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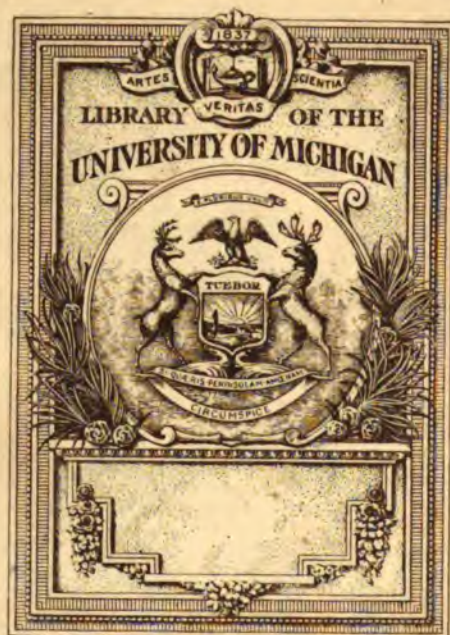
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THE
HOMŒOPATHIC EXAMINER,

793-88

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EDITED BY

A. GERALD HULL, M. D.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC EXAMINER
TRIPLE LITHO
A certis et exploratis potentissimis esse presidium. CELSUS.

VOL. II.

NEW-YORK
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1841.

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Handwritten musical notation, possibly a staff or a series of notes, located in the lower center of the page.

PROSPECTUS.

HOMŒOPATHIA, during its progress of half a century, has never elicited more interest and inquiry, than attends it at the present day, especially in America.

The American Journal of Homœopathia, formerly published in this city, and its successor now issued in Philadelphia, have to a considerable extent answered the requisitions of the professional and scientific. But laymen, who are as ardently attached to the system as its professors, remain unsatisfied, and demand a popular exposition, protective and defensive—the former to sustain its dignity and reputation as a science, the latter to counterpoise the bold forgeries and subtle insinuations of its opponents.

“THE HOMŒOPATHIC EXAMINER,” therefore,—a journal at once scientific and popular—will be exclusively devoted to the following topics:—

I. The characteristics of Homœopathia, comprised in succinct philosophical expositions, such as the present and progressive state of the system may require.

II. The characteristics of Allopathia, considered in reference to their deleterious influence upon the sick, and compared with the results of Homœopathia.

III. Popular objections to Homœopathia will be carefully canvassed and exposed.

IV. Dietetics; all essential directions for the guidance of the sick and healthy in their living.

V. Domestic Medicine. Under this head will be given concise instructions for the various casualties to which families are suddenly liable—as, convulsions, injuries, croup, &c.; rules for guidance of mothers, previous to parturition; and directions for the management of children during the period of infancy.

VI. Physiology. This beautiful and interesting science, hitherto so little understood, has been very much enriched by the brilliant researches of Oken of Germany. Digested translations from this most original author will be made known to the American community for the first time, through the medium of the *Examiner*.

VII. Materia Medica. Intelligible descriptions of the drugs in general use, with statements of their leading effects in the human system.

VIII. Therapeutics: diagnosis, prognosis, semeiology, &c.

IX. Criticisms of American and European Homœopathic publications. Notices of cases reported.

X. European and Domestic Correspondence. Interesting communications may be expected from the venerable Founder of Homœopathia, and from other eminent physicians of England, France, Germany, and Switzerland.

XI. Miscellaneous Homœopathic Intelligence.

PROSPECTUS.

The Editor may be permitted to state, in regard to his qualifications for the task he has assumed, that he has been an avowed practical adherent of the school for 12 years past; that he has recently investigated its character and progress, by a visit to Europe, during which he enjoyed ample means and leisure for comparing the various modes of practice, and for personal interviews with the eminent men of both schools; and lastly, that he presented to the American people, 5 years since, the first Journal of Homœopathia published in the English language.

The conduct and language of the *Examiner*, as announced of the former Journal, will be plain and straight-forward. No *esprit du corps* shall induce its Editor to take refuge from the force of truth in the ambiguous and misguiding technology of medical schools.

CONDITIONS.—The "*Homœopathic Examiner*" will be published every month, in royal octavo form, at Five Dollars per annum, payable in advance.

All communications intended for the *Examiner* are to be addressed to the Editor.

A. GERALD HULL, M. D.

New-York, January, 1841.

496 Broadway.

THE

HOMŒOPATHIC EXAMINER.

No. 1.

JANUARY, 1841.

VOL. II.

LIFE OF
HAHNEMANN.

BY THE EDITOR.

(With an Engraving.)

HIPPOCRATES, deservedly honored with the title of Father of medical history, appears before us as one of the most remarkable examples of human genius. The philosophical sects, of the 5th century before Christ, had invested the science of medicine with refined and ridiculous subtleties, the perplexities of which could scarcely be unravelled by themselves, and the mystic priesthood had usurped the privilege of alone knowing and practising the divine art of healing diseases. But the vestments of philosophy could not conceal absurdities, nor the frowns of religious dignitaries suppress knowledge, before the inquiring spirit of him, who fearlessly consigned the pretensions of both to the judgments of the intelligent and learned of future times.

Hippocrates deemed it a useless waste of time to search for the intimate essence, or proximate cause of disease, and with little reverence for hypotheses, he devoted himself with untiring zeal and an eager desire for the truth to the task of discriminating, by trials of patients with and without medicines, between the symptoms of disease and the effects of medicines, while he earnestly urged the value of a wholesome system of dietetics. After a long life conse-

VOL. II.—1.

crated to the acquisition of medical knowledge, and to the diminution of human suffering, we find that the labors of this great and good man scarcely presented the semblance of a theory, even when he considered *Enormon* or a principle of life, as the fundamental power which governed life, health, or sickness; and there is no evidence afforded by his writings that his practice was made to accord with any rules deduced from this declaration.

From this period commenced a series of nearly two hundred theories, which have been too frequently reared by vivid imaginations without ample experience, but one and all defective, each possessing its brief and brilliant hour, but crumbling away before the unsparing test of experiment. Happier, far happier for the world would it have been if, instead of the ridiculous speculations with which it has been deluged, even the unpretending method of Hippocrates had continued to regulate the treatment of the sick. No one, conversant with medical literature, is ignorant of the numerous discrepancies in practice which result from speculative theories, nor of the sceptical sentiments respecting them, entertained by those of the medical profession, who are best able to judge of their fallacy. If, from this chaos of speculation and dangerous contradictions, an innovation has arisen, which rejects hypothesis and avowedly depends upon the testimony of experience — an innovation which has been gradually and successfully progressing for half a century—and

which alleviates suffering, and actually restores the sick to health, we feel assured that a brief sketch of its founder will attract the attention, not only of those who have witnessed or experienced the value of the truths it sets forth, but of all who revere the cause of medical science.

The history of Homœopathia is identified with its founder—the venerable HAHNEMANN. A striking and curious coincidence of history and character will, we think, be perceived in our sketch, to exist between Hippocrates and Hahnemann, if we consider the relative eras of general and medical history in which they pursued their career. Hahnemann, like Hippocrates, possessed of an acute penetration, unhesitatingly exposed the pedantic jargon of the slaves of hypotheses—like him, was unremittingly engaged in searching for the development of pure testimony—and like him, was an ardent and constant supporter of truth.

Hippocrates was incidentally inspired by the truths of experience to utter “that medicines cures diseases similar to those they produce;” but the records of his distant era are barren as to the results of this conviction. Hahnemann felt the same conviction, and upon the doctrine of *similia similibus* rests his present high fame.

Hahnemann was born on the 10th of April, 1755, at Meissen, a small town in Saxony. The repeated evidence of a brilliant and reflective mind, which he exhibited during his youth, induced his father to educate him with the greatest care, until his connection with the University of Leipsic, in 1775. Here his limited resources urged him to use unremitting exertions, and finally to support himself by translating a number of English medical works into German. Two years afterwards, he was attending the hospitals of Vienna, where his excellence of character, and extent of medical information, completely won the friendship

and confidence of Dr. Quarin, physician to the Hospital of Leopold, who frequently entrusted the patients of that institution to young Hahnemann's care. His residence in Vienna was not long, and his subsequent history presents him at Hermannstadt, as physician, librarian, and superintendent of a museum of coins, to the house of Baron von Brückental, governor of Transylvania. His improved circumstances enabled him to resort to Erlangen, where, after one year's study, he publicly defended a dissertation, *Conspectus Affectuum spasmodicorum aetilogicus et therapeuticus*, and obtained his degree of DOCTOR OF MEDICINE in 1779. For a period of ten years he resided successively in the Saxon towns of Mansfield, Dessau and Magdeburg, and finally settled himself in Leipsic. Here we are presented with a very interesting epoch in the life of Hahnemann. With a zeal and activity which he has evinced through his entire life, he commenced the practice of medicine, by attempting to reconcile the treatment of disease with the splendid hypothetical edifices which have given such eclat to the medical literature of Germany. The more vigorously he pursued his investigations, the more fallacious appeared the results, which produced an entire disbelief of the capability of ascertaining the *causes* of medical phenomena. Foiled in his anticipations, he next desired to examine the *laws* of these phenomena.

That he might acquire all possible information, respecting this object, he applied himself with unceasing industry to an examination of the experience of the most eminent medical practitioners, and endeavored to collect a sufficient number of isolated facts from their writings, to erect a structure worthy his ardent exertions; but the symptoms of disease were so imperfectly described, and were so intimately connected with existing theories, that he was reluctantly compelled to relinquish any further

research in that direction. Afterwards, he presumed that the application of pure medicines in their simple forms would afford more satisfactory results, and therefore watched their operation with the most careful solicitude, and accurately recorded their curative impressions upon a variety of symptoms of disease. This very creditable effort exhibited, however, so much uncertainty in its continuation, that Hahnemann virtually abandoned the practice of his profession, preferring the pursuit of some other career, to the sacrifice of his conscience at the shrine of imagination.

He now devoted his time principally to the study of the sciences of Chemistry and Mineralogy, and to the translation of a great number of interesting papers from the English, French, and Italian periodicals. By thus employing his time, he was enabled to enrich the German scientific journals with foreign and original articles of great value. Among the latter, his treatise on the mode of preparing a form of mercury, which he discovered, that derives from him its name, *mercurius solubilis Hahnemanni*,—his researches on poisoning by arsenic, with legal evidence of imperative importance to medical jurisprudence, and the celebrated Hahnemannian wine-test, which exposed and prevented the adulteration of wines with lead, conferred upon him an honorable reputation among the medical philosophers of the Continent.

Hahnemann, while thus progressing in a career of celebrity, commenced a translation of the *Materia Medica* of Cullen. The inventive genius of the talented Scotch theorist, however efficient in prostrating the once equally popular Eclectic system of Boerhaave, who had previously dissipated the chemical reveries of Van Helmont, both remarkable instances exhibiting a severe commentary upon the inherent excellence and consequent stability of theories *per se*, and not framed on testimony, evinced too much

hypothetical speculation for the truth-searching spirit of the German reformer. Hahnemann was not content with the explanation attempted in the *Materia Medica*, of the febrifuge operation of *Cinchona*. It was evident, *theoretically*, that the Peruvian bark, administered in obedience to principles, should almost specifically remove intermittent fevers, but his unwearied investigations afforded incontrovertible evidence, that there were numerous forms of this disease to which the *Cinchona* was entirely inapplicable; also that the bark applied to persons in health produced symptoms, singularly analagous to those of the fever. This latter circumstance arrested the earnest attention of Hahnemann, and caused him to try the experiment on himself, of taking the *Cinchona* when in health, and to become perfectly satisfied that the severe symptoms under which he labored were similar to those of one of the forms of pure intermittent fever!

A therapeutical agent developing such singular power induced Hahnemann to acquire by experiment, corresponding effects from other medicinal substances, until a question originated in his mind whether the *true mode* of healing diseases did not depend upon the principle *similia similibus curantur*, or the application of remedies for the cure of symptoms similar to those which the same medicines produce on a person in a state of health. Thus the year 1790 gave birth to the celebrated system of Hahnemann, which has received from him a Greek title, expressive of its peculiarities—*HOMEOPATHIA*.

Hahnemann, now inspired with a lively hope, exerted himself indefatigably to sustain, by undeniable testimony, the truth of a system that promised so great a benefaction to humanity. The observance of a rigid self-denying regimen, and the appalling sufferings, which resulted from the administration of the most energetic and poisonous remedies, were readily encountered for

the illustration of the proposed law. He even induced his friends to repeat his experiments, which accorded so accurately with his own, that they must have removed any attempted charge of delusion.

In confirmation of the verity of his numerous experiments, he directed his attention to the records of ancient and modern medicine, and ascertained by both, that the Homœopathic law was most interestingly developed in the operation of medicines designated as *specifics*. It was observed that *mercury* produced an exhibition of symptoms in many respects analagous to those of the *sypilitic* disease. And is not the specific virtue of mercury, for the cure of this complaint, familiar to every physician? *Sulphur* was found to produce a cutaneous eruption, surprising in its resemblance to the *itch*, and sulphur surely is universally known as a specific remedy against this loathsome sickness. Beside these specifics, he noticed that some of the narcotic agents produced symptoms of mental aberration, coincident with those in the cure of which they are celebrated.

Numerous selections of examples, substantiating this law of medicine, were subsequently published by Hahnemann, in his meritorious production, "The Organon." Here we are informed that *musk*, a specific remedy in a particular form of *Asthma*, was noticed by Hoffmann to produce a similar state of spasmodic suffocation; that *arsenic*, which affords relief to some of the forms of *cancer*, was observed by Amatus Lusitanus, Heinrich, and others, to generate a state resembling that disease; that burns were more efficiently relieved by the application of the most stimulating remedies, as turpentine and spirits of wine; and that frozen limbs were restored by the use of the coldest means, as snow and ice water, with other familiar examples, which the experience of centuries has furnished.

These investigations, conducted with

sceptical reserve, were sufficient to convince Hahnemann, that he had obtained the outline of a system, strictly dependent on testimony, and exempt from the fictitious brilliancy of an *ignis fatuus*, ever misleading its followers. He resumed the practice of medicine, confident that the noblest interests of philanthropy would be subserved, if the administration of remedies could be regulated by the Homœopathic principle. The application, therefore, of this principle to practice was managed with the greatest caution; the symptoms were detailed with minute accuracy, the medicines were carefully selected, and cures more rapid and more certain than by the old method, delighted the anxious anticipations of Hahnemann. Unceasing repetitions of these results, rendered the verity of the Homœopathic law, an absolute certainty with him and his disciples.

However original the conception of this law with Hahnemann, he ascertained, in the progress of his researches, that several eminent authorities had imperfectly alluded to its principle. Thus Basil Valentine, in writings ascribed to Hippocrates, makes the observation, "that similar effects must by similar creating causes be treated, and not by opposite agencies." Detharding found that an infusion of senna would cure a kind of cholera in consequence of its power of creating a similar malady in healthy persons. Bertholon states that electricity is capable of extinguishing pains of disease precisely similar to those it has been known to excite in healthy individuals. Boulduc attributes the same power to rhubarb in its action on diarrhœas. Stœrck conjectured with some timidity, that the stramonium, in consequence of the various forms of mental hallucination and derangement it had been observed to produce on persons in health, might be successfully used in the treatment of maniacs, by creating new trains of thought.

Stahl, the celebrated Danish physician, has been quoted by our founder as having expressed himself most explicitly on this idea as follows: "The received method in medicine, of treating diseases by opposite remedies—that is to say, by medicines which are opposed to the effects they produce, (*contraria contrariis*)—is completely false and absurd. I am convinced on the contrary, that diseases are subdued by agents which produce a similar affection, (*similia similibus*), burns by the heat of a fire, to which the parts are exposed; the frost bite by snow or icy-cold water; and inflammation and contusions by spirituous applications. It is by these means I have succeeded in curing a disposition to acidity of the stomach, by using very small doses of sulphuric acid in cases where a multitude of absorbing powders had been administered to no purpose." Rau and Hering quote similar opinions from other writers beside those mentioned by Hahnemann.

Paracelsus, who also believed in applying specifics to diseases, in the course of his writings, observes: "It is a perverted method taught by Galen, to give remedies which produce the contrary of the disease; remedies ought to be administered which act similarly to it." Hieronymus Cardamus also manifested some doubts as to the Galenian method, in consequence of observing that diarrhoeas were so frequently cured by evacuants. Thomas Erastus coincided with Cardamus and Paracelsus in their suspicions. These gentlemen did not carry out the inception of their experience; but it was received as singular, "passing strange," and they were honored for their acute observation. Hahnemann elaborated this principle by tedious and life-enduring trials, but as his results were found to strike at the vitality of discordant usages, he was denounced and persecuted as a casuist, a knave, or fool!

Hahnemann, in pursuing his course of the

new practice, developed quite early a very important feature of the system—the *size of the doses*. He observed that medicines, even in fractions of a grain, if Homœopathically indicated, frequently produced an aggravation of symptoms that demanded the intervention of an antidote. To obviate this objectionable effect, he conceived a peculiar mode of diluting remedial agents, which divests them of so much of their specific power to increase, while it augments the power to extinguish diseases, as in the older method had been found productive of so much danger and suffering. A knowledge of such a result, prompted conscientious Allopathists to inquire of themselves whether the violent forms of disease, the broken and wasted constitutions, and even lingering deaths, which had occurred so often in ordinary practice, were not more attributable to large doses of medicines *indicated* Homœopathically, than to the manifestations of sickness itself? The rejection of Allopathia, by many who pursued the inquiry, requires no comment.

Hahnemann soon began to find that the application of the Homœopathic principle was answered by the most brilliant success. Klockenbring, one of the German *literati*, had become deranged by an epigrammatic shaft from Kotzebue, and was confined in the Lunatic Hospital founded by Duke Ernest of Gotha, at Georgenthal. The restoration of this individual to sanity, and other conspicuous examples gave Homœopathia such eclat, that the most violent opposition was raised by Allopathic physicians and apothecaries, who perceived, in its ultimate establishment, a serious detriment to their own interests. The Allopathist would be compelled to study his profession anew, and the apothecary to relinquish his occupation.

Hahnemann, well aware of the extreme accuracy required in the preparation of Homœopathic medicines, and of the great respon-

sibility necessarily dependent on the promulgation of a new system, could not rely upon the apothecaries, whose interests so directly clashed with its extension, and was therefore, compelled to prepare the remedies himself. An obsolete law was soon discovered, which conferred upon privileged apothecaries an exclusive monopoly, denying to physicians the power of dispensing medicines, and imposing a heavy penalty upon all who neglected its observance. Hahnemann, extremely desirous of perfecting his system, preferred to abandon Brunswick and Koenigs-lutter, theatres of his primary cures, rather than endanger its progress by submitting to the petty tyranny of his opponents, who insisted upon enforcing this law. He visited Hamburg, Eilenburg, and finally pursued his investigations in Torgau. His exertions furnished a number of articles for Huefeland's Journal, which elicited the most virulent attacks, but which the firmness of Hahnemann, and the intrinsic merit of the system enabled him triumphantly to repel.

