsbotham, of Huddersfield, has forwarded to us a newspaper, with a note in which there is a homœopathic quantity of politeness. By the newspaper, however, we find that Mr. Ramsbotham and his misguided friends have managed to introduce into the Huddersfield Infirmary rather more than a homœopathic dose of bitterness and ill-feeling. The facts of the case are these:—It appears that some twenty years ago a rule was framed that, with a "view to the extension of the utility of the Infirmary," the Medical Officers be requested to invite professional men in Huddersfield and its neighbourhood, who are Governors of the Infirmary, to view the capital operations. This rule, however, has not been acted upon till within the last year, and since then Mr. Ramsbotham has been excluded. Mr. Ramsbotham's friends have, however, now brought it forward, and an attempt was made at the annual meeting, a few days ago, to make it *compulsory* on the surgeons to invite all medical men, being governors, and Mr. Ramsbotham among the rest, to their operations. A very animated discussion took place, in which the general feeling appeared to have run strongly counter to homœopathy, and finally the proposal was withdrawn.

Mr. Ramsbotham made a long rambling speech in answer to the "imputations which had been thrown upon him;" but we cannot discover that he said anything which alters our opinion of him. He seems to have had sufficient brass to dare anybody to call him an "impostor, quack, knave, and cheat," to his face; and, as no one seemed inclined to take up the glove, Mr. Ramsbotham has so far improved his position that he may say, no one at the meeting called him these ugly names. But beyond that, our peppery antagonist remains where he was.

The question raised at the meeting is, however, of more importance to us just now than Mr. Ramsbotham. We hold it to be quite clear that a discretionary power should be given to hospital surgeons as to the publicity or privacy of their operations. It would be monstrous, if a surgeon were compelled to ask all the world to witness his operations, no matter what the state of the patient might be, or what the character of those invited. Consider, for a moment, what mischief an unscrupulous homœopathist might cause, if he were admitted to criticise, to misinterpret, and to misrepresent the proceedings of a man whose ruin may be his own fortune.

While, however, we think that a discretionary power to exclude or admit should be given to every hospital surgeon, it should be understood that it is very advisable to let all regular medical men have as free access as possible to the hospital.

The original rule of the Huddersfield Infirmary seems a good one, since it indicates the propriety of opening the operative theatre to all medical men, as far as may be consistent with the proper discharge of the duties of the place, and with the comfort of the surgeon who officiates. And we collect from the report, that it is now the custom to invite all the regular medical men in Huddersfield to the operations. This is as it should be; but we would also advise the surgeons to remember, that they should hold fast their discretionary power, as long as there are homœopathists and Ramsbothams to be kept at the door. The pretensions of homœopathy and the rights of truth and science are irreconcilable, and no quarter should be shown by any of our profession towards a class of men who can only flourish in proportion as they injure us, and truth through us.—*Medical Times.*

[We are sorry to have to quote such flippant trash as this from the columns of this medical Journal. It should be too respectable for this kind of writing.—ED.]

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.—It has afforded us no little satisfaction to have noted, from time to time, the endeavours which have been made to establish a Hospital for Children. We say, "have been made;" for we are happy to state that the object has been so far accomplished that a fitting house has been obtained, whose rooms will in a few months be opened for patients. The situation is as good as could be wished. One of those old large houses in Great Ormond-street, which, a century and a half ago, were the homes of our aristocracy, has been hired by the committee. As there are great inconveniences in fixing such an establishment out of London, or even in the nearest suburb, the committee have wisely considered that a good house in town, ready made to their hand, with a large garden attached to it, in a central situation, would be better than an expensive building at a distance both from patients and physicians.

We trust our brethren will exert themselves on this occasion. The propriety, nay, the necessity, of such a hospital is so obvious as to require no argument from us; yet, if it is to succeed, medical men must help it, by bringing the subject before their patients and connections, and explaining to them the necessity of assistance. We understand that £600 is at once needed to prepare the house, and that £1500 per annum is the estimated cost for 60 children. The sum is large; but we cannot doubt that, if the profession put their shoulders to the wheel, it will soon be raised. If any of our readers should be unacquainted with the movement which has been lately made, we have no doubt they can procure from Dr. West, 96, Wimpole-street, the Report of the meeting which was held at the Hanover-square Rooms in March last, where they will find the most convincing arguments advanced by the various speakers on the occasion in favour of the Hospital.—*Medical Times.*

[We hope that at no distant time there may be one large Homœopathic Hospital in London, with a wing of the building set apart for the reception of children.—ED.]

LONDON: Printed by THOMAS HARRILD, of Albany Cottage, Sydenham, in the County of Kent, at his Printing Office, 1, and 1½, Dudley Court, in the Parish of St. Olave, Silver Street, in the City of London; and Published by HENRY RENSHAW, at the Office, 356 Strand, in the County of Middlesex.—*Saturday, July 19th*, 1851.

Hosted by Google

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.
Review of British and Foreign Medical Science and Literature.

"RESPICE, ASPICE, PROSPICE."—ST. BERNARD.

No. 104. Vol. II. SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1851. [Unstamped 3d. Stamped 4d.

## Communications.

### MEETING OF HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTITIONERS AT YORK.

A MEETING of homœopathic practitioners of the northern parts of the kingdom was held at 6, Micklegate, York, July 21, 1851.

Present: Dr. Russell, Edinburgh; Drs. Irvine and Craig, Leeds; Dr. Atkin, Hull; J. H. Ramsbotham, Esq., Huddersfield; Edward Phillips, Esq., and Dr. Tuckey, Manchester; and Dr. Ransford, York.

Dr. Ransford in the chair.

Dr. Hayle, of Newcastle; Dr. Dunn, Doncaster; Dr. Drysdale, Liverpool; Dr. Fearon, Birmingham; Mr. Smith, Sheffield; Dr. Sutherland, Leamington; and Mr. Sharp, of Rugby, were unable to attend.

It was moved, seconded, and unanimously agreed, to recommend the Congress of Homœopathic Practitioners to appoint an influential Committee, for the purpose of taking measures for the protection of students who believe in homœopathy. Such steps being rendered necessary by the recent proceedings of the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrew's.

It was also unanimously agreed to recommend to the Congress to take vigorous measures for the more extensive circulation of the *British Journal of Homœopathy*, in consequence of the altered circumstances of its sale in America.

The meeting resolved to institute a Provincial Homœopathic Association for mutual co-operation and protection.

Thanks having been voted to the chairman, an adjournment took place at seven o'clock to the Black Swan Hotel, where the party dined together, being favoured with the company of W. R. Warne, Esq., of Slingsby, a warm and unflinching advocate of homœopathy in York.

Dr. Russell ably presided, supported by Mr. Ramsbotham as vice-president. The usual loyal toasts were drunk, and the party enjoyed many hours of delightful and improving intercourse.

### EXTRACTS FROM THE NEW TEST ACT.*

WE hope this excellent letter of a non-medical "Alumnus of the University" of Edinburgh, to the patrons of that ancient Institution, will have a very wide circulation. The homœopathic publishers or booksellers of London should see to this. Let our public consider this extract:—

"Few words will be required to show, that if one party, or sect, or persuasion of the medical profession resolve that they will not meet in consultation with any member of a different party, or sect, or persuasion, the public are injured; and, as a question of principle, it cannot be decided by counting the respective numbers. The proscribed minority may in this case be small; but let us once admit the principle, and the effects may be disastrous. We may have the whole body cut up into sects; and instead of, as heretofore, having free choice of the whole medical practitioners in Edinburgh, in case of desiring assistance in consultation with our usual medical attendant, we shall have to consider to what sect he belongs, and how many members of it there are. In short, a supplementary list will have to be published yearly in the Almanac and Directory for our guidance, showing the actual state of parties. Suppose that Dr. Henderson is my family attendant.

* The New Test Act: a Recent Conspiracy against the Medical Practitioners of Homœopathy and the Public, by the College of Physicians and the Faculty of Medicine: considered in a Letter to the Patrons of the University of Edinburgh, by an Alumnus. Edinburgh: James Hogg, Nicolson Street.



Hosted by Google

He is considered an excellent stethoscopist; he examines my chest, and, as the result of such examinations and his knowledge of the history of my health, comes to the conclusion that I am in a consumption, and orders me, with directions as to treatment and medicine, to Madeira. Well, it is a long way and a serious change of life; and I should like to have the opinion of Dr. Alison or Dr. Simpson before leaving home. I tell Dr. Henderson that I wish a consultation with one of them on the subject. 'Oh!' he replies, 'that is perfectly impossible; neither of them can meet with me without loss of character. So the College of Physicians has determined.' 'Why on earth cannot they meet with you?' I ask. 'Are you not a Graduate, and one of the Medical Professors, of the University, a Member of the College, and of reputable private character?' 'I believe I am all these,' he answers me; 'but the reason is, that I am a homœopathist.' 'And pray, Dr. H., what may that long terrible word mean? Is it the Greek for a liar, or a quack, or for what, that it operates as an impassable bar to the benevolence and professional zeal of other members of the College?' 'Oh no,' he answers, 'it is nothing at all so detestable.' 'What is it, then, to be a homœopathist?' 'Well, I will tell you shortly what it means. It imports a belief in the prevalence of a general law by which to be guided in the selection of remedies; *similia similibus curantur*, expressed technically; or, in plain English, that the substance which produces in the healthy a resemblance of the disease will cure it in the sick.' 'And is this law universally repudiated by the other Members of the College?' 'By no means,' he tells me. 'In fact, I remember that, on the occasion of the rejection (after a vote by ballot) of Dr. Black's petition for admission as a member, the President said, that the homœopathists had no right to the exclusive use of the title, for that on occasions they all practised homœopathically. Indeed, the truth is, that all the specifics in common use are given in accordance with the homœopathic law.'

"I ask again—'Is that *all* that is implied in being a homœopathist?' 'Strictly speaking, *all*,' he answers. 'Every physician practising according to that law is a homœopathist; but there is a farther difference in practice arising out of this law: that we always give medicines in much smaller quantities than they are otherwise usually given.' 'Nothing more?' 'Nothing more, I believe; for I don't suppose that the practice of never giving but one medicine at a time, and of always testing the medicines upon healthy persons before giving them to the sick, is deemed seriously objectionable, however little practised, by the other Members of the College.' 'Then, the practical result to me is, that, because you differ from most of the other Members of your College on the principle of selection, and on the right quantities of medicine (upon neither of which, as I understand, the others are at all agreed among themselves), I am deprived of the benefit of having the advice of any of them?' 'Precisely so,' he answers."

We give the conclusion of this admirable letter, and trust that every friend of our Cause will do his or her best to obtain for it as many readers as possible.

"It may be thought that Hahnemann and his disciples have not contributed much as yet towards medical science; but will any candid and well-informed observer refuse to admit that they have contributed something? Is it nothing to have insisted on the exact observation and detailed recording of the action of medicines? Are there not new and valuable remedies now coming into common use, which they introduced? Has not the general practice of the profession, as regards the use of drugs, been, during late years, sensibly affected by the infinitesimal doses? Let them be quite sure that they have assimilated into the body of medical science all the nutriment to be derived from this source, before they contemptuously and permanently sever themselves from it.

"Again, if belief in the efficacy of infinitesimal doses be a delusion, is it so very hurtful? In the present state of the art of healing, when so many of its distinguished practitioners have to record a decrease of faith in drugs, with increased experience of disease, is it not greatly safer to give too little medicine than too much? And if it be a mischievous delusion, to be discountenanced, and, if possible, dispelled, are obloquy, persecution, contempt, insult, directed against its sincere and earnest votaries, the means which duty or wisdom urges for its defeat or extinction? On the contrary, does not all history teach us, that, instead of dissipating any vaporous form of belief, the uniform effect of persecution is to crystallize it into permanency? Let the practitioners of homœopathy continue mixed with the general

Hosted by Google

body of physicians, and, if the system be false, the stronger truth which the others hold will ere long supplant and exterminate it. Let them be put out of communion, and by external pressure condensed into a distinct sect, having no intercourse with the rest of the profession; then, *true or false*, it may be safely predicted of the system, that it has a long life in prospect. From that time forward, its young *alumni* will seldom come into close contact with the other forms of medical belief; they will be nursed in separate institutions; in which, during their whole course of instruction, it will be instilled into their receptive minds, that the homœopathic is the one all-inclusive, all-sufficient system of knowledge and practice in that department of the profession; and he will, indeed, be zealous for orthodoxy who has much hope of reclaiming them after such training. Even now, in consequence of the proceedings of the Colleges and the Medical Faculty, some of the adherents of the persecuted faith have begun to agitate for such exclusive institutions.

"Let the persecution advance, and certainly it will result in their establishment. That such a consequence would be highly injurious to our Universities, and to the general education of the students of medicine, I have no doubt. If the homœopathists get into their own hands, the power of granting degrees in medicine (which will obviously be necessary if the University degrees are denied to them), they will be enabled to affect the general body of practitioners far more widely than they now can; and, like all young licensing bodies, they will be tempted to lower the standard of education. At any rate they will thus come into distinct competition with the old-established Colleges. I cannot suppose those who are now engaged in the crusade against homœopathy to be indifferent to this result; and I might wonder at their present tactics, were I not aware that an insolent contempt of their advancing opponents conceals from them the serious nature of the contest.