The scarlet fever, which raged epidemically in Germany, in the year 1800, besides affording an opportunity of testing the Homœopathic law, contributed a singular and invaluable addition to the system, in the use of *prophylactics*. Hahnemann had noticed, that children who were poisoned with the berries of *belladonna*, displayed an eruption and other symptoms similar to those of the *scarlet fever*, and therefore applied it to that disease, and met with decided success. Reflection then gave rise to a question with him, that if the *vaccine*, which is so extremely analogous to *small-pox*, served as a preventive against the latter, why should not *belladonna*, in the same respect, prove to be a preservative against scarlet fever? Experiments, instituted in consequence, established the existence of its prophylactic power, and, at the present day, is generally used with such intention in Germany, both by Allopathists and Homœopathists. The same

remedial and preventive property was also found, by him, to belong to *cuprum* and *veratrum album* against *cholera*, while that disease was making its ravages on the continent. Other medicinal substances have attained a similar distinction.

Hahnemann, who coincided with the immortal Haller, that remedies should not be employed in disease, until their effects were known on persons in health, continued the trial of remedies, which he commenced at the time of his discovering the pathogenetic effects of cinchona, and with the pure available testimony of other practitioners, published the product of fifteen years' diligent labor, in 1805, under the title of *Fragmenta de viribus Medicamentorum positivis*.

For the next five years, he was engaged in preparing his "*Organon of the healing art*," which he published in 1810, being the result of twenty years' observations, and containing a full explanation of the Homœopathic mode of practice.

In the course of the ensuing year, he returned to Leipsic, defended in public an essay, *De Helleborismo veterum*, and pursued the practice and teaching of Homœopathia. At the same time he commenced the publication of his *Materia Medica Pura*, six volumes of which appeared in succession.

During the highly successful progress of his labors in Leipsic, his opponents instigated the apothecaries to enforce the law respecting the preparation of medicines, already adverted to, by which he was obliged to relinquish his lucrative practice in that city, or endanger the advancement of the true art of healing. He chose the former alternative, and preferring the rule of right to the motive of interest, left the Saxon metropolis forever. The Duke of Anhalt Coethen generously offered him an asylum. He repaired to Coethen in 1821, where he was not only favored with an entire immunity from the apothecaries' monopoly, but enjoyed a titular distinction, (Counsellor of State,)

which raised him above the reach of the petty personal rancors, to which he had been so long subjected.

Before leaving Leipsic, he had commenced a work of the utmost importance to Homœopathia. It was an inquiry into the comparative fitness of the remedies then known for the treatment of chronic diseases. This research, which he continued with unabated industry for seven years after his arrival at Coethen, resulted in the publication of a work on chronic diseases, in four volumes, octavo. The appearance of this great production, made a new era in the history of Homœopathia, and had the effect of redoubling the zeal and numbers of his disciples, and also of affording important positions for the renewal of the long medical war, which the publication of his earlier works had excited. He maintains in his theory of chronic diseases, (i. e. such diseases as under the best diet and regimen, will not get well, but steadily go on destroying the health, until life is terminated, that such ailments, of which there are a great multitude,) spring from three contagious miasms, *psora*, *syphilis*, and *sycosis*.* He affirms that among the articles of the *materia medica*, there are some which possess the power of producing eruptions similar to those produced by the psoric poison, whose action endures for a long time, and that they possess the power of curing the chronic diseases resulting from the application of that miasm: these remedies he calls antipsorics. The same is affirmed of syphilis, and of sycosis, and he has accordingly, a class of remedies, called antisiphilitics, and another called antisycotics.

The noble and unalterable generosity of Ferdinand, Duke of Anhalt Coethen, and

fifteen years unmolested residence of Hahnemann in his Dutchy must be forever esteemed an important crisis in the fate of Homœopathia. Hahnemann had now emerged from the thralldom of the petty and selfish persecuting spirits that would have sacrificed him and truth alike at the shrine of interest, and, now fortified by the impulses of an invincible determination, advanced onward to perfect the principles which a series of painful experiments on himself and friends had contributed to confirm.

Year after year the light of the new science became more and more diffused over the face of Europe with increased splendor, until the genius of Hahnemann received the homage of grateful thousands who travelled far and wide to solicit immunity from suffering, through the dispensations of this modern Esculapius. As Weimar had been resounded over the world as the literary Athens of Germany, where the wizzard Wieland assembled a Herder, Goethe, Musæus and Schiller to erect the great fabric of German literature, so the master spirit of Hahnemann transformed the quiet Coethen into a medical Athens, where a Brunnow, Mühlenbein, Stapf and Moritz Müller, successfully concentrated their energies to perfect the edifice he had so well designed. The cultivated classes of Europe, whose discrimination is universal and exact, while they sought for the delicious repasts of literature in the classic groves of Weimar, pursued with a more exalted zeal the study of the humanities, and a pure medical philosophy, which the benevolence and ability of Hahnemann had rendered so luminous within the quiet retreat of Coethen.

In addition to the enviable reputation and brilliant popularity that attended Hahnemann during his residence at Coethen, his domestic relations added an additional enjoyment to his post-meridian years. Although a widower, he was surrounded by

* By Sycosis is meant that secondary form of gonorrhea, which consists of warty excrescences about the genitals, caries of nasal bones, &c.

an affectionate family of children who participated in the trials of their parent through weal and woe, and fearlessly exposed their constitutions and lives to the experiments with drugs which were instituted to establish the great principle of *similia similibus*. They rendered his home an abode of hope, and Dane or Englander, Russian, Silesian or American, could terminate his pilgrimage, and return satisfied, that, however bitter and vindictive the assaults of the exterior world, at the domestic altar of the father of Homœopathia was a shrine of peace.

A trait of character especially manifest at this period of Hahnemann's career commands our deepest regard—his charitable treatment of the poor, medically and pecuniarily. The poor of the district of Coethen were especially the beneficiaries of his medical skill and attainments, although the incessant applications of the influential and wealthy were more than sufficient to engross his entire time. The unwearied attention bestowed by him upon an infant in particular, elicited the ardent eulogium of the distinguished Peschier of Geneva, who took advantage of the opportunity to record the habits of practice adopted by Hahnemann, which will give to the initiated, at least, some idea of the gigantic industry of our great Reformist.

"Hahnemann records with great precision the totality of symptoms or entire group of sufferings of the patient, inclusive of all constitutional ailments, previously manifested in his own person, or of any hereditary taints characteristic of his progenitors. On the completion of his record the symptoms of the disease are most carefully arranged to correspond with the indications of the drug he deems most appropriate to the case; but in reaching this conclusion he neither confides in his memory, nor relies solely upon his long experience, but has constantly before him the *Materia Medica*

and *Rückert's Repertory*, from whence he culls every remedy the emergency of the disease demands. As he pursues this course towards every patient, we can readily conceive how completely and incessantly his time must be occupied by the history of his consultations. It is not, therefore, by hazard or by routine, that Hahnemann treats the sick; but guided by a pure conscience, and exercising a profound reflection, this medical philosopher not only exerts himself to accomplish cures, but, if possible, to perfect the science of Homœopathia by keeping up a course of continual observations on the action of remedies, whether ancient or recent, which are daily essayed in the crucibles of experience.

The Register of his Consultations, every day increasing in magnitude, forms at this moment a stupendous Medical Encyclopedia. We have seen upon one of the shelves of Hahnemann's library, thirty-six quarto volumes of at least 500 pages each, entirely written by his own hand; and to those who are curious as to the penmanship of the venerable octogenarian, who has never used spectacles, we can testify to writing as fine and beautiful as the *mignonne* of Didot. But this is only a part of the daily occupation of this great man; medical correspondence holds an important place in the occupation of his time, and this is truly immense. The collection of his received letters, which are subsequently arranged into volumes, forms no trifling compilation; and the repertory alone of his letters, containing the names of his correspondents and the dates of their missives, is an enormous volume, in *folio*, which is kept under the superintendence of Miss Hahnemann."

What an invaluable treasury of practical medical lore is thus gathering for posterity! The phases of disease have been most diligently watched by his disciples, and the Homœopathic principle been by them most accurately tested in the applications of drugs

to diseases, but the faithful testimony of our founder, who has forever been honored for a severe philosophy and unwavering veracity, will form a guide for the neophyte in his practice, which the compilations of one and all of his followers cannot hope to rival. The mantle of every great reformer rests upon his shoulders, and his inspirations like theirs, seem heaven-prompted for the evolution of eternal truth.

After a continuously progressive career of success and honors, a very important change both as to locality and domestic situation, occurred in the life of Hahnemann. During the year 1835, circumstances elicited his attention and affection towards Miss Marie Melonie d'Hervilly-Gohier, of Paris, a lady perfectly independent as to fortune, and descended from an ancient family of wealth and rank. Our venerable octogenarian,—whose weeds of widowhood had been faded for very many years—profited by the opportunity to take a second wife, and consummated a union fraught with important results to Homœopathia, and especially conducive of happiness to his declining years. This lady's conspicuous and useful position has before attracted our admiration, not enough, I trust, to exclude its present iteration, and also the irresistible agency of Hahnemann's marriage.

His constant companion and guardian—a second wife, and *bride of his eightieth year*—episodical as it might seem, constitutes an interesting part of his recent history. Madame Hahnemann, for some time an invalid, had exhausted the resources of Allopathia in vain, when her good genius directed her to the ministrations of Hahnemann. Rescued from lingering disease, and promptly restored to health, respect, admiration and gratitude led to the formation of the present relation. Madame Hahnemann is not influenced by the circumstances of ordinary attachments to her husband, but seems inspired by an unweary-

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ing devotion to the genius of the author of Homœopathia. Peschier, of Geneva, has eloquently alluded to this union. "Hahnemann is to his wife a more than mortal existence; *she adores him*—we cannot represent the sentiments by a different expression; it seems as if she had unreservedly consecrated her life to the residue of his; she is never absent from him; she only exists as a shadow of himself; she is his *alter ego*." Madame Hahnemann independently of her present connexion, is an extraordinary woman, and a worthy consort to our founder. Gifted with brilliant talents, their exercise have been rewarded by corresponding accomplishments. Mistress of the German, English and other languages, the literature of every civilized country affords to a discriminating taste its richest treasures. The productions of her closet have ranked her among the poets of France; and the creations of her pencil have placed her among the artists of the Louvre. She paints with a skillful hand, and of her many efforts none have declared her talent more prominently than the faithful portrait of the great man we admire. The union of this lady with Hahnemann was preceded by an incident characteristic of a generous nature. Hahnemann, whose extensive practice at Anhalt Coethen had been the source of prolific emolument, had accumulated a large fortune, the influence of which might have been esteemed more efficient in winning a junior bride than the usual pretensions of a man who had passed his eightieth year. But the bride elect, whose delicate perceptions anticipated comment, and whose disinterestedness repelled the intimation of injustice, made it an essential condition of change of name, that she should be excluded from participation in the avails of his estate, and, on the contrary, that he should settle the major part of it upon his children by a former marriage; reserving for himself such annuity only as might be considered

necessary for his personal expenses. Independent herself as to revenue, neither present nor future luxuries of wealth could induce her to swerve from a noble duty, and the family of her husband in the possession of an ample competence, can never reflect aught upon one, at least, of the few examples of step-parents devoid of selfishness.

The curious, and perhaps those who have slightly misrepresented Hahnemann's liberality to his children, and Miss d'Hervilly's disinterestedness, may be better suited with the official documents of the marriage, as TRUTH never burns an honest conscience.

"Mademoiselle d' Hervilly, on consenting to the marriage, insisted upon two conditions:

1. That she was not to receive any portion of the property of Hahnemann either during his life or after his decease, but that the whole should descend to his children by a former wife.

2. That Hahnemann should at once distribute his immediately available funds among his children. The first condition was incorporated into the marriage contract, and the second was directly complied with. A large German fortune was consequently divided among his children, Hahnemann retaining the interest only of 15,000 dollars for his immediate use, which surplus was finally to be apportioned in the same manner. Madame Hahnemann would accept of no other compliment than a plain, gold marriage-ring."

Shortly after this event, Hahnemann was complimented by the Gallican Homœopathic Society of Paris, with the title of honorary President, to which he answered in his characteristic style, alluding with some feeling to the new partner of his advanced age:

"Gentlemen and

Honorable Associates!

I am deeply impressed by the sentiments that you have had the kindness to commu-

nicate with such delicate courtesy through your honorable secretary; I accept with high gratification the title of *honorary member* which your transmitted Diploma confers upon me, and beg leave to answer the gracious compliment with sincere acknowledgments.

Our beneficent art is making rapid progress in France, as your letter informs me, and general report confirms it. The Society recently established at Paris, which has named me its *honorary President*, affords a delightful evidence of its truth. I love France and her noble people, so great, so generous, so disposed to rectify an abuse by the adoption of a new and efficient reform. *This predilection has been augmented in my heart by my marriage with one of the noble daughters of France, in every respect worthy of her country.*

May that God, of whom I am but a mortal instrument, bless the efforts of all of you who are laboring with me in the attainment of a medical reformation of the utmost necessity for the welfare of mankind. Blind as many still remain, let us render them a service despite their repugnance; in course of time we shall receive their benedictions, for our principle, like sun-light, is one of the most prominent truths of nature.

I commend myself to your remembrance and friendship, with the best wishes for your health and happiness.

HAHNEMANN."

Coethen, February, 1835.

Hahnemann's predilection was seemingly a presentiment of the change he soon after achieved in quitting the groves of Coethen for the palaces of the French Capital. Peschier thus details the event and its occasion:

"The MASTER has finally reached Paris; but he has not come like a multitude of distinguished men both past and present, to effect a display or to advance the celebrity of his name. Hahnemann, conducted by

his Parisian spouse, has retreated to the capital to obtain repose from his immense practical labors, to live inconspicuously if possible, and to quietly conclude a scientific production written by himself in French, and destined to present his doctrine in a light best adapted to the genius and spirit of the French people. Homœopathia, as a medical doctrine, has been for a number years the object of numerous attacks; the Homœopathists themselves, have discussed the theory of its author, have rejected certain peculiarities, and have substituted different ideas. Hahnemann has not yet taken the trouble to answer these critics, and has allowed their objections to accumulate; it is now presumed that he will canvass these cavillings, and will appropriate his energies to the creation of a work in which he will arrange his reflections anew, and will present an argumentative array of testimony perfectly ample to silence unjust or incompetent criticism.

I have stated that Hahnemann desired to remain inconspicuous; in confirmation it is true that he took such precautions that his most faithful Parisian disciples, those who would have esteemed it the highest pleasure to have welcomed him, were ignorant of his arrival for a fortnight or more. He selected a residence out of the way; he made no visits; he even denied himself his wonted and necessary exercise, but a renown like his own traverses distance and penetrates walls. In brief time his dwelling has become known, and, at this moment, his portal, as in Germany is besieged by the multitudes who esteem health as the first of human blessings."

From this moment, Hahnemann has been coerced to continue an active part in the propagation of Homœopathia through the incessant appeals urged upon his skill and benevolence by professional adherents and anxious invalids. Complimented at once, by Royal grant, with the full privileges of

medical practice, he formed the great consulting fountain of Europe, and Paris has consequently become the important centre where are gathered all the interesting elements of this mighty reform. Under his auspices a Parisian Homœopathic Society has accumulated an irresistible force of unshrinking reformers, who have labored diligently, and developed new resources for the advancement of Homœopathia. Three skillfully conducted periodicals, comprising the abilities of Jourdan, Leon Simon, Curie and Molin, which have diffused a knowledge of this system among the laity of all French Europe—translations of all the important works elaborated in Germany—the establishment of two Homœopathic infirmaries—the organization of two Homœopathic Medical Colleges, and the avowed conversion of three prominent Professors of the Paris University, BRECHET, AMUSSAT and MARJOLIN, further attest a most encouraging progress, and the inspiring presence of the master spirit of the Homœopathic reformation.

For those who may feel interested in the personal appearance and circumstances of Hahnemann since his Parisian residence, I take the liberty of repeating an account of my interview with the Reformist, which I have elsewhere published.

A confessed Homœopathist—an ardent and firm believer in the immutable truth of the principle *similia similibus*—it was like a high pleasure and solemn duty, on the part of the editor, when visiting Europe, to seek the founder of our beneficent system of cure. Furnished with letters from my kind colleague, Dr. Hering, of Philadelphia, and my valued friend, Dr. Quin, of London, I found a welcome access to our venerable master. Minuteness of description will be excused in the present narration, from the interest that necessarily attaches itself to all things connected with Hahnemann; and my first visit will represent in these details

all the circumstances of further acquaintance. At this period, Hahnemann occupied a spacious mansion in the vicinity of the *Jardins de Luxembourg*, at Paris. Ushered by the attendant into the grand saloon, at a moment when he was engaged with a patient in his adjoining study, I had an opportunity of individualizing the appointments of this noble apartment. Its walls were hung with varied and choice paintings in oil, many of them the productions of his accomplished wife. Vases, busts and medals—donatives from those whose gratitude his cures have evoked—were disposed in tasteful arrangement, and his centre table was laden with the productions of German, French and other tongues—presentation copies—alike giving evidence of the abundant labors of his zealous disciples, and of the almost miraculous extension his system has acquired throughout the entire civilized world.

Introduced into the library or study, I had for the first time, the inexpressible gratification of beholding the face and grasping the hand of the great Reformer of our century: I felt myself in the presence of a mighty intellect—once compelled to struggle with keen adversity, to contend with the persecution and enmity of his rivals, and, in banishment, to depend upon the protective shelter of a noble stranger—now independently situated in the heart of Europe, and proudly eminent in the admiration of literati, philosophers, noblemen and crowned heads!

Hahnemann, who is now approaching his 90th year, recalls in his venerable appearance the ideal of a Seneca or Plato, an Aristotle or Socrates. Attached to the usages of his study, he was, as is his general habit, attired in a morning gown, his silvered locks flowing on either side of his head from beneath a small and close German cap, after the fashion of a University student. His capacious head, of the finest Saxon mould,

presented a full broad face, expressive of a noble benevolence and high intelligence, while the illumined eye and speaking lip indicated the ceaseless energy and unyielding determination that have enabled him, amid the most disheartening embarrassments, to achieve the reward of his proudest aspirations—the triumph of a celestial truth—to which he has thus impressively alluded: “I present to you a truth long sought for—a divine revelation of a principle of eternal nature. I appeal to existing facts alone to convince you; and when a conscientious and complete course of study shall crown your researches with success, then, as I have done, bless Providence for the immense benefaction he has allowed to descend upon the earth through my humble agency, for I have been but a feeble instrument of that Omnipotence before which we all bow in humility.”*

I had anticipated many exhibitions of the progress of age in the physical condition of Hahnemann. But his firmness of figure, activity of movement and unimpaired sight and hearing are characteristic of the perfect health he enjoys, and form no slight or inconclusive commentary upon the excellence of the Homœopathic regimen he has so scrupulously and so long observed. His mental faculties seem, also, in the judgment of all who have known him long, to retain the vigor of former days; and if I may be allowed to judge by the masterly criticisms and powerful arguments I have heard fall from his lips, the apostle of modern Germany has not succumbed to the ordinary ravages of time, but, in manhood and strength of intellect is, in his green old age,

“Lord of the lion heart and eagle eye.”

* Allocution de Samuel Hahnemann, à l'ouverture de la Société Homœopathique Gallicane, à Paris.

Since my return to America the Homœopathic bulletins have presented the grateful details of a very high tribute of respect that has been conferred upon Hahnemann, in reference to his long and successful career. On the occasion of one of his late birth days, a grand festival was organized by the disciples and friends of this good old sage; and the array of noblemen, gentlemen, men of science and letters, was of a character to diffuse an impression auspicious to Homœopathia to the remotest boundaries of civilized Europe. The immense saloon of Hahnemann's present residence, in de Milan street, was crowded by the admirers who assembled to do him homage. In the centre of the saloon stood his marble bust, executed by the celebrated David, a strong personal friend and ardent adherent of Homœopathia. The bust was crowned with a golden chaplet of laurel interwoven with the flowers of *Cicuta*, *Belladonna* and *Digitalis*, through which were interspersed the engraved names of the most eminent Homœopathists in Europe and America. One of the distinguished Homœopathists of Paris, Dr. Leon Simon, attended by Lord Elgin, Count des Guidi and others, now took the old gentleman by the hand and conducted him to the garlanded bust, proclaiming to him in an eloquent address his deserved attainment of man's greatest boon—*immortality*! Two brilliant poems, which such an occasion could so well inspire, were delivered, the one in French, the other in Italian, by their respective composers with thrilling effect. The talents of such German musical virtuosi as Kalkbrenner, Panofka and Hate, contributed to the impressive festivities.

* * * * *

We conclude our imperfect sketch of the life of Samuel Hahnemann with a list of the works he has published, as the best pos-

sible commentary of character which can be composed. Like the wounds in dead Cæsar's robe, they plead with mute eloquence an oblivion of all censure whether merited or malevolent.

This work, much of which was performed years before the noisy ephemerides (the Johnsons and Chapmans, the Reeses, Paynes and Andrales) of our times saw the light of day—this monumental pile erected by one architect and laborer, had its beginning while Cullen and Brown of Scotland, Darwin of England, and Hufeland of Germany were yet unknown to fame.

Let those who, ignorant of its structure or dimensions, have wantonly reviled its author, compare this work with whatever either and all of them have accomplished, and then revile again if they can.

The architect is still busy: the Capital is not yet exposed!

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EDUCATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

OF THE

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.

It is erroneously supposed by many intelligent persons in this country, that Homœopaths do not belong to the medical profession, or are not recognized as physicians by the laws of the land.

This mistake should be rectified. It has arisen in part, no doubt, from the ill offices of those of our profession of the old schools who, though associating with us in the medical colleges and societies, are willing to sacrifice truth at the shrine of prejudice. There are a few quacks who pretend to practice medicine in our mode, with precisely the same kind of falsehood as thousands of pretenders and mountebanks offer their services to the public as Allopathic physicians; but all those who are recognized at all as adherents of Homœopathia by Hahnemann and his disciples, are legally licensed as physicians, and after being thus admitted to the profession, have pursued the other and further researches which belong peculiarly to our school. The quack of either school should be equally rejected by both as a worthless impostor, whose disinclination to the humble toils, by which honest men of the ignorant classes acquire a subsistence, has led him to assume the insignia of a profession whose every avenue is overshadowed by the most sacred trusts and responsibilities. Devoid alike of conscience and of knowledge, the quack crawls with lying pretences to both, into the chambers of sorrow and death, a poor, blind, palsied spectator of sufferings which call for the sagacious transfers of the sublime art of healing, in tones to which Christianity and civilization respond with holy solicitude.

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Well and truly did the venerable Hufeland say, in his last great testament to the medical profession :

“ Every sick man is a temple of nature.”

The echo of footsteps which are lawful in the sacred precincts of that temple fills the bosom of the conscientious physician with painful emotion. His brow is corrugate with premature lines of a care which the world knows not. He expects to give an account of his work : he knows that his work is fraught with profound results. By what unhallowed license does the venal quack, the son of idleness and ignorance, usurp the place of the true priest at the altar of science and humanity !

The false pretender to homœopathic knowledge and skill is in our estimation by so much the more deserving of exposure and contempt, as our method is more difficult of acquirement and more beneficent in its proper administration than that of our Allopathic brethren. Not that we would be understood to palliate the inhuman offence of a mere pretender to their method in the slightest degree, but that we hold his offence to be more aggravated and injurious to society who lays false claim, not only to the important branches of our science, which both schools assiduously cultivate in common (surgery and midwifery,) but also to the possession of the pharmacology and therapeutic philosophy which we have acquired, in addition to the researches of the old school.*

* We beg it to be understood most distinctly, that the members of our school in this city are all of them members of the Medical Society of this county; and that to become so they necessarily have pursued a proper course of studies, sustained an examination for the doctor's diploma of license, and have placed such document on record in the County Clerk's Office. An infamous pretender is the single exception in New York, and his imposture has been properly exposed in one of our most respectable newspapers.

We shall now proceed to demonstrate the necessity of a higher grade of scientific and literary acquirements on the part of the Homœopathic practitioner, than is for practical purposes required of the Allopathist. It must be premised that we are now speaking exclusively of the art of healing diseases, irrespective of the appliances of surgery as a distinct art, i. e. of operative surgery.

It will scarcely be contradicted, that if Hippocrates could rise from the tomb with no other and no less skill than that which he possessed at the time of his death, more than two thousand years ago, he would be employed by our Allopathic brethren for themselves, in preference to any living professor of the art. The same choice would probably hold good in favor of several of the great succeeding masters, as of Galen, Celsus or Avicenna; and perhaps also of a few of the more modern, as Sydenham, Frederick Hoffmann and Stahl.

Yet these all flourished before descriptive anatomy was at all perfected, before morbid anatomy was cultivated, before botany was a science; long before chemistry was known as an exact science, or even as a reputable art—and when physiology was enveloped in more than utopian mysticism.

The preference of these masters to any of our own times, would, we believe, be most fully justified by the results, if it were not embarrassed by the few cases in which mere blind chance has thrown specific (Homœopathic) remedies into the common stock, as bark in intermittents, mercury in syphilis, &c.

How then can it be said that pathology as taught in the schools is progressive, or how proven that the pathology of the Allopathists makes real application of these important modern discoveries to the cure of diseases?

The truth is, that the Allopathist makes a most ingenious resumé of these sciences in his pathology, but it is a vain and fruitless process; he cannot cure the sick one whit

the better for being a better anatomist, chemist, botanist or physiologist, than his colleague who knows but little and practices none of these sciences. He may write exactly, talk learnedly, be indeed a luminary in the company of savans, while his humbler neighbor who never reads a book of any science, dissects either plant or animal, or knows a chemist's retort from a musical instrument, may nevertheless far outstrip him in the fearful combat with actual disease. If this be true, if indeed we have stopped within the acknowledged limits of every day's experience, if it be true that the practical man of the least exact knowledge be the safest or luckiest physician, what respect is due to the manner in which the school make use of anatomy, physiology, botany and chemistry, to construct a science of curing the sick? The common practitioner only begins to be eminently successful, when he begins to retire from the science of Allopathia; to forget the pathology of the schools, to forget the sharp lines of anatomy, and when the day dreams of philosophies of living processes, have melted into undistinguishable oblivion in his memory.

—Then, when the transcendental stilts of the theorists are awkward to him, he takes to plain walking in the paths of experience; and, though he still theorize some to form a kind of mnemonic net work for his empiricism, he makes his hypotheses the servants of his experience, however they may contradict each other, and so gains in real skill as he advances in years. Not so with the scientific Allopathist. Like Brown, Broussais, he follows his theory, a blind leader of the blind; wise and studious, and profoundly ambitious—his career is only limited by ill results, by the thick coming deaths which hang around it, and never stayed till he falls by his own weapons of relief!

Our case is certainly, clearly, demonstra-

bly the reverse of this disheartening picture. We must make real, correct, living and unceasing application of anatomy and physiology, of botany and chemistry; we may not forget them or any part of them, without treason toward our patients, our school and our consciences. 1. ANATOMY, for example, is indispensable to the Homœopathist: not the far off, half forgotten lessons of the college hall of dissections, but the anatomy which distinguishes the tissues, which awakens us to the distinctions between the ganglionic and the cerebral nerves, which keeps us aware of the discrete processes of life in the human system, which sharpens our attention to the natural groups of primary sympathies, and of their more and more extended relations till we are able to conceive somewhat of the whole living phenomenal complex.

This sharp, descriptive and philosophic anatomy, such as Morgagni began and Bichat left us, is indispensable to us, because without such science we cannot detect as readily and perfectly as we ought the analogy between the drug diseases and the natural diseases—the similarity between symptoms, whether singly considered or taken in primary, binary and ternary groups, and upon the right detection of such analogies or similarities, the success of a science of healing depends.

Anatomy and physiology aid us materially in establishing in our minds the true diagnosis; that is, in finding whether the *locality* of the principal sufferings of the two diseases, the artificial and the natural, be identical. This is a *conditio sine qua non* to the safe, easy and durable cure of the natural disease; and it is so much the better when the secondary or consensual sufferings also correspond as to locality as well as all other conditions.

We do not make use of anatomy to aid us in the vain art of conjecturing the nature of disease, to inflate our pride of pathologic

invention; for between anatomy, as an exact art, and these visionary pursuits, there can never be the slightest affinity; exact science and gratuitous hypotheses cannot be interwoven, no more than alchemy and chemistry, or the practice of signatures and the true mode of discovering the virtues of drugs can be made to coalesce.

It is, we think, most unjustly commented on Hahnemann's *Organon* by nearly all Allopathic writers on the subject, and by some of the uneasy neologists of his own school, (such as Rau and Griesselich) that the important moment of *locality* is disregarded or grossly underrated. All that can possibly elucidate the semeiology of disease belongs most naturally, and we may say *par excellence*, to Hahnemann's method. It follows as a corollary to the first maxim of his therapia, that descriptive anatomy and morbid anatomy, used legitimately, are of the utmost interest and importance in determining the existence of an apt and real similarity between the effects of drugs and the phenomena of disease; for though the sufferings in two given cases be similar in all other respects, yet they are materially dissimilar if their interior locality can be known to be unlike; the absence of this moment destroys the analogy essential to a favorable result.

The force of Hahnemann's argument on this, bears against the erroneous purpose which these researches are made to subserve by our Allopathic brethren—the attempt to detect the inscrutable essence of diseased vital action, to disclose for objective annihilation the *causa proxima morbis*. He cannot with fairness, be understood to oppose the gathering of any sign, circumstance, or condition which our senses, aided in every proper way may help us to recognize, because these belong to and form a part of the totality of the phenomena, upon which we found our plan of cure, and from which we make the choice of remedies.

Anatomy therefore is to be thoroughly studied and constantly cultivated by the practical Homœopathist as indispensable to success.

2. BOTANY likewise is an indispensable part of his education. Vegetable dissections are as important to him in many instances as the animal. Many of our remedies are derived from plants in a particular stage of their developement, and their juices must be expressed immediately after they are taken from mother earth.

The ability to discriminate with certainty the plant, we may seek from any and every other in the universe, (an ability which this beautiful science confers) is often of the utmost importance to a fellow being in his darkest moment of peril; and in such case it is not conscientious or safe to depend on the ordinary apothecaries, even if they profess to have the very preparation we require; nor is it always prudent to rely on remedies sent to us from distant lands by those of our own school. We should be able to go to the fields, the woods, or the morass and lay our own hand upon the specific means which the beneficent and unerring Creator has planted for these hours of need, and stamped with the Infinite signet of living truth.

Cases of this kind have occurred to us and to some of our colleagues in New York. We have thus gathered and successfully applied the VERATRUM, APOGYNUM, RHUS, DROSER, CONIUM, STRAMONIUM and THUJA.

No physician is entitled to the confidence of the sick as a Homœopathist who is not a tolerable proficient in the science of botany. By it he is not only furnished for single emergencies of the kind we have stated, but he can always replace many of his remedies afresh and of undoubted purity, if a sudden and devastating epidemic should overtake the community in which he resides. By it he is always able to remove

the painful doubt as to truthfulness of a large portion of his drugs, or as to the accuracy and purity of their preparations.

The Allopathist on the contrary has no such needs of botanic knowledge. Of the vegetable drugs he gives enormous doses, chiefly with a view to their being expelled immediately, by vomiting or purging, or profuse sweating; and it makes but little difference whether any single one be active or inert, since if it fail entirely, it is just as well to supply its place with salts or calomel, or some compound of various drugs possessing the desired quality.

The Allopathist, therefore, has no such pressing need of this science. He does not prescribe with reference to the universal forces of drugs, but with reference to their power to excite vomiting, purging, or sweating, or to the allaying of pain by one or two properties only. It therefore is of quite minor importance to him whether, in a given case requiring either of these effects, say purging for example, a drug be recent, pure and efficient in all respects, or the contrary, as some one of the many purgatives it is his custom to give with it, is very likely to produce the required effect; and if the whole compound fail entirely, it can very readily be followed by some other purgative compound. Accordingly, botany forms no part of the ordinary courses of instruction in the colleges of physic at the present day; and no candidate for license is rejected for any lack of botanical knowledge however great; which certainly would not be the case if the Allopathists were in any event obliged to make indispensable use of such knowledge. Whatever an Allopathist, while he is a student, may learn of botany for its own sake as a delightful science, finding no practical need of it in his subsequent career, he invariably suffers it slowly to pass away from him forever. The practical botanists of our country are not practitioners of physic in any respect but the name.

The respectable Shaker herbalist, of New Lebanon Springs, monopolizes at present all practical botany for the medical profession of this empire State.

3. *Languages.* All really educated physicians are able to read medical essays in the Latin tongue, and have at least some little acquaintance with the Greek. In our medical schools this knowledge is not required as it is in most of the European schools (though by all means it should be made an indispensable pre-requisite by law.) But in addition to the Latin and Greek, the student of Homœopathia must understand the German and French languages, and particularly the German, very perfectly.

The first and most important records of our school—the effects of drugs on the healthy human body, were made in German, and the testimony is much of it of such a character as effectually to preclude the possibility of ample and perfect translation. A Homœopathist cannot prescribe with the accuracy which a good conscience requires unless he is able to imbue his mind most perfectly with the meaning of every expression adopted by those by whom the drugs in each case were originally tested under Hahnemann's instructions. The sufferings and sensations described by these individuals constitute the essential basis of pure materia medica, and consequently of the Homœopathic art of choosing remedies for the sick. Translations cannot convey the whole truth; and all extant truth, must be known by every conscientious follower of Hahnemann, in every case before he will presume to prescribe the course to be pursued.

Translations can only at the very best confer a second hand and seriously defective impression of pharmacodynamics, and therefore they make at best but a second rate and seriously defective Homœopathist.

Inasmuch as at the present day, considerable contributions to the archives of our

art are being made in Paris, Geneva, Lyons, Montpellier, and in several places elsewhere in Europe, by French physicians, and those of other countries who use the French language with ease and accuracy, it is of almost equal importance to the Homœopathist to be a perfect master of the French as well as the German. Indeed no man should be trusted as a Homœopathist who is not known to be thoroughly versed in these languages of the school.

Having thus hastily sketched a few of the outlines of the requirements of our school, and glanced at the reasons why in it the most scientific is the most successful physician, the reverse of which is the rule in the old school at the present day) it remains that we explain why mere laymen do occasionally succeed in effecting real and durable cures of serious maladies by the use of our method. This would seem to be an argumentum a fortiori against us of similar quality to that used by us in this paper respecting the unscientific practitioners of the old mode; but proper examination of the two cases will clearly show that the analogy is only apparent—by no means positive and real. The practitioner of the old mode is successful in proportion as he forgets or disregards the essential of his school—the reasonings a priori, respecting proximate causes, and relies upon mere clinical memory—in proportion as he ceases to be scientific (as that school must term it) and becomes purely empirical.

Whereas the practitioner of the new mode must be useful to the sick in proportion as he becomes better acquainted with anatomy descriptive and morbid, with physiology, with botany, and with the records of the effects and results of drugs and remedies contained in the German and French languages.

The unscientific man may, it is very true, now and then luckily find a well defined case, one in which the symptoms are so

plainly covered by the records of a drug as not to admit of mistake; and thus perform a cure which will fill the patient with surprise and gratitude. But he is not a whit the more competent or more apt to succeed as a physician, than is the maker of gun-powder competent and apt as a chemist. The quack cannot discriminate where discrimination is at all necessary. Take, for example a case in which twenty-five symptoms are present. If a drug be found, the effects of which cover all these symptoms in all respects perfectly, it will necessarily be chosen by the quack as certainly as by the physician; but if, as frequently happens in cases of great peril, several drugs be found to cover a majority only of the symptoms, and no one of them covers the whole case, the quack is utterly at a loss, and is just as likely to administer those drugs in the list which have no real relation to the case, and cannot possibly do good as he would be to apply those which the physician would know to be remedies, and promptly select and apply them as such for reasons which the quack could by no means appreciate.

In truth, the quack must in a great majority of his cases be wholly at fault, and at least as frequently apply drugs which fail to cure, and therefore prove injurious as he applies the actual remedies, and that too, when the latter are plainly and clearly indicated by the records and rules of practice.

In one case the practitioner is guided by a general memory as to the effects of vomiting, purging, bleeding, blistering, &c., in cases he has seen, which have some few points of resemblance; whilst in the other, reliance can only be placed upon the specific powers of drugs independent of all evacuations of the important fluids, and therefore generalities can not be trusted.

Books and sciences are forgotten with impunity by Allopathists in much of their

practice, whereas in no case can we dispense with either.

It is well known that even Hahnemann, after more than half a century spent in learning the specific materia medica, does not attempt to prescribe for any new case without faithfully consulting his own records and those of all his school afresh.

ERYSIPELAS.

BY JONAS GREEN, M. D.

PHILADELPHIA.

In the following cases of Erysipelas, the efficacy of Homœopathic treatment, as well as its superiority over Allopathic treatment, is very clearly displayed.

CASE 1. The subject of the ensuing case was a gentleman about fifty years of age, of a sanguineo-bilious temperament, rather full habit, though very temperate and regular in his mode of living. He had formerly had more than one attack of erysipelas, for which he had been treated Allopathically and did not usually recover his health so as to attend to business in less than four or five weeks. He informed me when called to him, that he had been indisposed for several days. Indeed, he was attacked while on a journey from the western country to this city, with the ordinary symptoms of a severe cold, for which he took some cathartic pills. Their action however did not afford him the desired relief. Such was his distress, experienced particularly in the head, that for two or three nights preceding, he had been unable to sleep—he likewise complained of much pain and stiffness in his limbs and back, loss of appetite, nausea, constipation, chills and flushes of heat, flushed face with one side more red

than the other, and swollen—pulse full and quick with evident fever. The character of the disease could not be mistaken. I recognized in the symptoms a case of Erysipelas Faciei.

The treatment was conducted upon strictly Homœopathic principles, and consisted in the administration of *aconite* during the presence of fever and of *belladonna* afterwards. The effects of the remedies were soon manifested by procuring a comfortable night's rest with an entire absence of pain in the head upon waking next morning. The swelling and inflammation of the face, it is true, remained, but attended with much less pain and burning than before. In three or four days most of the symptoms had disappeared, and in a week's time the gentleman was able to go out and attend to business, his health being completely restored.