"The course of homœopathy exhibited in its history might correct their judgment. So might familiarity with its literature, or, still more, personal intercourse with the more distinguished of its professors. It is singular, that the President, and the other Members of the College of Physicians, who had recently an opportunity of meeting with Dr. Arneth, of Vienna, as a specimen of the continental homœopathists, should not have formed a juster estimate of the system and its adherents, than their Resolutions express. There are those, too, living among us, whose ability, acquirements, and disinterestedness daily teach the same lesson. If we *will* shut our ears against the truth, it is true we can do it; and the Truth in her advance will then pass us by; nay, but if we will not go out to seek her, prepared to do her homage, although she appear in meanest clothing and in lowliest places, we shall hardly find her. If we make up our minds beforehand, in what form, from what quarter, with what accompaniments her approach is to be, our pre-judgments will be our only conclusions.

"Finally, I adjure our medical friends, as they regard the dignity of their profession, as they desire the advance of science, as they value sincerity and ingenuousness, as they confess allegiance to the laws of nature, which will receive no dictation from man; above all, as they would not be found doing injustice and cruelly oppressing the innocent; in short, as they feel the claims of highest Duty, I adjure them to pause ere it be too late, and willingly to retrace their steps, lest ignominiously they may afterwards be compelled to retreat from their present false and discreditable position."

---

## WHAT ARE THE BEST MEANS TO PROPAGATE HOMŒOPATHY?

By Dr. Rosenstein.

"How use doth breed a habit in a man."
Two Gentlemen of Verona, act v. sc. 4.

The practice of homœopathy has certainly made great progress in England within a few years, still it requires powerful efforts to give it more extension.

I suggest the following means for its propagation.

1. *Lectures on homœopathy.*—A science like homœopathy, whose practice differs so much from any other to which the world has ever been accustomed, can only gain popularity in proportion as the subject is understood; it is generally misunderstood, misinterpreted. It wants talented lecturers to explain to the world the principles of homœopathy; such lectures should not be delivered only in the metropolis, but in every part of the kingdom of Great Britain.

Hosted by Google

2. It is necessary to make known to the world, through the medium of the *Homœopathic Times*, any striking cases which have been treated unsuccessfully by allopathic means, and have been cured homœopathically. The following case is very striking.

I was called a few weeks ago to Woolwich, to attend an infant of a gentleman, which had been given up by the resident medical man. I found it in the following state: generally convulsed; the eyes turned upwards; difficulty of swallowing; the mouth wide open; the bowels very much relaxed; the evacuations frequent, and greenish.

A few drops of *Chamomilla* and *Belladonna* of a low dilution were mixed in two tumblers, half filled with water, of which one teaspoonful was administered alternately every quarter of an hour, the beneficial effect was almost instantaneous. When I called the second day, I was informed that the child sucked well, the bowels less relaxed. I omitted the use of *Belladonna*, and ordered the further use of *Chamomilla*, one teaspoonful every two hours.

On the third day, the following symptoms were mentioned: the child wakes every ten minutes, in consequence of phlegm collecting in the throat, which produces a slight rattling. I administered two globules *Pulsatilla* 12, and *Aconite* 3, a few drops mixed with half a tumbler of water, and a teaspoonful to be administered every two hours, which were quite sufficient to restore the infant to health. Such are the powers of homœopathic remedies, which the malicious allopath calls quackery.

3. *Cheap publications of homœopathic works.*—It is very important that a great number of pamphlets be published annually, and distributed gratis in every part of the kingdom. As the allopath has made up his mind to oppose homœopathy, to keep the world in darkness, in the same manner must we everywhere counteract their malicious efforts, and teach the world that we fight only for the establishment of truth.

I was called a few days ago to Brixton, to attend a lady suffering from tuberculous phthisis. She suggested to her medical man that she wished to consult a homœopath. He told her that the homœopathists used in their practice the most powerful poisons, and therefore he, in connection with many other ignorant persons, prevailed upon her to have nothing to do with that poisoning practice; however, the lady was determined, and the opponent was compelled to give way. I told her that every active medicine is a poison, but all depended upon the manner the remedy is used. I said such assertions displayed ignorance, and that the assertion made by her previous medical attendant was unwarrantable.

4. *A university for the education of the homœopathic practitioners, having a right to grant diplomas.*—The friends of homœopathy are aware that the colleges wish to undermine the progress of homœopathy, and unless a charter be obtained for the establishment of a school, there is much to fear that its progress will be retarded.

5. *Hospitals.*—Every large place should have its homœopathic hospital, and steps should be taken to bring about the fulfilment of this object.

6. *Unity among those who practise according to homœopathic principles.* Disunion in our own body gives the enemy power to attack us. All sects increase in power, so long as there is no division amongst them.

## CHOLERA IN THE GRAND CANARY.

We extract from the *Times* the following very graphic and interesting account of the fierce outbreak of Asiatic cholera in Grand Canary. It is exceedingly important as showing that cholera may be and, sometimes at least, is propagated by contagion, independent of the constitution of the atmosphere;—and that when generated and destructive of many, the atmosphere becomes thereby tainted, and so the disease spreads itself far and near by atmospherical influence.

Hosted by Google

We believe that most of the thoughtful medical men in this kingdom who carefully studied and watched the phenomena of cholera two years ago, came to the conclusion that, in circumstances favourable to contagion, the disease was intensely contagious. The record of its outbreak which we now give clearly shows that it was not generated in Grand Canary by atmospheric influence, and by transmission from other countries through the atmosphere.

(*Copy of Despatches.*)

"British Consulate, Grand Canary,
"June 18, 1851.

"SIR,—By your official letter of the 7th inst. I was informed that the local authorities of this place had communicated to those of Santa Cruz the fact of the existence of Asiatic cholera in this town.