CASE 2. J. W., an elderly mulatto of sixty years of age, a hard working and industrious man of rather intemperate habits, who had been subject to repeated attacks of rheumatism, so severe as to render him a cripple for life, came under my professional notice as a patient in the winter of 1838. I found him in bed suffering much pain in his back and shoulders with little or no fever, unable to use his arms so as to turn himself. Upon an inspection of the part I found it to be a case of Vesicular Erysipelas. I immediately gave him a dose of *Rhus toxicodendron*, the specific remedy for this form of the disease. The result answered my expectations, for in five or six days, with a suitable course of diet, the patient was cured.

CASE 3. In the course of the same season I had occasion to attend a lady far advanced in life, for an attack of Erysipelas in the face. She experienced the usual symptoms, essentially like those detailed in the first case, was treated in the same manner and with the same result.

CASE 4. The subject of this case was a

young lady about twenty years of age, of a florid complexion, sanguineo-nervous temperament, good general health and rather full habit. After suffering slight indisposition two or three days and deriving no benefit from domestic treatment, but getting worse, I was requested to see her. I found her lying upon a sofa, complaining of violent pain in her head, face and eyes, which were very intolerant of light. One side of her face was much redder than the other, and swollen so as nearly to close the eye of that side. I recognized it at once as a case of Erysipelas and prescribed the *Belladonna* and *Aconite*. Besides which, I directed the use of *Rhus toxicod.* in consequence of the disorder in its progress assuming somewhat of the vesicular character. The disease by these means was entirely removed in less than a week.

It may be worthy of remark in this place, in order to contrast the superiority of Homœopathic treatment with means used in ordinary practice, to state that on a former occasion this young lady had an attack of Erysipelas upon one of her lower extremities, for which she was treated allopathically, and which lasted about 4 or 5 weeks.

CASE 5. Another case, and the last that I shall mention, occurred last summer in an infant. This case differs in many respects from all the preceding ones and was attended with much severity and suffering. The little patient was about 5 months old and had been subject, almost from its birth, to an eruptive disease resembling Crusta Lactea: I was informed that it first made its appearance on the head and face, but when I first saw the child, its principal seat was the lower extremities, to which parts it had gradually travelled from above. The general health of the patient seemed to be very good. The eruption consisted at first of a few pimples about the head and neck, then upon the breast and arms, which afterwards extended to the lower extremities including several upon the feet and toes.

These pimples soon increased in size and were covered with a thick brown scab which in many instances fell off and left the surface smooth and clear, their places being supplied by others breaking out in their vicinity; thus one crop had been succeeded by another until they had passed over nearly the whole cuticular surface. On the 6th of June I was requested to see the child and I prescribed *Rhus t.* which was discontinued on the 10th, as it seemed to have no effect upon the disease. On this day I gave *Graphites*, and the next day I was summoned to him in great haste, being informed that the patient had been suddenly seized with convulsions. I found him in a state of insensibility, with his face flushed and head hot, with some general fever and very slight spasmodic action, (the severer ones having subsided.) I ordered *Belladonna* in repeated doses—this remedy suspended the spasms entirely in a short time, the insensibility however remained and the fever increased, for which I gave *Aconite* and in the course of a few hours this also left him. During the three or four days succeeding, there was little or no evidence of sensibility, but a great determination of blood to the head, evinced by flushed, turgid face and a preternatural heat in the head. The remedies used during this period were *Aconite* and *Belladonna* according to the symptoms, with bladders of ice applied to the head.—The condition of the patient at this time forcibly reminded me of cases of hydrocephalus fully developed—but this was probably not one of them, for symptoms of a return to sensibility and consciousness announced an amendment in the child's situation. Well grounded hopes were now entertained of the patient's recovery, when its mother discovered upon its right knee a red and inflamed spot with swelling—this inflammation gradually extended up the thigh, involving the genitals, the groin and upwards to the umbilicus.—In the mean

time the parts first attacked had become paler, less sensitive and less swollen. After its progress upwards was suspended, it travelled downward from the knee along the leg to the foot, and gradually faded away. More sanguine expectations of the patient's recovery were now entertained by his anxious parents than they had hitherto indulged, but they were doomed to another disappointment. For just at this time, the other knee suddenly became red and tumified. The progress of the disease in this limb was like that in the other, first upwards to the abdomen, then downwards to the foot. Neither the intensity however of the inflammation, nor its duration in this attack, equalled its predecessor. The remedies relied upon in treating these attacks of Erysipelas were *Aconite* and *Belladonna*; the former being administered for the presence of fever and increased arterial action; the latter, as the specific in this form of inflammation.

How well they answered the indications for which they were prescribed, may be inferred from the fact that in less than twenty days the little patient had entirely recovered, having passed through the above described repeated attacks of a disease, which in favourable cases under Allopathic treatment, lasts for several weeks. Upon its recovery there was no vestige of any cutaneous disease remaining—the scabs having all fallen off and left a smooth healthy surface.

The following cases, as they illustrate the specific action of *Belladonna* in some forms of Erysipelas, and also show how much more speedily this disease is cured than when treated in the ordinary manner, I take the liberty of appending to my own observations—

Case reported by Dr. Peschier.—Miss A. B. was attacked with a very painful Erysipelas, which covered one of her lower extremities. She had fever, thirst, and was restless. A single dose of *Belladonna* caused it to disappear entirely in the course of a day

or two, without leaving any trace of the disease, which she expected would have lasted two or three weeks.

Etienne B——, 36 years of age, had been for many years subject to an Erysipelatous eruption of the face, which occurred several times every year, which had formerly been treated by emetics and leeching, and which was of long duration. She presented herself to me labouring under an incipient attack of Erysipelas. I prescribed *Belladonna*, and the next day she returned cured. Two years and a half have elapsed since this rapid cure occurred and she has subsequently had no attack.

Case reported by Dr. Charriere.—Miss D, 45 years of age, was affected on January 12th with an attack of Erysipelas occupying both fore-arms and the backs of her hands. The next day I ordered three globules of *Belladonna*, and in three days the disease had entirely disappeared. Five days after it re-appeared with increased violence, extending up the middle of the arm and attended with an intolerable itching over the whole body, but worst upon the legs and thighs. Not doubting the existence of a psoric taint, I gave *Sulphur* 3,30, which for two days augmented the pain very considerably. On the first of February I repeated the dose, although the disease had disappeared, and to this time has never returned. I would here remark that some years ago this lady had a similar attack of Erysipelas, that she was treated allopathically, and that a very long time was required for her recovery.

GLEANINGS.—NO. VII.

THAT drugs cause disease, we presume will be admitted by every honest physician, even Dr. Johnson asks (see *Med. Chir. Rev.* Vol. 1, p. 491,) what is the effect of medi-

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cine (of a drug he should say,) but a disease, yet drugs, i. e. substances that cause disease have formed the principal means that physicians have relied upon from time immemorial, for the cure of disease. Again, Peruvian bark causes fever, as we learn from almost every *Materia Medica*, thus Edward says, (see *Manual of Materia Medica*, p. 115.) "In fact after the administration of a common dose of bark, the mouth becomes dry, a sensation of heat is felt in the stomach, which soon extends to the whole abdomen, the circulation of the blood becomes quicker, the pulse more active and full, the general heat and cutaneous perspiration increased. Should the dose of bark be too strong, or its use be too long continued, all the phenomena we have just mentioned will become more intense, all the symptoms of fever will be aggravated, uneasiness and dry heat felt in the pit of the stomach, violent thirst, and an acrid and burning heat of the surface experienced, the pulse became hard and frequent, the temporal arteries beat violently, violent headache ensues, bleeding from the nose, extreme agitation, sleeplessness, and all the signs of irritation of the brain will follow."

And Dr. Johnson says, (see *Med. Chir. Rev.* January, 1837, page 193,) "If we watch the operation of Peruvian bark, we find that it excites the action of the heart, and of the capillaries, increases the strength and invigorates the system. If pushed to a certain point, the bad effects that follow are just what might be supposed to result from an excess of the same sort of action. Too much blood is made, and it is circulated with too much force—sanguineous congestions or local inflammations ensue, the whole system is overloaded and oppressed." And according to Witmann, it causes a fever-like excitement of the system.

Harless (see *Heidelberg Clinical Annals*, Vol. 5, part 4, p. 565,) has frequently noticed an unpleasant sensation of heat in the

stomach, increase of, the general temperature of the body, heat and redness of the cheeks, strong and full pulse, &c., follow the administration of 2-3 grains sulph. quinine. In the *Dictionaire de Medecine*, vol. 18, p. 132, we read that 5-6 grains of quinine, will cause in the course of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ hour a more or less intense and quick pulse, scanty and muddy urine, and finally free perspiration. Boehler (see *Dissert. inaug. med. De chinino Sulphurico*. Lipsiae, 1828,) took 18 grains, while in robust health, and experienced severe headache, that increased in intensity towards evening, when the arteries of the head commenced to beat violently, attended with a sensation as if the head would burst asunder; while his face became hot and red, he giddy, and had tinkling and roaring in the ears, and a bright light and sparks before his eyes; his pulse became quick and strong, his urine diminished in quantity, and his sleep restless and dreamy.

Yet what single drug has a more favorable reputation among physicians of all schools in the cure of fevers than Peruvian bark; hence it is not only not considered absurd to cause one disease in order to cure another, but it is also thought rational and very proper by the majority of physicians, to cause one fever in order to cure another fever. Again, it is in the cure of Intermittent fevers that Peruvian bark is particularly efficacious. Yet it is well known that Cullen stated long ago that Peruvian bark would excite a species of Intermittent fever. In the experiments made with Peruvian bark by Hahnemann and his followers, HAHNEMANN experienced as the effects of Bark: "stretching, yawning, chills when yawning—thirst during and after the chills; early in the morning, shaking chills for half an hour, without thirst and without subsequent fever; shuddering and chills; chilly shuddering upon the arms and breast; chills with nausea, then with cold extremities, followed by chills and return of nausea; palpitation

of the heart followed immediately by chills; violent shaking chills in the evening after lying down; redness and heat of the face with chilliness of the arms and abdomen; heat in the face, followed in the course of several hours by shudderings and chills with coldness of the whole body; rush of blood to the head, with hot forehead and cold extremities; sensation of heat through the whole body, with distension of all the veins, and cold feet, &c. WESLICHENUS experienced: "yawnings and internal chills, without perceptible external coldness. HARTMANN: stretching of the limbs, yawning, shuddering over the whole body with goose-skin; shaking chills through the whole body, with ice-cold hands, without thirst; very great heat in the face, on the body and thighs, with cold sweat on the forehead, cold cheeks and hands, &c. WALTHER: violent shuddering, followed by shaking chills and goose-skin; coldness of the right hand, and not of the left; shuddering and shaking chills over the whole body; internal coldness, alternating periodically with shuddering and shaking chills over the whole body; internal coldness, with shuddering and shaking chills, during which the left hand and foot become cold, and after the lapse of some time the right hand and foot also; shaking chills for several hours, without thirst; alternations of heat and coldness over the whole body during an entire forenoon, &c. FRANZ: "shuddering and fleeting chills; trembling, shuddering and chilliness; coldness of the hands and feet even when in a warm room; early in the morning coldness of the hands and feet and chilly shuddering over the whole body; chilliness of the whole body with very cold feet; chilliness of the body as if a cold wind were playing upon it; early in the morning and during the forenoon shuddering, with cold hands, nausea, and quick pulse; in the evening about five o'clock, coldness and shuddering, followed in the course of

an hour by great heat, particularly in the face, while thirst only set in one hour after the fever; heat and redness of the cheeks with cold feet; increase of heat of the whole body, followed by coldness of the whole body, &c. TEUTHORN: "cold hands and coldness of the whole body, with sensation as if cold water were running over it, and chattering of the teeth; chills followed by thirst, but not by fever, &c." LANGHAMMER: "coldness of the hands, chilly shuddering over the whole body." MICHLER: "cold feet." HORNBERG: "coldness of the legs, ice-coldness of the feet, with heat of the rest of the body; heat of the right hand, coldness of the left; heat in the face with coldness of the rest of the body, soon followed by coldness of the forehead and heat of the whole body, &c." HERMANN: "sensation of coldness of the lower extremities, with heat of the face and chest; shuddering of the whole body; heat alternating with coldness of the body; chills for a half hour, followed by fever; heat of the trunk with coldness of the legs, &c. ANTON: chilliness; during a whole day, alternations of heat of the whole body and redness of the face, with chills and sweat. HARTUNG: slight chilliness of the whole body. WAGNER: fleeting chills down the back, followed by heat down the back, and perspiration that was immediately succeeded by chilliness and shaking chills; quick, hard pulse, with alternate heat and coldness of the back, which is covered with a cold sweat for five hours; during a whole afternoon, chilliness alternating with heat of the entire body. STAFF: chills down the back. MEYER: chilliness of the whole body, with ice-cold hands. GROSS: chills over the whole body, with very cold hands and feet. BECHER: internal coldness; febrile chills with coldness of, and cold sweat on the forehead from time to time through the whole day; excessive thirst quarter of an hour after the chills; chills returning and

ceasing frequently, and attended with lassitude in the legs and knees; aching pain in the abdomen during the chills; warmth and redness of the cheeks, with coldness of the rest of the body; at times an unpleasant sensation of coldness on the otherwise hot forehead." LEHMANN: chilliness of the whole body without external coldness; followed by a chill, penetrating pain deep in the orbits of the eyes. CLAUS: early in the morning, at five o'clock, violent febrile chills with lassitude. FISCHER: two separate paroxysms of chills, followed by fever with loss of appetite. Again, DR. PARR says, (see Medical Dictionary, vol. 1. p. 501.) "In many cases of different kinds, or rather, perhaps in many constitutions it [Peruvian bark] causes a stricture of the surface from the suppression of the perspiration; in others it lies like a cold weight at the stomach." Now, Parr, as is well known was a great admirer of, and believer in Cullen's theory, that spasm of the extreme vessels, causing stricture of the surface, was the proximate cause of the chill which almost invariably ushers in every fever; hence we think that there is proof sufficient offered that Peruvian bark causes chills.

We have already shewn that Peruvian bark causes fever, and hence will merely state that Hahnemann and all his fellow experimenters experienced more or less fever, of greater or less intensity subsequent to the chills. It now only remains for us to prove that Peruvian bark causes profuse sweat. STAHL, in his *Diss. Problem. de febris*, states that it causes irregular, acute fever with very excessive perspiration. MORTON (see *Opera* 2. p. 76) has seen it cause profuse sweat; while SCHLEGEL (Hufeland's Journal, vol. 7. part 4. page 161) states that it causes febrile heat that is followed by debilitating perspiration. ALPINI, (see *Hist. febr. epid.* p. 93) that it causes profuse general perspiration. We have

already quoted Edwards, who states that it increases the cutaneous perspiration. We think we have furnished proof sufficient that Peruvian bark will occasion chills and fevers, followed by sweat, in the healthy person, but there is an old saying, "the more the merrier." According to Perrine of Adams county near Natchez, sulphate of quinine causes general and copious perspiration (see *Edin. Med. and Surg. Journal*, vol. 29. p. 218.) Hirschel of Halisch, (see *Hufeland and Osann's Journal*, vol. 61. p. 141) noticed slight intermittent fever like attacks after every dose of sulphate quinine in a little girl aged seven years, who took one grain per dose, every two hours. The first and second doses were not followed by any perceptible effects, but immediately after the third dose, chills and shuddering set in and lasted for fifteen minutes, followed by heat over the whole body that lasted for half an hour, and was succeeded by sweat. The same phenomena followed the fourth dose. The following day, the patient became pale after every dose, and complained of chilliness and shuddering, her lips and nails became blue, and the pulse spasmodically contracted; this condition of things lasted for about fifteen minutes, when moderate general heat ensued, her lips and cheeks became red, her pulse larger and more full, thirst set in, and finally free perspiration followed and lasted for three quarters of an hour, after which she felt perfectly well. The following case related by Osann is all important, as he is one of the most violent opponents of Homœopathy. During the lifetime of Hufeland, articles in favor of Homœopathia were freely admitted into *Hufeland and Osann's Journal of Practical Medicine*, but immediately after Hufeland's decease, Osann refused to publish any thing in favor of, while he gave free admission to the most scurrilous and ignorant tirades against Homœopathia. Osann (see *Hufe-*

land and Osann's Journal, vol. 61. p. 97,) gave half a grain of sulphate quinine every night and morning as a tonic to a debilitated patient; and in consequence, shaking chills that lasted for one hour ensued, and were followed by general febrile heat, that in its turn was succeeded by sweat which continued for several hours.

Fr. Joa. Wittmann, in an essay on Sulphate Quinine, that obtained a prize May 21, 1825, from the Medical and Scientific Society of Haerlem in Holland, mentions on page 41, that he administered six grains to a robust young man, without its producing the slightest effect; also, four grains to a healthy young man, aged eighteen, who experienced slight chilliness, which was followed by general heat and some quickness of the pulse; while a robust and healthy farmer aged twenty, after taking twenty-four grains in the course of one day, was seized with shaking chills towards evening, followed by quick pulse, dryness of the mouth with thirst, and restless night sleep. Wittmann also gave two grains, three times a day to a woman suffering with profuse perspiration, and nocturnal diarrhœa; on the sixth day she was seized with an extremely violent attack of fever attended with severe shaking chills, so that the life of the patient was in apparent danger. Wittmann remarks that, were he an Homœopathist, it would cost him but little trouble to draw inferences from the above cases, very favorable to the Homœopathic theory. Brosius (see *Hufeland and Osann's Journal*, vol. 67. p. 114) records a very violent paroxysm of shaking chills that followed the free use of bark in a case of consumption. Dr. Otto Piper of Bernberg, (see *Dissert. inang. med. De exploranda medicamentorum natura. Lipsiae, 1838*) took four grains of quinine, October 11, at 9 o'clock, P. M., without experiencing any particular effects, but on the following day after taking a similar dose, an unusual

sensation of coldness over the whole body set in, attended with shuddering, and pale countenance; on the 14th a regular paroxysm of shaking chills commenced at three o'clock in the afternoon, at half past six, P. M. general heat and redness of the face set in and continued until nine o'clock, without being followed by sweat; on the 15th he was comparatively well, while on the 16th, he experienced chilliness through the whole afternoon. To conclude, Dr. Alphons Noack, a distinguished Homœopathist of Leipzig, instituted numerous experiments with Peruvian bark upon himself and other healthy persons, in order to test the accuracy of Hahnemann's trials, and to increase the sum of knowledge of its effects. These experiments were commenced July 10, 1888, and were continued for more than two months (see *Journal of Materia Medica*, vol. 2. p. 2, page 159-207) Dr. Noack himself experienced, after taking ten grains of sulph. quinine in the course of thirteen days: lassitude, confusion of the head, yellow coated tongue, pappy taste, much thirst, diarrhoea, extremely offensive flatulence, great hunger with disgust for food, creeping sensation in the limbs, frequent stretching and yawning, chilliness during the afternoon, oppression of the chest, backache and tenderness of the last cervical and first dorsal vertebrae on pressure, &c. Two days afterwards, (August 28) uneasiness and aching between the shoulders set in, and when the third dorsal vertebrae was pressed upon, a peculiar aching in and an oppression of the chest followed, which was not the case when any of the other vertebrae were pressed upon; while on August 29th he was waked up at night with difficulty of breathing, his whole body was covered with perspiration, his pulse was small, soft, irregular, and sixty-six per minute, and in a room warmed to $\approx 15^{\circ}$ R. general coldness of the whole body set in, a vertebrae in the centre of the back was

painful to the touch, excessive hunger that necessitated him to eat—after which he fell asleep.

H. N. Leonhardi, a student of medicine, aged twenty-three, after taking one grain sulph. quinine per day, for seven days, experienced on August 9th, coldness of the limbs, hands, feet, chin, nose and ears, from noon until evening, while his pulse beat sixty per minute. After taking seven grains more, he experienced during the following nine days, more or less aching pain in the hot forehead and temples, cutting and colic pains in the abdomen, nausea, lassitude and chilly shuddering, &c.

Laurentius Heiz, assistant surgeon, aged twenty-five, four hours after taking three grains of sulphate quinine, felt severe pain in the forehead and temples, which gradually increased in intensity towards evening, was attended with visible throbbing of the temporal arteries, heat of the head, roaring in the ears, lassitude and weakness to such an extent, that he was scarcely able to preserve an upright position, great thirst with frequent drinking and much anxiety. Under the continued use of the quinine, on August 31 (i. e. seven days after,) shaking chills set in at eleven o'clock, A. M., attended with coldness and paleness of the face, pain in the forehead and temples, and roaring in the ears. September 1, after taking six grains, headache, with visible throbbing of the temporal arteries, heat of the whole body, paleness of the face, excessive thirst, nausea, lassitude, great weakness and numbness of the feet, &c. After taking four grains at six, P. M. on the 6th and an equal quantity early in the morning of the 7th, he passed the whole night restless and sleepless, under such profuse perspiration that his whole bed was drenched, while in the morning, excessively severe headache in the left side of the head, vertigo, roaring in the ears, and great lassitude set in.

Johanna Bader, aged 17 years and six

months, after taking two grains sulphate quinine, was taken with a severe chill that lasted for one hour, followed by febrile heat. September 10, after taking three grains, nausea that lasted for one hour, headache in the forehead and left temple, loss of appetite, trembling and coldness of the whole body, paleness of the countenance. September 28th, after taking twenty grains at one dose and swallowing a glass of water immediately afterwards, she was seized in the course of one half hour with dizziness, turning in the head as if a mill wheel were therein, deafness, with roaring in both ears, blackness before the eyes, intense headache in the forehead, with sensation as if the head would be torn asunder, bitter taste in the mouth, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea with violent colic pains, violent shaking chills that were so severe that she could not support herself upright, followed in the course of an hour, by intense febrile heat, with frequent yawning and sneezing, the whole terminating with free perspiration.

Kremer, an Allopathist, (see *Observations and Researches upon Intermittent fever*, p. 119, Leipzig, 1837) gave to a strong, healthy man sixty grains of sulphate quinine, and noticed as the effects of this dose, dizziness, sensation as if intoxicated, roaring in the ears, intense heat of the whole surface of the body, shaking chills, trembling of the limbs, and loss of control over them; entire deafness, followed by general heat of the whole body, with pulse over 100, that gradually terminated in free general perspiration. Kremer further remarks that he has frequently instituted similar experiments upon himself and on other healthy persons, and in general attained results similar to those above mentioned. Caven-ton mentions that Peruvian bark and quinine cause fever and general excitement similar to that caused by coffee. Berandi noticed as effects of quinine in a healthy

person to whom he gave twenty grains, bitter taste in the mouth, heaviness in the forehead, redness of the face, quick respiration, red tongue, tinkling in the ears, and increase of the pulse to ninety-five; after an interval of relief, increased headache, contracted pupils, red tongue, heat of the whole surface of the body, with pulse up to 105. In other individuals he noticed similar symptoms, but they were preceded by coldness of all the limbs; while on himself he noticed similar symptoms, and diarrhoea.

Hence, physicians of the old school, not only in their daily practice, cause one disease in order to cure another, and think it very proper to give such drugs as are well known to cause fever, for the purpose of curing fever, but also freely give a drug in order to cure fever and ague, that causes chills, fever and sweat in the healthy person. Surely they cannot think, that it is absurd to treat diseases Homœopathically.

MATERIA MEDICA.

BY HENRY D. PAINE, M. D., OF NEWBURGH.

CHAPTER II.

IN giving some account of the past and present condition of the materia medica of the old schools, we have already [Vol. I. p. 388] had occasion to advert to some of the causes that have from time to time retarded its improvement, till it is confessedly the least advanced of all the branches of the medical science, although in its very nature one of the most important. It is a fact which cannot be denied, that the actual knowledge to be gained from the most elaborate treatises on the virtues and uses of drugs—knowledge founded upon the results of experience, is meagre and unsatisfactory in the

highest degree. The treatises which professedly treat on this subject that have enjoyed the highest reputation contain, it is true, copious lists of drugs, to each of which a multiplicity of uses is ascribed, which for far the greater part, have no better authority than the vague and uncertain accounts of the ancients, who if not themselves mere compilers (as the most of them who wrote on the *materia medica* were, in fact) were influenced in their notions of the operations of medicines by their peculiar doctrines respecting the nature of diseases, and therefore were but illy calculated to investigate their properties with impartiality. In truth the most copious accounts of the powers of the different drugs that have been employed in the treatment of disease, consists of little more than transcripts and collections from other writers of all classes, made without judgment or discrimination. How much dependence is to be placed upon the opinions of the theoretical (self-styled *Rational*) system makers, on these points, we shall consider presently, yet it may be observed before hand, that allowing their judgments to have been unbiassed and their experience correct, an insuperable difficulty in availing ourselves of their observations, is presented in the vagueness of their descriptions and the uncertainty of their nomenclature. It is reproachfully remarked by Dr. Cullen against the physicians of his day, "that more labor had been bestowed to ascertain the medicines pointed out by previous writers, about which we are doubtful, than in ascertaining the virtues of those substances we are acquainted with."* But more recently it has become the fashion for writers to run into the other extreme, and to attribute but a small number of effects to any one remedy, "founded," however, says the same elegant writer, "on a nice selection of authorities, or, such as seem to be consistent

with the laws of the animal economy;"† but the difficulty is in no whit removed, for as every writer makes his "nice selection" to suit his fancy, and has his own peculiar views of the laws of the human system, we are quite as much at a loss to decide between conflicting authorities as we were before.

We have already alluded to the injury which has resulted to the cause of medicine from the prevalence of speculative reasoning respecting the nature of disease, which has in every stage of the history of medicine been unhesitatingly resorted to and supported by the example of the most celebrated men in the profession. We come now to examine how this cause has affected that particular branch of medical study at present under consideration. And here we might enter upon a detail of historical facts illustrative of our position, that would occupy many numbers of this Journal in the recital, but we shall restrict our remarks to some of the more prominent hypothetical systems that have successively swayed the opinions and practice of the medical profession. That the speculations of the system makers of ancient or modern times throw no obstacles in the way of that patient and laborious investigation of facts, by which alone the true principle of treatment and the actual properties and uses of medical agents can ever be delivered, the waste of time and talent expended by the most visionary of them in the vain search after an inscrutable essence—from its very nature inscrutable, would perhaps have been of little consequence to the advancement of medical science, or, the art of healing and the relief of human suffering. But as we shall presently see, almost every change of doctrine as to the internal causes of disease, has produced a corresponding change in the treatment—a change, it will be observed, not derived from observation or experience, but merely from

* Hist. of Mat. Med. p. 15.

† Mat. Med., Preface, p. 5.

the pre-conceived notions of the theorists. How little advantage the knowledge of the virtues of medicines and their application to disease derived from that mode of investigation (if it may be called so) the present imperfect state of the *materia medica* too plainly answers.

In other sciences, since the days of Bacon, theory has been considered admissible, only as it is founded upon previously discovered facts, and is capable of explaining or reconciling all the known phenomena relating to those branches of knowledge; but in medicine, from the earliest times of which any thing certain has come down to us, facts have been sought for only to build up a pre-conceived doctrine, and such treatment has been pursued as seemed most reasonable according to the system that happened at the time to be predominant.

Thus Hippocrates,* whose early labors in rescuing the profession from the arts of Priestcraft, and whose just observations on the phenomena of many diseases, have acquired for him the title of Father of medicine, endeavored to account for all diseases by referring them to some derangement of the "humors." These *humors*, of which he reckoned four principal (viz. blood, bile, phlegm, and black-bile) were either disproportionate in quantity or depraved in quality, and thereby gave rise to every variety of affection. The object of his treatment, therefore, in any particular case, was to get rid of the morbid *humor* which he imagined to be in excess, or of impure quality, and accordingly his *materia medica* abounded in drugs and compound mixtures, to which he assigned the requisite virtues of acting upon the supposed cause of the disease in various degrees. Thus, he imagined *melancholy* to be a disease arising from an excess of black-bile, and he had medicines

which, if we might believe his account, had a particular action on that *humor* and promoted its evacuation. It is unnecessary to add that the existence of such a fluid in the system, and, of course, of any medicines that act upon it, is entirely hypothetical. Fortunately for his patients, Hippocrates had great confidence in the restorative effects of nature, which led him for the most part to avoid what would be called in this day an energetic practice.

This doctrine respecting the fluids always being the seat of disease, (commonly called the *humoral pathology*;) for ages continued to be received as orthodox, although it underwent various modifications in the course of time as to the nature of those changes, and consequently as to the appropriate treatment to be pursued. Erasistratus, who lived some 150 years after Hippocrates taught that inflammations and many other diseases, were occasioned by the blood getting from the veins into the arteries, which were supposed naturally to contain only air. Of the precise means by which he undertook to drive the blood back to its proper place, we have no account, though we cannot suppose that it was any better founded than the means previously employed, although it is said that he employed few medicines, and declared strongly against the multifarious and heterogenous compounds which it appears were then so much in vogue.

The next system maker of any importance came upon the stage in the person of Asclepiades,† who adopting the corpuscularian philosophy of Epicurus, held that the human body was made up of *atoms* and *pores*, and that diseases are all caused by nothing else but an obstruction of the pores, or an irregular distribution of the corpuscles. Of course, the treatment which had been appropriate before his time was no longer ad-

* Hippocrates lived in the fifth century before the Christian era.

† About 100 years B. C.

missible, and so instead of the long catalogue of phlegmagogues, melmagogues, cholagogues, panchymagoga, &c., of his predecessors we have now extreme abstinence, baths, frictions, unguents, and external applications of all kinds, to soften and relax the pores, remove the obstructions, and reduce the errant atoms into order.

Then appears the system of the Methodics, as they were called, a sect of physicians that obtained great reputation in its day for the simplicity of its doctrines and practice, though we do not learn that it effected any more improvement in medical science than its predecessors. It is true, its founder* declaimed loudly against the crude speculations of former systems and the uncertainty of their treatment, but it was only to substitute a system, if possible, still more gross, and a treatment no less unsafe. According to his creed, there are two morbid conditions of the system—a state of *constriction* and a state of *relaxation*, but finding it difficult, no doubt to refer all cases to one or other of these states he supposed a third, or mixed state, compounded in some way of both the others, in which, as a convenient asylum for his ignorance he could place all diseases that would go no where else. It will readily be perceived what different principles of cure would hence arise. All medicines, simple and compound, were marshalled into two grand classes, as they were supposed to be astringent or relaxing in their operation, and prescribed according to the supposed necessity of the case.

Still worse was the attempt of Thessalus to amalgamate the system of the methodics with the doctrine of Asclepiades, but as it never acquired any remarkable celebrity, (although its author modestly assumed the title of *Conqueror of Physicians*!) we shall take no further notice of it here.

The same perhaps may be said of the sect

of the Pneumatics, which, besides the original elements (fire, air, water, and earth) of the old Greek philosophy, admitted as a constituent of the human body, another which was called *spirit*. But as it is not now precisely known what idea the Pneumatics attached to this word, or how this *spirit* acted in the production of diseases, no farther account of them is required.

About the same time† arose a numerous sect of Physicians, who called themselves *Eclectics*, and who without professing attachment to any particular theory, or claiming to have discovered any new principles, founded their doctrines and treatment upon such selections from the opinions and practices of all cotemporary and previous systems, as their reason or fancy dictated. This mode of proceeding, apparently so specious, and which seems to have been imitated by the great body of modern practitioners, was attended and followed by the worst results to the materia medica. Guided by no prevailing hypothesis of their own, nor acknowledging any principle in selecting from others, but the dictates of their own judgment, the multiplicity of sub-systems which they formed were confused and incongruous collections of irreconcilable and opposing doctrines, constantly changing as this or that individual acquired an uncertain influence, and leading to no useful practical results. In order to meet the conflicting indications, a multitude of qualities were assigned to almost every medicine, and the combination of many articles in the same complex mixture seems then to have been carried to an extreme, a fault however, which Cullen remarks, “has disgraced the precriptions of physicians ever since.” Accordingly, while we find the writings of this age abound in the strangest complications of pathological opinions, the materia medica, as might be expected, exhibits

* Themison, in the first century B. C.

† About the commencement of the Christian era.

strong marks of indiscriminating credulity in assigning powers and virtues to substances, altogether imaginary and without foundation. The oldest known writer who devoted his attention professedly to this subject, Dioscorides, and who flourished at this period, seems to have searched far and wide for medical agents, and has given accounts of their properties and uses from every source, with little discrimination as to authorities. From his extensive compilation almost every writer since, till within a few years, has drawn more or less extensively for confirmations of their statements. What a strange complexity it must present as it so easily accommodates itself not only to the various theories of its own day, but those that have successively flourished ever since!

Although a large number of the distinguished members of the profession and medical writers of antiquity, such as Cælius Aurelianus, Scribonius, Celsus, Pliny, Andromachus, and others, flourished about this time, and wrote extensively on the subject of medicines, their works are, without exception, obnoxious to the same censure as has been applied to Dioscorides. In this state of degradation was the science of medicine, and especially the knowledge of the nature of drugs, when, in the second century, a character arose whose extensive erudition and surpassing arrogance combined to render him an object of universal reverence. We refer to the celebrated Galen. With a complete assurance of his own superiority over the physicians of his time, he impressed upon others the same sentiment, and obtained an ascendancy over medical opinions more extensive and more lasting than that of any other individual before or since. "For 1300 years after his death, no one dared to oppose his authority, either in point of fact or hypothesis; and it was even considered a kind of heresy to pass over the limits of investigation which he had as-

signed to medicine, or to suppose that he had left any thing to be discovered by his successors;" * and long after the revival of letters, when some one ventured to question his authority, the mass of the learned world still adhered to him.

It would not be unreasonable, therefore, after making all due allowance for the influence of circumstances attendant upon the age in which he lived, to expect from his voluminous labors on every branch of medical science, considerable accessions of actual knowledge respecting the several subjects of which he treats, and a consequent improvement in the art of healing. We look in vain, however, for any marks of that improvement, either in his pathological doctrines or his principles of treatment; and in his Treatises on the virtues of Simple Medicines and their combinations, we have only another conspicuous example of the pernicious influence of theoretical speculations in suppressing experimental research.

Owing to the extent of his influence, we may be excused for dwelling with some particularity upon the system of Galen, so far as it affected the materia medica. In his doctrines respecting the nature and causes of disease, he sets out with the "four elements and the four humors" of Hippocrates, and with him conceives that all complaints arise from some depravation of the fluids. He introduces so many minute distinctions, however, and so many intricate and complex combinations, that he may truly be considered as the founder of a new system. He has borrowed something from most of his predecessors and adapted it to his own account, but he lays particular stress on the effect on the "four qualities" (heat, cold, moisture, and dryness) of the old Greek philosophy, on the state of the system. These four qualities, he supposed, may exist in the different humors in four degrees, and by

* Edinb. Encyclopedia, Art. "MEDICINE."

their various combinations give rise to all the variety of diseases. In order to adopt his hypothesis to the treatment of diseases, he maintained that the powers of medicines chiefly depend upon the degrees in which they were possessed of some of the "four qualities." Although he pretended to judge of the existence, degree, or excess of this or that quality in any drug or compound medicine by its physical properties, or some undefined rule, it must be evident, that in general, they were arbitrarily assigned to suit his fancy or convenience. In fact, his account of the remedies in use, is almost entirely a compilation, made without discrimination or judgment, from the works of his predecessors, so altered as to suit his particular theory. He is not behind any other writer of his time in the incongruity of his multifarious prescriptions, nor is he more free from credulity and superstition. On the whole, then, notwithstanding his admitted learning and talents, and his unwearied diligence, and the unbounded veneration accorded to his opinions and character till almost the middle of the seventeenth century, "it may be questioned whether the result of his labors was not ultimately prejudicial to the progress of science." *

The unrivalled reputation of Galen, as has been already stated, was such that for many centuries his successors, looking upon him as beyond all competition, were satisfied with implicitly adopting his opinions, without attempting to inquire into their correctness. During all this long period the history of medicine presents nothing to excite our attention, save the deep veneration in which the works of Galen are held, and the gradually increasing gloom that covered the science of medicine with a thicker mantle till long after the revival of learning. It is true, a few individuals occasionally appear more distinguished than the mass of

their contemporaries, but it is only to increase the reputation of their great master by the influence of their names and example. What few works on medical subjects were written during this dark period, were commentaries upon, or compilations from the productions of Galen, and his more eminent disciples. With the declension of learning, the increase of magical and superstitious arts marked the retrograde movement of medical science. Charms, amulets, incantations, and other like practices were more and more frequently employed as medicine in common with every other science, plunged deeper and deeper into the obscurity of the dark ages.

What little remains of medical knowledge, such as it had been, still existed, was preserved by the Arabians, chiefly in imperfect Arabic translations from Galen and others, of the Greek school. They began, however, after a time, to devote their attention very much to the practice of Alchemy, and by their discoveries made considerable additions to the number of medicines and composition. As their effects were all derived from their supposed cardinal qualities, no improvement occurred in practice, but rather the reverse, from the more frequent employment of violent preparations. A few Arabian physicians,† by their writings and commentaries, obtained a comparative degree of eminence in the profession, but as they effected no alteration in it except by the addition of a number of chemical remedies, no particular notice of them is required here.‡ This introduction of chemical remedies into the practice of physic, was strongly opposed by the timid regulars of that period, and after the revival of letters commenced,

† Such as *Serapion*, about A. D. 780; *Rhazes*, 880; *Avicenna*, in the 11th; and *Averroes*, in the 13th century.

‡ The first mention that we find of *mercury* as a medicine, is in a work of *Rhazes*, and the preparations of *antimony* appear soon after.

* *Edinburgh Encyclopædia*, Art. "MEDICINE."

the dispute between the two parties acquired a high degree of virulence and acrimony little calculated to advance the interests of the art.

In this miserable state was the science and art of medicine as late as the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth centuries. We have occupied more space in illustrating our position than was anticipated, but it may not be altogether unprofitable, as showing upon what a slender foundation is grounded the modern boast of the *antiquity*, and consequent *truth*, of the dominant system of Physic!