"On the last day of the past month some rumours were spread of sudden deaths in a part of this place called San Jose, and on that day the body of one person was opened by the medical men; the report of the symptoms bore the appearance of poisoning by some deleterious substance. A day or two afterwards another case was reported in an opposite part of the town, but with the same symptoms; and it appeared that the person had visited San Jose the afternoon before, where he remained some time. On the evening of the 4th the reports were more alarming; and on the 5th, I believe, there remained but little doubt in the minds of the medical men. The first public information received in the town was, that the Board of Health had despatched a vessel to Santa Cruz with the official report, and of course all communication with the other islands was cut off. The deaths in the suburbs of San Jose rapidly increased from 5 to 20 on the 7th. I myself was witness on that day to an emigration of the poor people, with their few household chattels, towards the end of the town bordering on the mole, and to the centre of the circle which is called the Risco, the latter composed chiefly of huts dug out of the rock, and inhabited by sailors and the very lowest class of the population. On the 8th the scourge broke out in full force. At the time of the emigration of those from San Jose the principal inhabitants of the city were escaping in all directions. On the 8th and 9th the greater part of them were out of the town, driven by the most horrible panic to take refuge anywhere. I consider that out of a population of about 16,000 inhabitants there did not remain upwards of 4,000 on the 10th; for not only did those fly who could count upon the means of support, but such was the consternation, that the distressed people, who had not a day's sustenance at their command, wildly escaped anywhere they could; fathers left their children, and children their parents; all ties of relationship were forgotten, and nought but the safety of the moment was thought of. Many were the victims of such conduct. The roads were soon covered with dead bodies, and the disease seized its prey in many of the adjacent small towns and villages. Every calamity now rapidly approached. On the 10th, 11th, and 12th, the deaths were upwards of 100 daily. The hospital was overwhelmed with the dying and the dead. Assistance was eagerly demanded by the few rational witnesses of such scenes, but nowhere to be found. Public funds there were none. The wealthy inhabitants had only thought of their own security, and the paltry sum of $400, that is said to have been received from the provincial board, ought to have been expended in a few hours. No pen can give you an idea of our sufferings. It has been left to this little insignificant place to complete the picture of horrors so ably described by Daniel Defoe, for, in addition to everything by him related, we had the new feature of the soldiers chasing the few men remaining who had sufficient strength to lift the bodies of the dead. Yes, such was our state that the living could not bury their dead before corruption commenced, and the only remedy left was for the soldiers to seize on any one they could find,—some to dig trenches, and others to hunt in the narrow defiles and filthy huts for the bodies that had been abandoned by all connected with them. This state of things continued with unabated rigour till the 16th, the principal question asked by those who still maintained any degree of composure being, whether it was possible to inter the dead; and the echoing noise in the void and empty streets of the sledges and carts conveying the naked bodies, covered by a few mats, made but comparatively little impression, as the only anxiety was that they should be hurried away. On the evening of this day this sad work was in some degree surmounted, and yesterday some approach to tranquillity was evinced. This morning the accounts are more satisfactory. The deaths during the night have materially declined in number, and it is said that many of those who were in a desperate state overnight show symptoms of improvement. I must here mention

Hosted by Google

that since the middle of the night the weather has changed. We have now what is called here '*a levante*,' being a hot and dry wind; the day is sultry, but the sky bright, and, whether it be from the propensity to perspiration or the dryness of the air, there is evidently a diminution of the disease, and indeed it is time, for it has already carried off nearly 1,000, or one-fourth part of those who abided its fury.

"Were it not from my persuasion that every detail concerning this terrible scourge may be of service to inquiring minds, I should be afraid of extending this communication, but you ask me to inform you as fully as possible, and should my style be too prolix, you can make use of that part alone which may be worthy of report.

"The first question that arises is, how was this disease communicated to so isolated a place? So many theories have been broached as to its being purely atmospherical, and not by any means contagious, that I am almost afraid of venturing an opinion, but as my duty is merely to state the generally asserted facts, and not to enter upon theory, I shall do so to the best of my knowledge.

"You are aware that during the prevalence of this epidemic in Europe, even when it reached Cadiz, these islands as well as Madeira were preserved intact; the usual course of the winds is from that direction; there has been no change noted in this respect within these last months. The cholera has latterly been making great ravages in the West Indies, a position diametrically opposed to the current of the air. It appears, therefore, almost impossible that we should have received the germ of this destroyer simply through the atmosphere. The credited reports here tend to a contrary opinion. About the 8th or 9th of May a vessel arrived from the Havannah with a clean bill of health, and was consequently admitted to pratique without any preliminary fumigation. It is said that the first house in San Jose (a suburb principally inhabited by poor people) in which this disease made its appearance was that of a washerwoman, who had taken the mattress and foul clothes of one of the poorer passengers to wash, and that her children slept upon them during the night. Death soon followed; one neighbour after another was slowly but gradually attacked; the seed had found its appropriate soil, and slowly but too surely germinated, and when the air was sufficiently contaminated, its fatal effects were generalized.

"The symptoms have been the same as in all other parts—the victims, principally the poor, weak, and vicious, and to this number we have the addition of the timid and ignorant. Those who have prudently guarded their health and fortitude have, as yet, suffered but little. The medical men have done their utmost; the principal effort has been to produce perspiration, and the simplest method, that of a hot footbath and warm-water bottles, the most efficacious. Many have fallen victims to the reaction of too much confidence after mortal fear, for where the disease was promptly attacked it gave way with great facility, and appeared as trifling; the consequence, of course, a dangerous relapse from the want of a proper precaution. A great part of the mortality has been caused by the absolute dearth of the common necessaries of life among the class attacked; and one medical man stated to me that it was useless his going to the Risco, as when he ordered applications to excite perspiration, in most cases they would show him a mere rag of the size of a handkerchief as their additional covering, and as in this climate so little is generally used, there were no means of meeting this sudden emergency.

"It is not for me to point out the good or bad conduct of the authorities. The bishop and clergy have truly fulfilled their mission. The military governor has sustained his character for calmness and fortitude, and has done his utmost, unfortunately it was not his department. Of the civil authorities, some have borne themselves well and determinedly, others have been found wanting. The exertions of private individuals have in many cases been invaluable. It would be invidious to name some when many are worthy of note; but I cannot refrain from mentioning, that had not Don Miguel and Don Juan Ripoche (brothers and respectable merchants) bravely headed the men who were forced to search for and carry out the dead bodies, giving sometimes the example by themselves assisting and lifting them, we should undoubtedly have been obliged to abandon the town, as one large mass of corruption.

"Trusting my future communications may be of a more cheering character,

"I am, Sir,

"Your obedient faithful servant,

"HOUGHTON HOUGHTON,

"Vice-Consul.

"Henry John Murray, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Santa Cruz, Teneriffe."

Hosted by Google

THE
# HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES.

SATURDAY, JULY 26TH, 1851.

THE Congress of homœopathists was held on Wednesday and Thursday last, and was attended by a very great number of practitioners. We have, we are happy to announce, effected arrangements for giving in our next number a full report of the proceedings, together with the dinner, which took place in the evening of the last-named day, at Soyer's Symposium. The year 1851 will not, under these circumstances, be without its distinguishing features in relation to homœopathy. We now have had our Congress, our Bazaar, our Hospital commemorations, and, though last not least, a renewal of allopathic opposition on an extensive scale,—an unmistakable indication of the successful progress of our Cause.

---

THERE are "times and seasons" for all things; at least so says the proverb. But in these days of bigotry and shallow-headedness, as especially applied to one section of scientific development, the leaders appear to take delight in manifesting the obtuseness of intellect which so marvellously distinguishes their notable confraternity, by dropping upon the very period least of all likely to suit their purpose.

As surely as the Anti Corn-law League and the Great Exhibition now stand in public history as great facts, so does homœopathy rank in a similar position. Not on political grounds shall we attempt altogether to carry out the analogy, because it might in some quarters prove distasteful, but on the broad basis of social and moral improvement; and there is every reason to believe that the commercial freedom obtained through the medium of those institutions will, in the end, have their effects in a measure consummated by the medical freedom and reform to be eventually achieved by our new science.