In another number we shall beg leave to present some remarks founded upon the revolutions in medical doctrines within the last three or four hundred years.

ANECDOTE FROM MILLINGEN'S CURIOSITIES.

From among the numerous satires that have been directed against the Allopathic Practice, we select the following from Millingen's *Curiosities of Medical Experience*.

"A certain eastern prince received from a fairy the faculty of not only assuming whatever appearance he thought proper, but of discerning the wandering spirits of the departed. He had long labored under a painful chronic disease, that none of the court-physicians, ordinary or extraordinary, could relieve; and he resolved to wander about the streets of his capital until he could find some one, regular or irregular, who could alleviate his sufferings. For this purpose he donned the garb and appearance of a dervish. As he was passing through one of the principal streets, he was surprised to see it so thronged with ghosts, that, had they been still inhabitants of their former earthly tenements, they must have entirely obstructed the thoroughfare. But what was his amazement and dismay when he saw that

they were all grouped around the door of his royal father's physician, to whom no doubt they attributed their untimely doom. Shocked with the sight, he hurried to another part of the city, where resided another physician, holding the second rank in fashionable estimation. Alas! his gate-way was also surrounded with the ghosts of reproachful departed patients. Thunderstruck at such a discovery, and returning thanks to the Prophet that he was still alive, despite the practice of these great men, he resolved to submit all the other renowned physicians to a similar visit, and he was grieved to find that the scale of ghosts kept pace with the scale of their medical rank. Heart-broken, and despairing of a cure, he was slowly returning to the palace, when in an obscure street, and on the door of an humble dwelling, he read a doctor's name. But one poor, solitary ghost, leaning his despondent cheek upon his fleshless hands, was seated upon the doctor's steps. "Alas!" exclaimed the prince, "it is then too true that humble merit withers in the shade, while ostentatious ignorance inhabits golden mansions. This humble doctor, who has only one unlucky case to lament, is certainly the only man in whom I can place any confidence." He rapped.—The door was opened by the doctor himself, whose white locks and flowing beard added to the confidence which his situation had inspired. The elated prince then related at full length all his complicated ailments and the still more complicated treatment to which he had in vain been submitted. The sarcastic smile, the curl of his lip, and the dubious shake of the aged physician's head, most eloquently told the anxious patient, that his former physicians were an ignorant and murderous set of upstarts. His over-joyed patient received a much valued prescription, which he carefully placed for safe-keeping in his bosom, and forthwith expressed his gratitude by pouring upon the doctor's table, a purse of golden sequins, which made the old man's blinking eyes shine as bright as the coin he beheld in wonderous delight. After bowing the prince to the door, the doctor ventured to ask him one humble question: "By what good luck, by what kind planet, had he been recommended to seek his advice?" The prince naturally asked for the reason of so strange a question. "Because," the worthy doctor replied, while his eyes filled brimful with tears of gratitude "I considered myself the most unfortunate doctor in all Bagdad, until this happy moment; for I have been settled in this noble and wealthy city for over 15 years, and have only been visited by one single patient."—"Ah!" exclaimed the prince in despair, then it must be that poor, solitary, unhappy-looking ghost that is now sitting on your steps."

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VOL. II.

PREFATORY REMARKS

BY THE

REV. THOMAS R. EVEREST,

RECTOR OF WICKWAR,

To the Second Edition of his

POPULAR VIEW

OF

HOMŒOPATHIA.

"*Pigmei Gigantum humeris impositi plus quam homines vident.*"—BURTON.

"Vous ignorez le principe qui joue le premier rôle dans vos œuvres, et auquel vous devez bien des succès : il est dans vos mains, il se tient qu'à vous de le saisir : avec lui vous ferez beaucoup mieux ce que vous faites bien : vous ferez toujours bien ce que vous êtes souvent exposés à faire mal : enfin, vous ferez encore souvent le bien, là ou maintenant il vous semble impossible de rien faire."—LAVOISIER, cited by DESSAIX.

In the few months that have elapsed since the first edition of this work was published, considerable changes have taken place in public opinion as to the science which forms the subject of it. Then Homœopathy was in this country but little known. Its wondrous cures were scarcely heard of beyond
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the immediate circle of those who were the subjects of them ; its doctrines had neither awakened the attention of the wise, nor been honored with the stamp of truth, the anathema of the dull. If from time to time the surface was ruffled by a whisper that the age teemed with a new and mysterious system which taught to rekindle the flickering lamp of life by acting on it by minute doses as little material as itself, it did not long disturb the happy stagnation of the sleeping waters. The public, professional and non-professional, received the announcement without emotion. The doctor talked of it, and was merry ; the patient listened, and was sad. The one prescribed as usual, and did not condescend to contradict ; the other endured as usual, and dared not indulge a hope. There was a sun-burst upon foreign hills, but it was beyond our horizon, and few and slight were the clouds that reflected the light of the great unrisen truth.

It is written in the doctrines of the Magians that the powers of darkness knew not for a long time that light was in the world. No sooner, however, did they perceive it, than they one and all rushed to extinguish it. It is probable that this mythos was invented by Zoroaster to impress on the minds of his disciples the reception they would meet with from mankind, should they be so unfortunate as to detect some hitherto unknown truth. The history of every great discovery does indeed confirm the doctrine of the Zendavesta ;—first quiet contempt, next fierce hostility. Exactly this career

Homœopathy has run in every land where it has appeared; exactly this career it is just commencing in this country. Contemptuous silence has not succeeded in stifling it; it is too serious a business to be trifled with; and it is accordingly railed at in good set terms. The advocates of the science accept the change as an augury of success, for they remember, how that there was silence and a dead calm over the earth, as long as darkness lay upon the face of it: nor was it until God said, "Be light; and light was," that feuds and violence began.

If indeed we had leisure to reflect upon the subject, we might ask why a science like Homœopathy should have every where excited such bitter hostility. An individual of great sagacity, rare perseverance, and the most unblemished character in every respect, whose hair has grown silvery white in the lonely pursuit of knowledge, whose rapid perception is chastened by the utmost patience in investigating, and caution in admitting conclusions, whose habits of thinking have been supplied with food by that truly extraordinary reading for which the Germans are proverbial, whose wonderful talents are exceeded only by his enlarged benevolence, after having dedicated his whole life to the uninterrupted study and practice of his profession, in the full conviction that his discoveries will be advantageous to his fellow creatures, presents them unreservedly to the world. Now it does not at first sight seem reasonable that the aged philosopher, and all who admire him, should be "condemned to everlasting redemption" for their pains. Is it a crime to wish to benefit one's species? The logic of power is not, it is true, the logic of the closet—nay, children are taught very early in life how the wolf found arguments against the lamb. And in times not very distant from our own, when vaccination was banned by the parliament of Paris, for example, to pour forth a medical malison upon

Hahnemann might have saved the profession the labor of investigation, and supplied the place of arguments. Within these few last years, however, the age has grown rather picked, and where the fathers might have been satisfied with assertions without reasons, the children ask for reasons without assertions. Granting then for a moment, that the kind-hearted old man is mistaken, that the intense reading of more than half a century has been thrown away, the long nights of meditation, the long days of observation, the dazzling theory, the magic practice, are all wrong, and that the shoal of small apothecaries' lads who, from behind the smart counter, eke out the due dose from different golden-labelled bottles, who neither read, nor meditate, nor observe, but both theorize and practise—are right, is it too much to ask "wherein he is wrong?" May we not presume to entreat some of these small tritons of the minnows to favor us with a reason, where reasons are said to be as plenty as blackberries? Four I have by diligence gathered from the writings of his various opponents, and four which are unanswerable, terse, pithy, and easy to be carried about with one—a sort of pocket medicine chest, containing all that is necessary to physic Hahnemann and his luckless abettors.

1. KNAVE.—2. POOL.—3. QUACK.—4.
CHARLATAN.

The expostulation which the gifted sage has ever addressed to his brothers in the profession, is one whose spirit came down from heaven, "Which of you convinceth me of error? And if I say the truth, *why do ye not believe me?*" Nor have his brothers forgotten that in days of old, people, by way of answer, "took up stones to cast at him" who asked the question.

The doughty champions who of late, disdaining any longer to hide their candle un-

der a bushel, have girded on their puissant weapons, and come forth to do battle unto the death against Homœopathy, have adopted this very ancient method of arguing; probably after much study they resolved to employ it, for it is, as sings the poet,

A most unerring way
When people nothing have to say.

A syllogism may be refuted, not so a hard name. Investigation requires time and thought, not so calumny. A man may dispute your conclusions, but what can he say when you call him a "fool," and bid him "triturate *that* with his sugar of milk."

It is unquestionably a great pity that learned doctors and grave reviewers, not to speak of the "young gentlemen" of the press, should suppose that a question of science is to be decided like a street row or a faction fight. But a revolution, after all, is not to be made with *eau de rose*. And there is comfort in it yet, for hard words luckily break no bones. Besides, if poor Truth has always to run the gauntlet thus while every little fifer plays the rogue's march, why should Hahnemann or any one of his disciples complain? The sage himself indeed has found his consolation in the good he has done, in the mischief he has undone, in the gratitude of his patients, and in a conscience void of offence. For such lowly train-bearers as myself, we must remember Harvey and Jenner; we must remember how individuals have been put in the pillory for wearing so useless an article as a shirt, how chimneys were once denounced, how mattresses were reviled, how stage coaches were considered grievous innovations, how the porters of the Andes, who carried passengers on their shoulders in baskets, petitioned against the formation of roads; hew, in short, "every improvement of every sort has been denounced at

its introduction as injurious.*" If that be not enough, we must bear it in silence, as did that ancient prophet Balaam his rebuke and *persist* in hoping that no worse motive than zeal without knowledge, seconded by a most marvellously bad taste, has hurried gentlemen into the language of the stews.

One of these gentlemen, desperately doing battle against facts, has endeavored, in his very title page to give Hahnemann the "coup de grace," by exhibiting "Animal Magnetism and Homœopathy" as a sort of intellectual Siamese twins. Mr. Edwin Lee, I am perfectly aware, from the style of his book, despises politeness as unworthy of a philosopher, and thinks, with Jaques, that that they call compliment is like the encounter of two dog apes. Old fashioned people, however, must be humored in their reluctance to throw off all the decencies of civilization. I earnestly entreat his pardon, therefore, while I take the liberty of informing him that Animal Magnetism and Homœopathy are by no means identical, or even inseparable. With his permission, we will dissolve the contract and forbid the bands; they have no more in common than the company of apothecaries and the Indian jugglers. One wide distinction between them Mr. Lee himself might have discovered without the superfluous trouble of studying either of them, in this well known fact, that the French Academy adopted Animal Magnetism by a majority, and rejected Homœopathy unanimously. To Mr. Lee I make a present of the inference.

Mr. Lee commences his work by stating that "many persons talk about Animal Magnetism and Homœopathy who know little or nothing about them;" it is true, and some write about them who are in a similar predicament.

A critic, however, reviewing Mr. Lee's pamphlet, asserts that "it will of itself stop

* V. Chambers' Edinburgh Journal, No. 199.

the system of Hahnemann from spreading in this country." I think otherwise.—There is no knowing, however; and should it, in spite of my belief, accomplish the annihilation of Hahnemannism, I counsel Mr. Lee to write another, and go to the assistance of the distressed Mrs. Partington. Between her mop and his little book I should not be surprised if they were to succeed in keeping out the Atlantic.

Another gentleman, having, apparently to his great amazement, discovered that in the year 1834, "above three hundred physicians and surgeons already practised Homœopathy; that works had been published on the subject; and an illustrious lady restored to health by it," accounts for its success, to the great satisfaction of himself and the audience he was addressing, by relating the following not over delicate story, of which he pleasantly says Homœopathy is "a happy illustration." In the Poggiana there is a story told of a countryman who bought six pills of a quack, which were to enable him to recover his lost ass. The pills beginning to operate on his road home, obliged him to retire into a wood, where he found his ass; in consequence of which the clown soon spread a report of the wonderful success of the empiric," &c.

For my part, I can well believe that the taker of six purging pills might now and then discover an ass without retiring into a wood for that purpose. But although I am aware that the profession, nobly disdaining to be outdone by the "Lion of the North," Morrison, employ them upon all occasions, this is the first time I ever heard of their being used instead of arguments. All kinds of diseases I knew were to be sent to the right about by them, but I did not know that medical men carried their fondness for them so far as to dose an opponent with them.

Omne nefas omnemque mali PURGAMINA CRUDEM
Credebant nostri tollere posse senes!

Mr. Pereira is a mirthful gentleman, and it is not without regret that I leave him and his story; but although it seems judiciously chosen for the latitude of Aldersgate street, it smells rather too strongly of the shop for me to dwell on longer without apologizing to my readers. Should angry Fate, however, at some future time compel me to swallow *six purging pills*, (Dii avortite omen!) I shall not fail to remember the estimable lecturer and his story of an ass.

Next stands forth a mighty man, of some renown probably if we did but know his name, and curses Homœopathy by his gods because it is new. His reasoning is so beautiful that I mourn over my inability to preserve it entire in these pages. "Can they," he says, (i. e. the Homœopaths) really expect men who have spent their lives in the study of medicine and the collateral sciences to listen to their theories? The medical man," he excellently urges on us, "whether physician or surgeon, has his own character at stake, and how can he try new experiments? Has he any right or authority to do so? Would he not, in short, *be liable to punishment by the laws of his country* for subjecting his patient to so strange a treatment? (i. e. as to cure them without submitting them to the blessings of Allopathy.) And thus he concludes, "Seeing then that the medical men in England cannot adopt this system consistently with their character as Christians, their honor as gentlemen, or their duty as medical practitioners, we must come to the conclusion," &c.

"I have searched Aristotle through," said the Abbé Scheiner, "and find nothing of the kind mentioned; be assured that all the spots on the sun are a deception of your senses or your glasses."

While, however, this indignant gentleman pours out the phials of his wrath on Hahnemannism, and asserts that the profession cannot try it because it is new,—surely a sufficient reason,—on the other

hand rises up a hundred-handed opponent, asserting that the profession cannot try it because it is old—a sufficient reason too. Here is Homœopathy in a cruel plight! Fairly seated between the horns of this dilemma, the doctors have quite bothered the unfortunate science! Is your system new, Master Hahnemann? Then “consistently with their character,” and so forth, the doctors *can’t* try it. Is it old? Then says the Academy, the profession *mus’nt* try it. And the sick public meanwhile? Oh! treat ‘em *secundum artem*, as their grandfathers were treated. Hahnemann and his disciples may cure them quicker, and do them no injury, but his system is new, (old) and we can’t (*mus’nt*) try new (old) fangled schemes.

Whether the Homœopathic Society of Paris, in their eagerness to extend the blessing of their art to the poor of that city, were wise in petitioning M. le Ministre to permit them to establish a Dispensary, may be well doubted. But it is indeed a problem how such a man as Guizot could refer that Petition to the Académie.

O poor souls

Come you to seek the lamb here of the fox?
Good night to your redress!

The Duke’s unjust

Thus to retort your manifest appeal,
And put your trial in the Doctor’s mouth,
Which here you come to accuse!

A certain worthy baronet is reported to have said in the House of Commons, that “quiet error was preferable to boisterous truth.” There is no doubt about it. The apophthegm is as correct as it is terse and neat. So thought probably the Académie when they advised the minister not to permit the Homœopathic Institute to establish a Dispensary for the purpose of curing the

poor gratis. So thought probably the same admirable body when they decreed that the blood did not circulate. So thought the same body when they denounced antimony. So they thought when they procured an ‘*arrêt du parlement*,’ prohibiting the use of emetic tartar. So they thought when, in a few years afterwards, they procured the revocation of the same *arrêt*. So thought that same body when, in a fit of lofty zeal; they commenced a crusade against innovators by proclaiming those vast wigs in which the past generation stored up their wisdom to be infinitely more healthy than the natural unaccommodated hair.

Eminent however in their profession as are the respectable individuals who compose that august body the Académie, and great as is the influence they possess over the opinions of society, it is rather singular that they often failed in their praiseworthy efforts to preserve things from change.—Whether from obstinacy, or from an ignorant impatience of dictation, or some other cause, so it was that people put no faith in some of the decisions of those who were wise by law as well as by fact. They *would* be inoculated, and they *would not* wear wigs, and the Académie could not prevail on them. They *would* use antimony, and the Académie could not prevent them. And the rebellious blood *would* and *did* and *does* circulate, in very spite of Candidatus Simon Boullot, Præses Hugo Charles, and all the wisdom that had been enmeshed in all the wigs of the Faculty of Medicine. And gathering instruction from the past, we may venture to indulge a suspicion that it does not necessarily follow that all is erroneous which the Académie decrees to be so; and that the ghost of Hahnemann may, in after years, be appeased, as has been the ghost of Harvey, by the preaching of his doctrines in that very Assembly which rejected them without examination. Let the reader lay this to heart in estimating the

probable fate of Homœopathy, that though violently abused, it has never been tried by those who abuse it. Excepting the abortive and ludicrous "experiences" of Andral, not one human being has come forward and said "here are the experiments I have made, and you see how Homœopathy failed." We call for Justice, Justice, Justice:—we say, study it and try it. We lift up our voices against all judgment, excepting that which is the result of examination. We deny the right, for we deny the power, of any man or men to pronounce upon such a system until it has been investigated. We see no reason to believe that the Apothecaries Company possesses a chartered right to intuition, or even a monopoly of knowledge; and therefore we will never rest till Homœopathy receives that circumspect and candid investigation which alone can or ought to decide the question. Why should *they* be able to pronounce upon a subject of which they know nothing, they whose lives have been passed in learning and teaching another system? The very fact that they are medical men renders them even less fit to judge hastily than others, for they must of necessity enter on the enquiry with certain prejudices against the new system. And the more successful has been their practice on the old plan, the more jealous must they be of the new one. The seamen were the chief opponents of steam-boats. The coach proprietors alone object to railroads, and while the old leaven circulates in the veins of man, so it ever will be.

Away then with the puerile and unworthy affectation of decreeing and determining in hot blood questions like this which demand the most exact and patient experiments. In the name of common sense we protest against the right of any Absolute Sir, with or without a tail of letters to his name, to take upon him the mystery of things, as if he were God's spy, and could unravel all those mazes of nature which are past the

infinite of thought without even using his eyes for the purpose. Is it a small thing that such a man as Hahnemann who has studied more years probably than any of these "small deer" have lived—and stored up in the fathomless depths of his mind the contents of more volumes than they ever heard of, with at least five hundred medical disciples, and whole nations as a 'following,' should be flouted by every puny whipster, upon no better grounds than mere ex-sufflicate and blown surmises, as if he were not Hahnemann, but "Bottom the Weaver!" Is it usual, is it likely, that knowledge should thus drop into the minds and memories of the very babes and sucklings of science, and "the wing wherewith we lift ourselves to Heaven" be lent to the indolent and the dull, the pert novel-reading and card playing smatterer of the coterie, or the lumbering tenant of a down-pillowed carriage, whose life is little more than a sick epicure's dream! Locked from the world that aged man hath passed his days in searching for knowledge as for hidden treasure, and down comes an unhousselled sort of gazetteers, lecturers, pelting apothecaries, and all the sweep of vanity that plods forth yearly from the halls and hospitals, disfurnished of all but the due diploma, the very chaff and bran of learning, the "great unthinking" of the earth, but each "wiser in his own eyes than seven that can render a reason," and without knowing, enquiring, reading, asking, examining, or hesitating, talk as familiarly of the world's wisest sage, as maids of thirteen do of puppy dogs, and in perfect hopeless ignorance of his system, and the arguments and facts on which it is grounded, decree, denounce, and decide, as if it were a cause between an orange-wife and a fossot-seller,* in which foul language might stand in the place of reason.