Such an assertion as this may savour of presumption and enthusiasm, but it is not in that spirit we offer comments of the sort. We really are sincere when we say that we think that such is destined to be the high mission of homœopathy, associated as it so closely is with the moral improvement and intellectual elevation of mankind.

But to return to our theme. Homœopathy, which was quietly and inobtrusively gathering strength, had experienced great neglect at the hands of our allopathic adversaries until the present year. In times gone by, all professing the faith and doctrine had been gratuitously dubbed with the titles of "liars," "cheats," and "impostors," and, occasionally, when through extraneous means a death occurred, then "murder" and "manslaughter" were terms unsparingly used.

In 1850 Hospitals were founded; the adherents of the great truth rapidly augmented, medical schools were formed, and the result at the commencement of 1851 was astounding. This fresh career of success could not be suffered to pass unheeded. Those who were thought to represent a small sect were found to have accumulated large subscriptions, and to number high and talented individuals among their supporters, and hence the "war-cry" was raised, which has been since pertinaciously carried out. *Certis rebus certa signa præcurrunt.*

In the haste, therefore, of their desire to crush that which they presume to be a mere idle monomania in men's breasts, the allopaths have most unwisely chosen an epoch particularly remarkable for the unsuitableness of their design. In this the year of the gathering of all nations, we possess many thousands who can and do by their own experience prove the knowledge and belief entertained in Hahnemann and his writings abroad. Nothing can be more ridiculous than the futile attempts the supporters of the old medical system are adopting in this respect, since the clamour raised must shortly decide the point at issue, and it will undoubtedly leave them in a miserable minority.

Hosted by Google

As true homœopaths, we have felt all along that the allopathic brotherhood are greatly facilitating our glorious progress by their malevolent attacks. They spread a spirit of inquiry, which cannot fail to lead to beneficial influences. Why, therefore, should we be irate at their proceedings? To accomplish the great end we have in view, and to effect which they are rendering themselves the secondary instruments, we must preserve our temper and our position. It behoves us to keep this essential circumstance in mind. We shall then be enabled, at a fitting opportunity, to say, with becoming dignity and forbearance,—

"Rags and tatters, get ye gone."

---

We think the object of our esteemed correspondent, Mr. Smith, whose communication appears in our present number, cannot be better obtained than by inserting entire the article to which he alludes, as forming the first leader of the *Chemical Record*, and which is ushered into being with much pomp, under the killing title of "Homœopathy tested by Chemistry, and found Wanting." We are afraid that the prejudice of our "chemical" critic is too strongly ingrafted, backed up as it is most glaringly by a total ignorance of our philosophy to enable him to approach the subject of homœopathy in a becoming tone, and much less so to exercise patient study of the subject, concerning which he dares, in his ignorance, to scribble the most flagrant nonsense. Our critic has evidently never read one word of Hahnemann's writings, and yet, like many others, he ventures to make an attack upon the "disciples of that obscure mystic"—"the obscure old man of Meissen." Oh fie! In truth we pity the *animus* and Christian spirit of our would-be great chemical philosopher, who, in his very own department, evinces such ignorance, ingratitude, or something worse, of what "the obscure old man of Meissen" has done for chemical science. Dr. Christison and Dr. Forbes, and a host of other unfriendly allopathic opponents, would not so irreverently defile their lips in speaking of that great departed genius Hahnemann. We fear our critic's reading must be limited. We would refer him for an opinion of the great Hahnemann to Christison's work on Poisons—a work with which we would suppose every scientific chemist to be well acquainted. Our chemical critic, however, furnishes us with sufficient material in his own propositions for us to prove to a demonstration his unmeasured ignorance and wanton audacity. He observes—

1. "That medicines, to act homœopathically, must not be admixed."

This proposition, if properly understood, is so far true; but the whole has not been stated, and from what follows we can perceive an evident desire to distort truth, and a cunning or ignorance that is truly pitiable. We are almost ashamed to trespass upon our readers while we inform our critic, that all our remedies are administered in disease precisely with the same combinations and adulterations that they possessed when they were proved, *i. e.*, given to the healthy subject, in order to ascertain their pathogenetic effects, and so to acquire a knowledge of the suffering states in which they would be useful.

If our remedies were even to be in a compound state, from their becoming mixed, by the rough friction and trituration, with scrapings of silica from the hardest mortars, such would not militate against their certainty in disease, seeing the very identical compound is that which has been proved in health, before it has been administered in disease. Our critic's very absurd and truly laughable third proposition proves nothing but his ignorance. What homœopathists mean by admixing medicines implies that two or three remedies, no matter whether of a simple or compound nature, whose pure effects have been ascertained by provers, shall not be combined and administered at the same time in the shape of a compound prescription, from which we could expect nothing but complicated confusion similar to that of our critic's logic.

We should fear purity of results from analytical investigations instituted by such a compound dunce as our silly critic seems to

Hosted by Google

be. We recommend to his notice "Logic for the Million," after which he may read Hahnemann with a prospect of advantage.

"HOMŒOPATHY TESTED BY CHEMISTRY AND FOUND WANTING.

"The career of every successful imposition demonstrates the remarkable fact, that a stupendous amount of deceit finds ready credence, whilst a slight deviation from the line of truth would be indignantly repelled.

The pride of reason is strong in every one:—we are prone to bring within its cognizance all, and more than all, the subjects fitted for its grasp. Thus there is no hope for the long life of a little lie; we hand it over to reason—its feebleness is transparent; we discover it easily and discard it at once

But when a stupendous incomprehensibility is ushered before the public—unblushingly advocated, strenuously maintained—the public has only one of two things to do; the first is to discard it, the second to receive it on faith; and the records of all great delusions sufficiently prove the latter to be the more probable result of the two.

These remarks are suggested by the delusions of homœopathy—a deceit which, had it been less unblushing, less audacious, and not so utterly void of the semblance of truth, would have been repelled by the common-sense reasoning of the laity; whereas, being totally incomprehensible to them, it has been accepted as truth.

Our remarks are solely applied to the non-medical public; individuals to whom, speaking generally, the means of reasoning concerning the truth or falsehood of homœopathy are limited to mere speculations on the abstruse physiological functions, and to mystic cogitations of a metaphysical cast. By them the startling propositions of homœopathic error are so completely beyond the sphere of comprehension that they must be altogether rejected, or accepted on faith.

We purpose to deal with homœopathy chemically—to accept some of its own propositions and test them—little doubting but that we shall arrive at the issue of the alternative, that—if the homœopathic propositions brought under discussion be true—then is the science of chemistry false!