* Let the reader take as a specimen the following morsel of criticism.

Vain, however, is it to argue, vain to plead, vain to repeat till patience fails one, that Homœopathy is rejected by none except those who are entirely ignorant of it; vain to urge on them that as God did not consult them when he laid the foundations of the earth, so neither has he empowered any man to penetrate at once and without labor, the mysteries of nature: vain to implore them by their duty to their patients, by their sympathy with human nature, by their own inefficient practice, by the sufferings they behold and cannot mitigate, by the blue vein unseamed, and the red blood spilled in order to save life, to study and try the new system. It is all in vain. Truth is a dog that must to kennel. Goliath vouchsafed no other notice of his opponent, than a flier, a gibe, and a scornful curse.

The writer of these pages has little more to add excepting to express once more his sincere regret that some one better qualified than himself to do justice to the subject has not relieved him of a task so little in accordance with his tastes and his pursuits. Writing as he does under the overwhelming conviction of his own incompetence to argue medical questions properly, and perfectly conscious how deeply Homœopathy must suffer from the very imperfect manner in which he is enabled to advocate it, the reader may be assured that he would gladly deliver to others a weapon he is so ill qualified to wield. Circumstances, however, forced the subject on his attention before it was much known in England: he believes it to be one of the immovable everlasting truths of nature; he has seen it every where rejected, condemned and spurn-

"It is plain that a system of this sort will be hailed by quacks as a fertile source for the delusion of fools, and increase of their plunder and profit," &c. And if he complains of warmth in these pages, let him trace it to such wanton insults as this, and pardon it.

ed in contempt by men who know nothing at all about it, and a sense of duty alone has induced him to endeavor to procure it notice; for their is neither honor, profit, nor advancement in the path he has followed.

Of the reviews of the first edition of this work which appeared in various periodicals, some sparkling with merry jests, some wearing the frown of indignation, it is not his purpose to speak; for this very simple reason, that it is a matter of very little consequence to himself or the public whether he individually is blamed or praised. Is the system of Hahnemann true? Is it true that *similia similibus curantur*? This is all of importance in the case: and whether his advocacy of the system be right or wrong, good or bad, is of no more consequence than whether the ship which brought home the mahogany of which our chairs are made was well or ill steered on the passage.

As to the "angry and partisan" tone which he has been told pervades the first edition of this work, and probably the second also, they who blame it are perhaps in the right. He might perhaps find some excuse in the language which has been most abundantly and unceremoniously applied to him and all the defenders of the new system. Doctors and Charakmen though we be, Master Page, we have some of the salt of our youth in us yet—we are the sons of women, Master Page.

He has one consolation: that while he has spoken in indignation of the extremely culpable neglect with which the medical profession generally have received so magnificent a truth as Homœopathy, he has called no individual either "fool," "knave," "quack," or "cheat." These are the holiday and lady terms which he is delighted to resign to the opponents of Hahnemann, for their own especial use, and may they long enjoy the monopoly of them. Peace to all such! *Si nullâ aliâ re modestiâ certe et linguam temperando adolescens senes vice-*

ro. For myself I may say that if Heaven would make me such another world of one entire and perfect chrysolite, I would not publish this work if I did not believe Homœopathy to be true. And I pray sincerely that it will please God utterly to confound and disperse to the winds every attempt of mine or others by which the progress of truth may be delayed for one hour. And if Hahnemann,——

I pause as I write, probably for the last time, that illustrious name, the name of one who, in a cheap estimation, is worth all his predecessors since Deucalion. "Truth," as Bishop Horne tells us,* is a guest that often brings those who entertain her into trouble." "And if the days of persecution are past, the rack at rest, the fires of Smithfield be quenched for ever, the world has engines still to assault the man that goes about to mend it."† It is too true: and the world's best friend has paid the usual penalty for loving his species. Yet even in this life he is not altogether without recompence. It is not that his sun is setting in as much splendour as it rose in gloom. It is not that he is honored, followed, and caressed, that his disciples multiply, his doctrines triumph. It is not that posterity will pile the column to his honor, and carve the marble in his praise. It is that his life has been a long labor of love. It is that he has been selected by Providence as an humble instrument of good: that through all the chances and changes of this mortal life, he has been preserved until the seed committed to his charge has outgrown danger, and can no longer be kept back by hot opponents or cold friends, by furious attack or inadequate advocacy. It is that in after times a generation by his means enfranchised from the errors and rescued from the sufferings

of their fore-fathers, will cut upon his grave stone the simple word

ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΗΣ.

CASE OF DROPSY OF THE HEAD,

With remarks by

GEORGE W. COOKE, M. D.

OF HUDSON.

THE extremely exquisite and incomprehensible formation of the brain, (the source and seat of the functions of sensation, volition, instinctive desires, intelligence, and moral sentiments) and the important bearing which a healthy development of one or all of its functions must have upon the animal and intellectual economy, and the position in society in which their equal manifestations must place the individual possessor, renders the deviations from its healthful action, that are so frequent in infancy and childhood, a subject of infinite importance to the successful practice of the healing art. Through thousands of years, the old school practitioners have sought in vain for some means to arrest the formidable disease, called Hydrocephalus, dropsy of the head, of so frequent occurrence during the period of the development of the milk teeth. If, therefore, I give a brief but correct description (one that is susceptible of the clearest proof) of a case of Hydrocephalus Acutus, (acute dropsy of the brain) treated successfully by the strictest adherence to Homœopathic practice, it may be the means of saving many valuable lives,

* Serm. Vol. I. p. 246.

† Hartley Coleridge's *Life of Roscoe*.

and possibly of calling the attention of some candid and intelligent physicians to an investigation of the importance of Hahnemann's great fundamental principle, *similia similibus curatur*.

CASE. Infant daughter of I. B., aged one year and six months, of delicate frame, large head and light complexion; had been feeble during the stage of teething, with a very variable state of the bowel-discharges. Much of the time up to the period of being called to visit her, food passed undigested; she was very restless, particularly at night, until the disease gradually progressed to the third or last stage, presenting the following appearance: rolling of the head upon the pillow, rolling and turning the eyes upwards, which were watery, pupils dilated, fixed, insensible, with redness of the conjunctiva and whites of the eyes, head hot, pulse rapid and intermitting, convulsions, during which her thumbs were turned inwards, and the muscles of the arms in violent action; bending backwards so as to rest on the head and heels, then jerking the arms, legs and muscles of the face; after the cessation of this paroxysm, the right arm and leg were in constant motion, while the left side was motionless and paralyzed; the eyebrows knitted, the angles of the mouth retracted; she moaned, whined, lapped unconsciously with her tongue, and swallowed mechanically; hoarseness, and in fact there was not one characteristic wanting to decide the question of effusion in the lateral ventricles, and of course (judging from the uniform result of former cases under Allopathic practice) it required no great deliberation on my part, (or by Dr. Rosman who also saw the case) to pronounce a decidedly unfavorable prognosis. But having determined to flinch from no responsibility to the sick when called upon to prescribe for diseases which (however desperate) are still used by the enemies of any new system to give an unfavorable impression as to its

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merits, and feeling assured that Homœopathia would at least smooth the little sufferer's passage to the tomb, I prescribed aconite, belladonna, hyosiamus, stramonium, and hyd, one after another, as the most violent symptoms seemed to call for one or the other of these important remedies, and in the course of a few days I had the satisfaction of witnessing sufficient change to enable me to anticipate a favorable termination of the heretofore universally fatal malady; one symptom after another gradually gave way, and the patient is now, after a period of ten weeks from my first prescription, in perfect health, and has been for at least four weeks.

This case was convincing to all who witnessed it, of the superior curative powers of Homœopathia, and ought to set the Allopathists to investigating at least; but another and more severe ordeal has presented itself to test the powers of this infant science. The *Scarlatina Angenosa* (scarlet fever) made its appearance, and many of the cases were of the most malignant character, but like gold from the refiners' fire, Homœopathia has come off brightened and purified by the trial, adding lustre to its heretofore luminous prospects. Will not decisive evidence like this convince its opponents, will they still contend that this medicine is inert when it controls a malady and restores patients to health from a disease more fatal to children, and less under the control of Allopathic treatment than any other epidemic disease that they are liable to, as is acknowledged by most of the prominent disciples of their school! And what is the effect of their practice, the whole routine of which may be summed up in few words? Do cathartics, emetics, epispastics, diaphoretics, and gargles, allay the fever, overcome local congestion, check the stage of ulceration, or subdue convulsions, nay, do not their means aggravate and hasten the fatal termination of the disease. Many candid practitioners

have and will continue to acknowledge that this is their firm conviction. Is it not lamentable then, that after 3000 years of practice, no fixed key has been found to arrest this fell destroyer. I had long since deviated from my beaten track in my treatment of this disease. I found a mixture of castor oil, ipecac, jalup and chloric acid in drop doses, the most effectual means of treating this disease, but this was insufficient and too crudely understood to meet severe malignant cases. Convulsions in the latter stage, depending upon congestion of the brain, were beyond its reach; and when two years since, my own family (consisting of three children) was desolated by this fatal scourge, notwithstanding the kind and most assiduous attention from my neighboring practitioners, I felt like abandoning the pursuit of a profession founded upon so frail a basis. But thanks to the wise Dispenser of events, the discoverer of Homœopathia merits our eternal gratitude for this discovery, and, although it is not pretended that it will cure all, yet the mortality must be very much lessened, and in the many cases which have come under my care during the last two months, its success has more than equalled my most sanguine expectations. The course of treatment was briefly the following:

Belladonna was given when the redness was bright and diffused, disappearing under pressure, and immediately returning; delirium and high excitement, with heavy, dark, greyish furred tongue. Aconite was most decidedly beneficial when the rash came out in patches of rather a dark color, and showed elevated points. Nitric acid was given during the stage of ulceration, or alternated with the belladonna or aconite. When there was much swelling of the tonsils *mercurius solubilis* was given with decisive effect, particularly when there was much external swelling of the glands of the neck. Sponging the entire surface with

tepid vinegar and water, I have always found a valuable auxiliary, both from the cleanliness which it preserves and its power of allaying the itching during desquamation, removing the scales, and thereby allowing the skin to perform its healthy functions.

In view of these facts then, I stand ready to maintain, that Homœopathia is not only 'recta, sed regula' in the art of healing. I should be happy to extend its benefits to the whole human race, and I felt it a duty which I owed to my fellow practitioners to call their attention to this subject, at our last meeting of the Medical Society. A vote had just been taken to subscribe for the New York Journal of Medicine and Surgery—when showing them the attack upon Homœopathia in the January number, and pointing out its false statements, I urged the propriety of taking the Homœopathic Examiner, so that they might obtain correct information by examining both sides of the question, and keep pace at least in their knowledge of medical subjects with the citizens, for it is an indisputable fact, that the more intelligent portion of the community are far ahead of physicians in the investigation of the invaluable truths of Homœopathia, and the whole community would soon gather under its healing wings if the practitioners of medicine would stop their false statements concerning it. Upon their heads rests the sin—perhaps they are excusable; accustomed as they are to theorizing, they stand ready to denounce all facts if not supported by some plausible theory; they will not consider that almost all facts in science are least obedient to their theory. How will they account for the uniform chrysalization of salts, the phenomena of galvanism, electricity, and magnetism? or the laws of attraction, or the principle of life manifested by assimilation, secretion and development; and rising higher, add sensation and motion, and still

on, instinct, affection, passion, will? all these we know to exist, but can we tell how they are brought about. Can we give the rationale of the prophylactic power of vaccine-virus in quantity imponderable, imperceptible to the naked eye, and yet possessing a power which will protect the system through life from so formidable a disease as the small pox—a disease, which in a few days, will change the noble frame of man—proud of his health and comeliness, into a putrid mass; and that too brought about by a single breath of air, wafted and diluted in the atmosphere to the thirtieth dilution, conclusive evidence certainly of the indistructibility of matter? Hence quality, *not quantity*, should engage our attention; effects upon the organism, not mere appearances should guide us in our choice of remedies. How would they manage to weigh hydrophobic virus or analyze its constituent parts; and yet its effects upon the organs are specific and destructive as many of my neighboring practitioners can testify, who were invited by me last summer to witness a case of hydrophobia, which occurred six months after the bite was inflicted, and all this interval the patient enjoying tolerable health, attending to his usual avocations up to the last week of his existence.

DIETETICS.—NO. I.

COFFEE.

SOME persons have ascribed the origin of the use of coffee to the prior of a monastery, who being informed by a goat herd, that his cattle sometimes browsing on a certain tree, would wake and caper all night, became curious to test its virtues on his

brother monks to prevent their sleeping at matins.

The coffee plant is a native of Abyssinia, Southern Africa and Liberia. The Arabians say that this plant was introduced into their country from Abyssinia, and the date of its introduction is usually stated to have been as early as the sixth century. But in an highly interesting arabic manuscript, preserved in the Royal Library at Paris, entitled "The Support of Innocence," the author, Sheikh Aljeziri Alhambali, proves that coffee was first introduced into Arabia by a famous Sheikh, Iman, mufti and scholar of Arabia Felix, called Dhabani, about the year 870 of the Hegira. While some authors agree in ascribing its introduction in Arabia, to Megalledim, Mufti, of Aden, who had become acquainted with it in Persia, from whence he brought a supply for his own use. It was probably first used as a substitute for wine, when that liquor was prohibited by the Koran. It appears, however, to have been used for sometime as a medicine rather than as a common drink; for it was not until near the close of the sixteenth century that it became a favorite common drink even in Arabia. Soon after it commenced to be freely used in Arabia, a warm discussion arose, whether or not, coffee should be included among the intoxicating beverages which the Koran prohibits. Both parties were equally extravagant in their praises, or denunciations of this article; in proof of which we lay before our readers the following panegyric on coffee, written by Sheikh Abdal Kader Anasari Djezeri Haubali, son of Mahommed.

"COFFEE! thou dispellest the cares of the great; thou bringest back those who wander from the paths of knowledge. COFFEE! is the beverage of the people of God, and the cordial of his servants who thirst for wisdom. When coffee is infused into the bowl, it exhales the odor of musk,

and is of the color of ink. The truth is not known except to the wise, and they drink it from the foaming coffee-cup. God has deprived fools of coffee, who with invincible obstinacy condemn it as injurious."

"Coffee is our gold, and in the place of its libations we are in the enjoyment of the best and noblest society. Coffee is even as innocent a drink as the purest milk, from which it can only be distinguished by its color!! Tarry with thy coffee in the place of its preparation, and the good God will hover over thee, and participate in his feast. There the elegance of the saloon, the luxury of life, and the society of friends, all furnish a picture of the abode of happiness. Every care vanishes when the cup-bearer presents thee with the delicious chalice. It will circulate freely through thy veins, and will not rankle thee. If thou doubtest this, contemplate the youth and beauty of those who drink it. Grief cannot exist where it grows. Sorrow humbles itself before its powers."

"Coffee is the drink of God's people; in it is health. Let this be the answer to those who doubt its virtues. In it will we drown our adversities; and in its fire will we consume our sorrows. Whoever has seen the blissful coffee-chalice, will scorn the wine cup. Glorious drink! *thy color is the seal of purity, and reason proclaims it genuine!!* Drink with confidence, and regard not the prattle of fools, who condemn it without foundation."

The above is a beautiful specimen of the enthusiasm, the incoherence, and perverted reasoning of one drunken with coffee.

In 1511, the use of this drink extended to Cairo. In Egypt, the drinking of coffee seems to have been at first regarded almost as a religious ceremony. The devotees, who introduced it there, assembled for the purpose of enjoying it on Monday and Friday evenings, when it was handed around

with great solemnity, accompanied with many prayers, and ever and anon with exclamations of: "God is great!" "There is no God but God!" Opposition to it was, however, ere long excited, and sentence of public condemnation was pronounced against it, at Mecca, by an assembly of mufitis, lawyers, and physicians. The chief cause of complaint in Cairo was, that the mosques were deserted, while the coffee-houses were crowded. It was also asserted that it caused men and women to be unfruitful. They declared coffee-drinking to be contrary to the law of their prophet, and alike injurious to soul and body. Soon the pulpits at Cairo resounded with their anathemas; and all the magazines or stores of the seditious berry were burnt, while the saloons were shut, and their keepers pelted with the fragments of their broken pots and cups; while the police were employed to prevent any one from drinking coffee privately. The tumult however soon subsided, for the Sultan Canzon by a public decree, declared coffee-drinking not to be heresy, and the two principal physicians who had pronounced it to be pernicious to health, he caused to be executed. And in a short time, coffee was considered so necessary, that the refusal to supply it in a reasonable quantity, was reckoned among the legal causes for a divorce.

From Cairo this contested drink passed into Damascus and Aleppo, and from thence to Constantinople, in 1554. In Constantinople, as at Cairo, it met with opposition from the dervishes, and others, who regarded its use as prohibited by their prophet. They called it when roasted, a species of charcoal, and declaimed with much vehemence against the impiety of using so base an article at the table. During the war of Candia, the assemblies of news-mongers at the coffee-houses making too free with state affairs, the Grand Vizier Cuprolu, shut up the coffee-houses in Constantinople. Burton thus speaks of it: "The Turks have

a drink called "coffa," so named from a berry as black as soot and as bitter, which they sip still of, and sup as warm as they can suffer. They spend much of their time in coffa-houses, which are somewhat like our ale-houses and taverns, and there they sit chatting and drinking, to drive away (the time and to be merry together, because they find by experience, that that kind of drinks so used, helpeth digestion and procureth alacrity."

The first European who spoke of it, is believed to be Leonhart Rauwolf, a German physician, who wrote about it, in a work published in 1573. The plant was also described by Prosper Alpinus, in his treatise on Egyptian plants, published in 1591.

From Constantinople it was carried into Italy, by Peter de la Valle, a Venitian merchant, in the year 1615; and as early as 1640, into Marseilles, in France, by some gentlemen returning from Constantinople who brought with them a supply of coffee, and of the requisite utensils. Coffee was sold in coffee-houses in Marseilles, as early as 1661, and it evidently was beginning to be in common use there in 1679, for during that year the medical faculty of the city made it a theme of public discussion. At Paris, coffee was nearly unknown, until the arrival of the Turkish Ambassador, Soloman Aga, in 1669, about three years after which event, the first Parisian coffee-house was opened, where coffee was sold at 2s. 6d. per cup. The keeper, however, being unable to succeed in Paris, removed sometime afterwards to London,

The first European coffee-house was opened in London in 1652, when a Turkish merchant of the name of Edwards, having brought with him from the Levant, some coffee, and a Greek servant named Pasqua, who understood roasting and making coffee, allowed him to prepare and sell this beverage. Pasqua accordingly established a coffee-

house in St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, on the spot where the Virginia coffee-house now stands. Garraway's was the first coffee-house opened in London after the great fire in 1666. In London, the use of coffee was at first furiously opposed. Ministers as well as others, declaimed against it, and some of them with not a little violence. In 1663, appeared a pamphlet against it, entitled: "A Cup of Coffee; or Coffee in its Colours." In 1672, the following lines were published in another pamphlet, called: "A Broadside against Coffee; or The Marriage of the Turk."