The following general propositions will be accepted as deriving undoubted origin from Hahnemann, and as being still professed by the disciples of that obscure mystic:

1. That medicines to act homœopathically must not be admixed.

2. That the power of a medicine may be vastly developed by trituration.

These general propositions being admitted, our line of chemical argument renders it necessary that we should introduce the third and specific proposition:

3. That silica, even in doses so small that it cannot be weighed, is a homœopathic medicament.

Taking these propositions as a basis, we will now deal with them according to the evidence of chemistry; and will see to what the investigation leads.

It is a fact perfectly well known to analytical chemists that, during the prolonged trituration rendered necessary in certain cases of chemical investigation, the mortar in which such trituration takes place is abraded. We speak not here of Wedgewood and marble mortars, for the abrasion in these is so obvious, so excessive, that we cannot with any degree of probability assume the homœopath to be uninformed of the fact, or careless as to the consequences. We speak of agate mortars; the hardest known to chemists, those in which all such triturations as those adverted to by us take place; and from which particles by abrasion are so invariably removed, that the operation of estimating their amount by weighing is a necessity imposed upon the chemist who undertakes any very delicate analysis of this kind. Now, clearly this same abrasion must occur to those who develope by their assiduous trituration the lurking virtues of the homœopathic Materia Medica. Hence, not one solitary globule of the Hahnemann physic-store can exist without a notable admixture of silica; and such admixture, according to a received canon of the obscure old man of Meissen, is fatal to the exercise of the homœopathic medical power!"

## Reviews.

*Homœopathy as applied to the Diseases of Females, and the most important Diseases of Early Childhood.* By THOMAS R. LEADAM, M.R.C.S. London: Leath, Vere Street, and St. Paul's Churchyard.

So far as we can judge from a rapid glance at its contents, this volume will be found

Hosted by Google

useful both by practitioners in the way of reference, and by those at a distance from medical advice. We are glad to find that Mr. Leadam puts a just value on Bœnninghausen. We have no doubt his book will find favour with the homœopathic practitioners, and the homœopathic public. It is a proof of patient study, extensive reading, and considerable ability.

We agree with Mr. Leadam in protesting against the practice of considering and treating engorgement, hypertrophy, and induration of the os and cervix uteri, etc., as merely local affections, "the converse of which was so philosophically and powerfully advocated by Hahnemann, that the homœopathist cannot be too much on his guard against yielding to the specious arguments of those who advocate so harsh and unnecessary a practice (cauterization, etc.), and endeavour to reconcile it with the homœopathic theory, instead of seeking, among the riches of the Materia Medica, for some other remedies whose pathogenetic effects are more closely analogous to the morbid condition of the diseased organ."

We hope to return to Mr. Leadam's volume.

---

### *Dr. Macleod's Letter to Professor Simpson.**

THIS is a very able letter. Dr. Macleod is one of the Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh. As the fellowship is merely honorary, and is a matter of purchase, (the cost is £100,) it follows as a matter of course that those who pay so dearly for this particular whistle put no small value on it. Dr. Macleod does not choose to part with it, and we think he is right.

Dr. Macleod has succinctly shown that in point of opportunities for study, and of a diligent use of these opportunities, of zeal for pathological and physiological investigations, and of a free spirit and manly independence in his search after truths in therapeutics—he is as much entitled to respect as Professor Simpson himself. We have only space for one quotation from his letter, to which we refer our readers.

"No man, no Society at least, seems to me entitled to interfere authoritatively with the honest efforts of others to attain some object of public importance, unless it can be shown either that the same end has already been attained, or that, through some better process, success is at hand. It ought to be held as a canon, that until Science has reached its *ultimate* Laws, it is essentially *free;* so long as the knowledge of these Laws is in the distance, no hand of authority ought to be laid on the Inquirer who is struggling to attain it. Now, Sir, of that Empirical System, which in this country we find pitted against our Rational Therapeutics, I mean to say little more. I have already shown its extraordinary looseness *as* an empirical scheme; and I have asserted that it is losing ground yearly; I have called attention to the fact, that the use made of it in practice is so various, that, apart from the books in which its formulæ are written, no one can say with certainty what it is. Let me narrate merely one or two circumstances that came under my cognizance years ago, as illustrations; and then I shall ask again, what is really the value of the system, in virtual defence of which our College has felt it necessary to put on at present so hot an antagonism, and to send forth these denunciations. Formerly—I do not know if it is so now—there were several fever wards in the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, of which three Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians had the charge. One physician had the top ward, another the middle ward, and a third the low ward. It happened, that on the same day, three young persons of nearly the same age, ill of typhus fever, were admitted into the hospital. The disease was of equal severity in each, and the stage of complaint the same in all. What was the treatment, think you, pursued in those three cases, by the three Fellows of the College? Of course it should have been the same, at least if the *system* be correct; for the Physicians in question would choose the best. But, Sir, it was not the same. He in the top ward

* A Letter to Professor J. Y. Simpson, President of the Royal College of Physicians, etc., etc., etc., concerning the Resolutions recently passed by that body in reference to the Therapeutic Practice, commonly called Homœopathy. By WILLIAM MACLEOD, M.D., F.R.C.P.E., etc., etc. London: H. Baillière, Regent Street. Edinburgh: James Nichol, 9, North Bank Street. Glasgow: R. Griffin & Co. 1851.

Hosted by Google

bled his patient with lancet and with leeches. He in the middle ward physicked his patient with drastic purgatives; and if he saw a large, comfortable effect, he gave praise, and was content. He in the low ward, again, gave whiskey, wine, and opiates. What was the result of such deplorable freaks? I refer you to the statistic-book; I have no doubt you will find it there!—In the University formerly, two Professors used to lecture, on alternate days, on clinical medicine. It happened once that each had, at the some time under his care an acute case of *pericarditis*. The Professor, who lectured upon his case on Monday night, said, in substance, as follows:—'Gentlemen,—As to the treatment of this disease, it has been the practice to give large doses of mercury so as to bring the constitution under its action; and to effect this as rapidly as possible, small quantities of opium are usually combined with it. This practice I, however, believe to be erroneous; for I have observed the progress of the disease unchecked, even during profuse salivation. The most efficient remedy—in fact our *sheet-anchor*—in this disease is *Tartar Emetic*. You will have noticed the large doses I have given of this remedy, and yet the patient seems not to suffer from it. In fact, the constitution in this disease, as in some others, has a remarkable tolerance for Tartar Emetic.' When the lecture was finished, I left the hall, fancying I had learned some great truth, and knew better than an hour before how to save life. On Wednesday evening, during the same week, in the same hall, and to the same students, the other Professor lectured. The lecture was devoted to the acute case of *pericarditis* under his care in the hospital. After describing the case, and giving a sketch of the character and progress of disease, he spoke in substance as follows:—'Gentlemen,—It is a remarkable thing that there should be any difference in regard to the mode of treatment to be pursued in a disease such as this. I believe it is the Italian and French schools which advocate so very strongly the employment of Tartar Emetic; but I would strongly urge you to put no confidence in this remedy; for if you do so you will lean on a broken reed. Our *sheet-anchor* in this disease is *Mercury;* under the action of which you must bring the patient as soon and as freely as you possibly can—even bleeding is of little importance in comparison with the use of Mercury. The two combined, *i. e.*, Mercury and blood-letting, is of course best, but at all events use Mercury, and never trust to Tartar Emetic.' What effect was produced on the minds of the students by such opposite teachings I cannot say. I can, however, speak for *one*.—He walked down into the noble quadrangle, in bitterness, and gave involuntary utterance to the words, 'No wonder that Sir James Macintosh forsook the study of medicine.'"

## CASE OF FUNGUS HÆMATODES.

It is not our purpose to make any observations on the character of this disease, for which our allopathic brethren freely confess they can do nothing in the way of cure.

There is, however, one well-authenticated case of cure under homœopathic treatment; and there is no reason why by similar treatment it should not be again occasionally cured. If this disease when occurring in the eye has been cured, we may infer that it may be cured in whatever other site it may be found. The trial is, at all events, worth making. Mr. Leadam has observed that Marshal Radetsky's case "affords, analogically, some ground for hope that this same disease, when situated in the uterus, might possibly admit of cure." If possibly curable when situated in the womb, why not when in the breast and other parts of the body?

In July and August of the year 1839, Marshal Radetsky was attacked with congestion, which produced such vertigo as to cause him to fall. Soon afterwards he had inflammation of the right eye, with a sense of pressure of the eyeball; lachrymation; and occasional protrusion of the eyeball occurred.

In the month of May, 1840, he again suffered from severe vertigo.

On the 9th of October, in that year, he was exposed during five hours to a burning sun and piercing wind. Soon after his face became red, and fever set in, with intense pain in the right side of the forehead. The eye was much inflamed, and protruded from its socket. The pulse was full and hard. During the night the eye returned to its place, and on the following day the Marshal was six hours in the saddle. There remained only redness of the under eyelid, tearfulness, and a swelling at

Hosted by Google

the external corner of the eye, without pain or impairment of vision.

At the end of October, of the same year, a swelling of the size of a bean, proceeding from the inner canthus, became developed on the lower eyelid, and the eye was considerably protruded from the socket, with occasional pain in the brow, and violent congestion of the head.

The medical treatment was on the homœopathic principle: the medicines administered at that time were *Aconite, Baryta carb., Zinc, Anacardium, Calcarea, Euphrasia, Merc. sol., Merc. cor., Antimony*, and *Digitalis*. The growth of the excrescence, meanwhile, had not been arrested. The tumour at the external canthus, which became evident from its blue colour, and that of the inner canthus were increased in size, and now there protruded between the eyeball and the lower eyelid a spongy, elastic, granular, pale red, painless tumour; but the power of vision was not impaired.

Dr. Hartung, (the narrator of his patient's case) consulted with Dr. Flaser, Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery in Pavia, who concurred in the opinion that the disease was fungus, and publicly declared that in this case, neither by allopathy, homœopathy, hydropathy, nor any other method of treatment, could any good be wrought.

A report of the case was then sent to Vienna, and the Emperor sent his staff physician, Dr. Jäger, Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery in the Joseph's Academy at Vienna, to consult with Dr. Hartung, and in conjunction with him to apply all remedies that might prolong the life of the Field-Marshal.

The fungus increased rapidly, and the whole fungous excrescence, with various pains, lancinating, burning, tearing, and itching: it bled readily; the eye itself was free from pain, and lay in a depression between the two eminences (one from the outer and the other from the inner canthus) of the tumour; it was protruded, motionless, and directed outwards. The powers of vision were also impaired; for on the outside he saw like black objects, without being able to distinguish what they were. In the course of the day there was increased sensibility to light, and copious lachrymation; in the evening increased heat, dryness, and pain.

On the 26th of January, 1841, Drs. Hartung, Jäger, and Flaser met in consultation to communicate to each other their respective opinions of the case, and consult on its further treatment.

Professor Jäger declared the disease to be incurable, because an operation would be of no use; and he knew of no internal remedy, as this disease had never been cured.

Professor Flaser expressed himself as he had done before, and to the same effect.

The case was then left to the management of Dr. Hartung, in whom the illustrious patient had full confidence.

The hemorrhage, which ensued, speedily abated; the pains ceased; the tumour began to lessen; the disease was arrested.

On the 19th of February the fungus, which had extended over a surface of four inches, was reduced to a small fungoid swelling, which could only be perceived by drawing aside the under eyelid; and the general health of the patient was excellent.

On the 16th of March, the fungus was dissipated, and the power of vision was restored to the eye.

In a month and a half the whole fungus had disappeared, from the internal and external use of *Thuja* and *Carbo animalis*; and the eye, with its vision restored, moved as freely in its orbit as the other eye.

As Marshal Radetzky still lives, the great military chieftain of the Austrian Empire, it need not be said that the cure was permanent.

As he was the instrument of saving the Austrian Empire from partition, if not from complete overthrow, and as his life has been prolonged so many years by the instrumentality of homœopathy, the present Emperor cannot fail to acknowledge his obligation to the memory of Hahnemann, and the services of Hartung. We shall see what he will do for homœopathy in his

Hosted by Google

dominions. Those who wish to see the full report of this most interesting case, are referred to the first volume of the *British Journal of Homœopathy*, where it is given at length.

## Correspondence.

### HOMŒOPATHIC EXPERIENCE IN GUERNSEY.

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

Sir,—Martin G——, living in a sister island, aged eighteen years, came to me August 8th, 1837; the poor young man could do nothing for his living; he was extremely unhappy and hopeless, as no doctor had been able to do him any good. Giddiness in the head, when getting up in the morning; when he looked up he felt as if he were balancing himself in scales. Could not think (confusion of ideas), or find words to express himself. Head first as if he were tipsy, with nausea; pain in the head as if a nail were driven in it; sensation as if the brain was flying out of the head, which symptom was mitigated in the open air. In the head and temples, shooting pain with throbbing. When stooping, the face flushes. In the morning heavy weight in the back of the head, which makes him feel cross and silent; pain on one side of the head, temple, and cheek-bone. Rush of blood to the head; pain on the left side of the head and hair; drawing pain in the muscles of the temple when walking; itching in the head. White of the eye of a red hue; inflammation in the eyes; pain as if from sand in them; eyelids stuck together in the morning; pricking in the eyes; light or wind hurts the eyes; troubled sight; dim sight in reading. Shooting pains, with knocking in the ear at night; shooting pains from the ear to the pharynx; weight behind the ears. Flushes in the face, which come and go; redness of the face; crusty eruption, which itches, on the face. Bleeding of the nose, particularly after being heated. Convulsive movements of the lips; pimples on the lip and chin. Shooting pains from the jaw to the ear; swelling of the glands under the jaw. Pain in the tip of the tongue; tongue swelled, trouble to eat with it, particularly in the morning. Saliva bloody; swelling of the salivary glands, with an increased quantity of saliva, which has a bitter taste. Swelling of the tonsils, which are sore. Inclination to swallow, though doing so is painful. Bread tastes bitter to him; he finds his food not salt enough, though eating salt food; likes cold food. His appetite is soon satisfied. "Renvois," of a rusty taste, after eating fat things; flatulence after eating. Great weakness in the stomach; weight in the right side. Throbbing in the heart. Oppression in the chest, as if held by something inside; painful breathing, and a wish to draw a long breath; oppression in each side of the chest, with desire to cough; sensation of bubbling of blood in the chest, with throbbings of the heart. Veins of the throat swollen. Uneasy feelings in the nape and chest. Pains in the back; stiffness in the nape, and down the back. Pains in the shoulders and down the arms; cracking in the joints, and shooting pains in the arms. Trembling of the hands in writing; dryness of the skin of the hands, sometimes perspiration. Fingers cold and senseless; painful red swelling of the tips of the fingers. Weakness and lassitude in the legs on going up stairs; stiffness and weight in the legs; perspiration on the thighs. Swelling of the feet; cracking of the joints of the feet. Stiffness of the arms and legs. Tressaillement of the body. Swelling of the veins of the neck. Sensibility of the skin; itching of the skin when heated, in the fresh air it goes off. Suffers most on left side. Sleepy in the daytime; sleep at night does not refresh. Bad dreams; screams and jumps up in his sleep; perspiration going to sleep. Feels alternate heat and cold. No thirst.

I gave two globules of the 30th dilution of *Sulphur*. As the symptoms agreed exactly with Hahnemann's *Thuja*, on the 9th I gave two globules, 30th dilution, of *Thuja*; 12th one more globule. 29th, one more globule.

As he lived at some distance, I did not hear of him after the 29th, when he left me nearly recovered from all bad symptoms, till Dec. 1st, when his sister came to tell me that he had been perfectly well for some months, and able to work like other men.

Elizabeth T—, aged nine months, of unhealthy parents, came to me. 1838. The lower part of the forehead was covered with a yellow, dirty, crusty humour, like a mask; one small crusty spot on the head; the ears were sore; the cheeks full and glazy, and looked as if they would soon break out. She came Jan. 15, 1838. I gave her two globules, 12th dilution, of *Merc. vivus;* on the 17th, one more globule; on the 23rd, she came to me with her brow and forehead

Hosted by Google

quite clear, the skin looking healthy and well. I gave two globules, 30th dilution, of *Sulphur*. She continued well.

The dilutions which are not named of the following medicines in the various cases given are: *Arn.* 6th dilution; *Calc. c.* 30th dilution; *Cham.* 12th dilution; *Nux v.* 30th dilution; *Petr.* 30th dilution; *Phos.* 30th dilution; *Stramonium*, 6th dilution. The dilutions are not marked in my notes, as I only had one dilution of each medicine in globules in 1838.

St. Sampon's Rectory, H. C.
July 1851.

---

*To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.*

SIR,—When the "Rise and Progress of Homœopathy in Great Britain" comes to be written by some future Macaulay, we can hardly doubt that the present period will be regarded by him as one of peculiar moment—not so much, perhaps, in consequence of the establishment at the time of three Homœopathic Hospitals, as from the bitter hostility raised against the Hahnemannian philosophy by the allopathic journals of the day. Scarcely a week now passes without some vain attempt to crush the fast-developing system of our "mighty Master."

I rejoice, therefore, to find you devoting some portion of your paper to extracts from these publications, for while they afford to lay-homœopaths, who have neither the time nor the inclination to read allopathic works, the opportunity of seeing the utmost that can be said (and how little it is!) against that system to which they have given in their adhesion, these extracts will lighten the labour of the future historian in searching through what may then be forgotten periodicals. With this view, permit me to draw your attention to an allopathic journal which has this day made its appearance in the world, under the title of the "Chemical Record." Struck with the names of Joigneaux, Dumas, Daubeny, and others who figure as contributors, I was induced to peruse it; and I am bound to admit that the ability displayed in this first number entitles it to the highest consideration. My present object, however, is with the leader, and "the signs of the times" thereby indicated.

It is almost unnecessary to observe that, as a matter of course, the editor of a new scientific journal would ponder deeply before he determined on the subject-matter of his first leading article; and that he would, not without the maturest deliberation, select that topic most likely to interest the profession, best calculated to excite the attention of scientific men. Will not, then, your readers be gratified to learn—will not the future historian mark the past with peculiar emphasis—that the subject of the first leading article of this new scientific journal is Homœopathy?

The argument adduced being a chemical one, I shall leave to others to deal with; but I cannot forbear to express my regret that the article should be characterised by a tone of rancour. Allow me, then, through the medium of your journal, to suggest to the editor of the *Chemical Record* the propriety of laying aside all bitterness and wrath, and of approaching the subject in future in a spirit of calm, dignified inquiry. His periodical has to create for itself a name in the world; and what higher praise, as a scientific journal, could it earn than this—that its articles were distinguished by that philosophic spirit which, having no object but the discovery of truth, scorned to employ any means but those of investigation and argument.

I cannot better conclude this letter than by an extract from your own leader of this day, furnishing, as it does, both precept and example for the editor of the *Chemical Record*. "If in a fair spirit of criticism our opponents would approach the subject, and apply the ordinary rules of inquiry to its development, then we might hope to explain away their doubts and satisfy their scruples."

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
T. J. SMITH.

London, July 19th, 1851.

---

## Miscellaneous.

RETRIBUTION.—Divine retribution always belongs to eternity, and is distant; *human* retribution is uncertain, depending upon discovery, and other fortuitous circumstances; but *moral* retribution is as sure as life, as sure as death, as sure as the sin out of whose bosom it springs—as natural as the pain that follows the contact of fire. Human and legal retribution we may elude by concealment or flight; divine retribution we may avert by a timely repentance; but moral retribution we must suffer—and that, not by the arbitrary sentence of a despot, but by the natural action of an equitable law, old as eternity—immutable as God.—*Family Friend.*

END OF VOL II.

---

LONDON: Printed by THOMAS HARRILD, of Albany Cottage, Sydenham, in the County of Kent, at his Printing Office, 1, and 1½, Dudley Court, in the Parish of St. Olave, Silver Street, in the City of London; and Published by HENRY RENSHAW, at the Office, 356 Strand, in the County of Middlesex.—*Saturday, July 26th*, 1851.

Hosted by Google

Hosted by Google

Hosted by Google

Hosted by Google

Hosted by Google

Hosted by Google