"Confusion huddles all into one scene,
Like Noah's ark, the clean and unclean;
For now, alas! the *drench* has credit got,
And he 's no gentleman who drinks it not."

Then came in 1674: "The Woman's Petition against Coffee," in which is to be found the following complaint: "It has made men as unfruitful as the deserts, whence that unhappy berry is said to be brought; so much so, that the offspring of our mighty fore-fathers will dwindle into a succession of apes and pigmies. And on a domestic message, a husband will now stop by the way to drink a couple of cups of coffee." Coffee was then sold in convenient penny-worths; whence coffee-houses where wits, *quidnuncs*, and idlers resorted, were called "penny universities." From one of the "forty parson power sermons," delivered against those who were addicted to coffee-drinking and tobacco-smoking, we extract the following passage. "They cannot wait until the smoke of the infernal regions surrounds them, but encompass themselves with a smoke of their own accord, and drink a poison that God made black, that it might bear the devil's own color." The English government, too, became jealous; but this arose more from the nature of the conversations that took place in coffee-houses, than from any apprehension of in-

jury that its consumption might have caused to the public health. In the reign of Charles II., coffee-houses were shut up by a public decree in 1675, as the retailing of coffee "nourished sedition, spread lies, scandalized great men, and might therefore be considered a common nuisance." As a nuisance, its abolition was considered as not being an infringement of the constitution! Notwithstanding this Machiavelic torturing of the letter to serve the Spirit, this arbitrary act occasioned loud and violent discontent; and permission was given to re-open coffee-houses, on condition that the landlords should not allow any scandalous papers containing scandalous reports against the government, or great men to be read on their premises. Whilst it had its adversaries, coffee was not left without eloquent advocates. Sir Henry Blount, in his *Organon Salutis*, 1659, thus speaks of it: "This coffee-drink has caused a great sobriety among all nations. Formerly apprentices, clerks, &c., used to take their morning-draughts in ale, beer, or wine, which often made them unfit for business. Now they play the good-fellow in this wakeful and civil drink. The worthy gentleman, Sir James Muddiford, who introduced the practice thereof in London, deserves much respect of the whole nation."

Coffee was first introduced into Germany and Denmark about the year 1660. It was regarded as a great luxury in Europe as late as 1672, but in 1690, it had become a common drink in many places.

At first, all coffee was brought to Europe from Arabia, and Betelfagi and Mocha were the grand depots; but shortly after the Persians and neighboring nations began to use it, they also began to cultivate the coffee-plant, and the merchants of Aleppo, Smyrna, and Alexandria, entered largely into the coffee-trade. The coffee obtained from these sources is termed the Levant. About the year 1690, it was introduced from Arabia by

the Dutch Governor General Zwarde Kroon, into Java; and in 1718, which is the date of its first introduction into America, they commenced the cultivation of it in their colony at Surinam.

It is to the valuable collections of the Museum of Natural History (*Jardin du Roi*) at Paris, that the West India Islands are indebted for the first importation of a plant, that has proved the source of so much wealth to them. And it has been stated, that all the coffee-trees in America, are the progeny of one plant, which, as recently as 1714, was presented by the magistrates of Amsterdam, to Louis XIV. of France. This plant was placed under the care of the celebrated Jussieu, and sprouts from it were conveyed by the French to Martinique, as early as 1720, and about the same time also, in St. Domingo, and Guadaloupe. It subsequently made its way into other of the West India Islands, and into various parts of tropical America. It was planted in Cayenne as early as 1719; while it was not introduced into Cuba, until the year 1769, and then there was not, properly speaking, a coffee-plantation in the island until 1790. In Jamaica, it was originally planted in 1733. The French also introduced it as early as about 1720, into the Islands of Bourbon, Madagascar, and Mauritius; it was subsequently carried to Hindostan, and into Ceylon.

In order that our readers may form some idea of the extent to which coffee is cultivated and used, we lay before them the following statistics. The quantity exported from Arabia annually, is about 14,000,000 lbs.; the internal consumption is unknown, but it will suffice to add, that the Prince of Yemen, derives an income of about \$400,000, from the tax on coffee. In 1817, Java produced about 25,840,000 lbs., and in 1822, over 60,000,000 lbs., were raised. In the Isle of Bourbon, about 7,320,000 lbs. are produced annually. Before the revolution in St. Do-

mingo, that island alone exported more than 70,000,000 lbs.; while the internal consumption amounted to upwards of 25,000,000 lbs., so that nearly 100,000,000 lbs., were produced annually in this one island. At present, only about two-thirds of the above amount are raised in St. Domingo. In 1816, about 129,000,450 lbs. were produced in Brazil; of which amount, 46,840,219 lbs., valued at \$4,623,395, were exported to the United States. The rapid extension of the cultivation of coffee, may be inferred from the following statement of its increase in the Island of Cuba. In 1800, there were but 80 coffee-plantations; in 1817, there were 779; in 1827, the number had increased to 2067, of at least 40,000 trees each; in 1804, the exportation from Havana was 1,250,000 lbs.; in 1809, it rose to 8,000,000 lbs.; from 1815 to 1820, it averaged 18,186,200 lbs. annually; in 1826, it amounted to 30,540,237 lbs.; and in 1827, to 35,857,175 lbs. The whole amount exported from the entire Island of Cuba, in the same year, was 50,039,581 lbs.; while the internal consumption amounted to 22,048,619 lbs.; so that the quantity of coffee raised in the Island of Cuba in the year 1827, was 72,088,200 lbs. In the same year it was estimated that there were over 100,000,000 of coffee trees in Cuba. In Mexico, coffee was but little cultivated until of late years; but in 1818, very extensive coffee-plantations were laid out at Cordova. In the valley of Cuantla, Don Antonio Velasco had in 1826, a coffee-plantation with over 500,000 trees, which produced 125,000 lbs., annually. It was introduced into the Valley of Cuernavaca by the Agent of the Duke of Monteleone. In 1826, flourishing coffee-plantations existed in Yucatan, and in Tobasco.

In a late Boston Journal, we find it estimated that 72 millions of lbs. are produced annually in Java; 20 millions in Arabia; 16 millions in Sumatra; 84 millions in Brazil; 50 millions in Cuba; 40 millions in St.

Domingo; 22 millions in the British West India Islands; 16 millions in the French; and 10 millions in the Dutch; in all, 370 millions of pounds annually. While the amount consumed in Holland and the Netherlands, is computed at 81 millions of lbs.; in Germany, and the North of Europe, at 64 millions; in France, and the South of Europe, at 70 millions; in Great Britain and Ireland, at 20 millions; in America, at 44 millions; in all, 280 millions of lbs.

But the consumption of coffee in Europe at the present time, is computed by others, at 486,158,960 lbs., (*four hundred and eighty-six millions, one hundred and fifty-eight thousand, nine hundred and sixty pounds.*) Of this amount, the average quantity imported into England, is 50,000,000 lbs., but it is estimated that about one-half is exported again. From the year 1821 to 1837, inclusive, about 970,000,000 lbs. were imported into the United States, and the expense to the consumers, for the four years ending with 1837, was estimated at \$120,000,000. Dr. Alcott calculates that the importation of coffee into the United States, from 1838 to 1850, at the average annual increase, will amount to no less than, 1,637,000,000 lbs. (*One billion, six hundred and thirty-seven millions of pounds.*) at an estimated cost of \$204,625,000; and remarks:—"In view of the mighty growth of the United States population, the abandonment, to some extent, of other stimulating drinks; and also in view of many other considerations, we honestly believe that although the wheels of reform should move on as fast as could reasonably be expected, the average consumption, will be much greater than has been estimated. But suppose that it should not be so; the loss of \$204,625,000, will be no trifling loss to the nation. Remember, too, this is for the raw material only, without including a cent for the expense of manufacturing it for our tables. I suppose the average cost to the nation for the next hun-

dred years should be at the same rate, the expense for the raw material, as we have called it, will be no less than the vast sum of \$3,000,000!!! Let every man consider what better appropriation might be made of the time and money squandered on the cultivation and use of coffee—and how much might be effected with this immense treasure, in the way of social, intellectual, or moral improvement—how many school, village, and town libraries might be bought with it—how many seminaries in this and other countries might be sustained by it.” As early as 1827, about 140 millions of pounds were used in France; while in 1894, about 38 millions of pounds were imported into Hamburg, and it was estimated that at least 10 millions were consumed in that city, annually. In Ireland, only about one million of pounds are consumed, per year. It may be safely estimated that about two billions of coffee are consumed annually, throughout the world; and as about 2000 lbs. are produced upon an acre; that two millions of acres of land are devoted to the cultivation of coffee.

If we turn to the manner in which coffee is used, we find that almost all the Mohammedans drink coffee at least twice a-day, very hot, and without sugar. The Turks and Arabs drink it at all times of the day, and present it to visitors both in the forenoon and afternoon; while opium-eaters live almost entirely upon coffee and opium. Beaujour, in his work on Greece, tells us of an opium-eater, who drank more than sixty cups of coffee in a day, and smoked as many pipes. In the East, the coffee-houses, or rather booths, form a very essential part of the social system, as all men of leisure assemble there; and in these places are also to be found the famous story-tellers, who repeat long tales to attentive hearers, who show their interest by exclamations of “God save him!” “Allah deprive him of his eyes,” &c., or utter warning cries to alarm the hero of the tale when danger awaits him. It

often happens that the story is broken off, and continued the next day. The coffee-houses in France, as is well known, afford much opportunity for interesting observation. In the South of France they are still more frequented than in the north. The good city of Paris, be it known, holds 4,000 cafes; of which the *Cafe Procope* and the *Cafe de la Regence* are the Adam and Eve. The different *Cafes of the Palais Royal*, are famous. The *Cafe des milles colonnes* is one of the most splendid; while the *Cafe de la Paix*, contains a small theatre; in the *Cafe des Aveugles*, blind men and women, from the *Hospice des quintz-vingt*, play and sing every evening. Those cafes in France where smoking is allowed, are called *Estantinets*, which is also the name of the beer houses in Holland. “In the *Cafe de la Regence*,” says a late writer in *Frazer’s Magazine*, “chess rules and reigns without control; it is large, low, and in shape resembling a huge parallelogram of toasted cheese,—is stove-heated to suffocation, and gas-lighted to oppression. Seven days in every week, from morn till midnight, the crowd pass over its sanded floor, like the waves of the sea on the Brighton beach; the said flooring doing double duty on Sunday. After three or four o’clock on a winter’s Sunday, happy is the man who has formed his *partie*; room to place a chess board, even on your knees, being out of the question. All keep their hats on in order to save space; and an empty chair is worth a monarch’s ransom. The air of voices shakes the roof as we enter. Laughter, whistling, singing, screaming, spitting, spouting and shouting,—tappings, rappings, drummings and hummings, disport in their glory around us. Stunned with the riot, we sigh for cotton in our ears, and fight our progress to a far-away corner, in order to recover our bewildered senses. Coffee is brought—we sip, and scan the scene, resolving the discordant elements by slow degrees into one vast tableau. One gets

used to every thing except the tooth-ache. So it is with us; the noise soon becomes bearable, and presently even becomes agreeable. The *Regence* was established as a rendezvous for the literati of the day, under the government of the Duke of Orleans, and like Nill's coffee-house in London, became, from its eligible position, the haunt of the most celebrated *esprits* of the 18th century. Voltaire, the two Rosseau's, the profligate Duc de Richelieu, Marshal Saxe, Chamfort, St. Foix, Benjamin Franklin, Marmontel, Philidor and Grimm, are but a few of the men of note who constantly frequented it in early times. The very chairs and tables acquired name and fame from classical association; and, till quite recently, the master of the establishment might be heard commanding his attendants, in a tone of pride to "serve Jean Jacques"—"Look to Voltaire," the identical tables at which this pair of *philosophes* were wont to play chess daily, being still at that time in existence, and named from the departed great. These sacred shrines are now superseded by marble slabs, and Voltaire could hardly recognise his favoured lounge, save from the low-ceiled room, unaltered in its proportions."

"Jean Jacques Rosseau, was wont to play daily (often with Voltaire) in the *Regence*, attired in a fur cap and flowing Armenian robe, and we read in "*Grimm's Letters*," that the crowd pressed so eagerly to get a peep at the author of *Emilie*, that the nuisance could only be avoided by the exertions of a guard of city police mounted on the spot. In the next generation the cafe was nearly deserted in consequence of its having become a favoured resort of Robespierre. The lair of the tiger is dangerous even when he sleeps. Fouché, too, was there, and often played with Robespierre—he was all smiles and compliments before the great dictator; while the sly, cat-like eye of Robespierre, swept at each glance both board and hall, to see if the latter held any of the

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denounced—any heads which were due to Madame la Republique—any job of work for neighbour Samson. "Friends depart," while the lingerers around subdue their voices and strain for a smile; Fouché, himself, shivers in his shoes, and his fingers shake as they move the pieces. One youth alone meets Robespierre's glance, and quails not. NAPOLEON, then a young lieutenant, is before him, and like carvings of bronze are his impassible features. Methinks I see Napoleon yet—seated at the adjoining table, calling like a soldier of fortune, for his "*demi-tasse*," but yet giving the order, as one having authority, and in a tone of voice like trumpets sounding. Napoleon, at one time, played chess daily at the *Café de la Regence*."—*Regence* is the sun of civilized Europe, as regards chess—for over 160 years has this *Café* served as the grand gladiatorial arena for chess players of every country and color. Stamma, the Moor, came hither from Aleppo, and more than one bearded Turk and copper-skinned Hindoo, has worshipped chess within its walls. *Regence*, compared with other cafes, is seldom graced with the presence of the fair sex."

One of the greatest attractions in French coffee-houses is the *limonadiere*, a woman who sits upon an elevated seat to attend to the sale of refreshments. She is generally very pretty, and dresses with much taste, and with genuine French tact, represses all improper freedoms. "Coffee," says Dr. Kitchener, as prepared on the continent, serves the double purpose of an agreeable tonic, and an exhilarating beverage, without the unpleasant effect of wine. Coffee, as drank in England, debilitates the stomach, and causes sickness. In England it is usually made from bad coffee, and served out tepid, muddy, and drowned in a deluge of water; in France and Italy it is made strong from the best coffee, and poured out hot and transparent."

Truth compels us to state, that taking in-

to consideration all that has been advanced in regard to the injurious effects of tea and coffee, they must be considered as over-ruled in some measure, by the moral results that have arisen from the introduction of these beverages; and a late writer has observed, that it has led to the most wonderful change that ever took place in the diet of civilized nations—a change highly important both in a moral and physical view. These beverages have the admirable advantage of affording stimulus without producing intoxication;” and Raynal observes, that “the use of tea has contributed more to the sobriety of the Chinese, than the severest laws, the most eloquent discourses, or the best treatises on morality.” Hence, if, as truly appears to be the case, the free use of tea and coffee has been the main instrument in effecting the remarkable diminution in the use of spirituous liquors that obtains in the present time, compared with several centuries ago; and there can scarcely be a doubt on this point; if we reflect but for a moment, that our ancestors used spirituous liquors where the present generation now use tea and coffee, in order to banish “the unpleasant sensation of imperfectly aroused consciousness, of heaviness, sloth and inactivity of the limbs, the painful movement and laborious thought that attends many for the first quarter of an hour after they awake in the morning;” and drank libations deep and strong, where tea or coffee are now used, “in order to overcome the weariness, the unpleasant sensation of fatigue and exhaustion in our powers of body and mind, that attend us after the close of our day’s labour,” hence, we repeat, we should be exceedingly cautious in our denunciations against the use of these articles, among the robust and healthy, and especially as even Hahnemann acknowledges, they can indulge in the use of them without material injury to their health. Thus it was remarked to Fontenelle, that coffee was a slow poison; “very slow indeed, he replied, for I

have been in the habit of partaking of it daily for eighty years. But the warning voice of the good physician should never cease to sound the alarm, when he sees the nursing-mother indulge in them, to the infinite detriment of her little infant; when he sees the youth of either sex imbibe an attachment to them, ere at least the age of puberty be attained; or when he sees the adult, feeble from birth or the victim of disease, enervating his feeble frame still more by the indulgence in the use of drugs that stimulate and excite for a time, but to leave the consumer more and more feeble, as the secondary effect of each new potion.

For further information on the subject of coffee, we refer our readers to Hahnemann’s Essay, see vol. i. p. 273, of the Examiner.

N. B.—The above article has been compiled principally from the *Conversations Lexicon*, from Dr. Alcott’s little work on tea and coffee, from Dr. Millingen’s *Curiosities of Medical Literature*, from Chamber’s *Magazine* &c. &c., and in most instances the language as well as the facts of the respective authors has been used.

STATISTICS OF HOMŒOPATHIA IN EUROPE.

1.—Physicians.

THE number of Homœopathic physicians may be fairly stated to be from 1800 to 2000. Much larger reports have been given we well know, but they are without doubt exaggerated; thus in several Allopathic Journals, we have seen it stated that one half of the physicians in Europe were Ho-

mœopathists, and members of our school have not been wanting, who have believed and been instrumental in spreading these exaggerated statements.

30 are Professors, viz.

1. Dr. J. W. Arnold, Professor in ordinary of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University of Heidelberg.

2. Dr. Arnold, (brother of the above) Prof. Extraordinary of the Theory and Practice of medicine in the University of Zurich.

3. Professor J. A. Weber, formerly Professor Extraordinary, has been promoted to the rank of Professor in Ordinary of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University of Freyburg.

4. Professor Edward Martin, holds the chair of Professor in Ordinary of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University of Jena.

Professor Leopoldt holds the chair of Professor in the University of Erlangen.

6. Prof. Roth, of the University of Munich.

7. Dr. Bigelius, Professor of Midwifery in the University of St. Petersburg.

8. Dr. Chevalier de Horatiis, Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University of Naples.

9. Professor Palmieri, of the University of Rome.

10. Professor Tagliavini, of the University of Ascoli.

11. Professor Romano, of the University of Florence.

12. Professor Gottlieb W. Rau, of the University of Giessen.

13. Professor Quadri, of the University of Naples.

14. Dr. Count des Guidi, late Professor of Mathematics in the University of Turin.

15. Professor Ribes, of L'ecole de Medecine de Montpellier.

16. Professor Amoros, of L'ecole de Medecine de Montpellier.

17. Prof. Botto of the University of Genoa.

18. Professor Quadranti, of the University of Naples.

19. Professor Mabit, of Bordeaux.

20. Professor Alphons Noack, of Leipzig.

21. Professor Wahlenburg, of the University of Upsala, in Sweden.

22. Dr. Kirschleger, Professor of Botany in Straesburg.

23. Dr. Reubel, Professor in the University of Munich.

24. Dr. E. L. Schubarth has been appointed Lecturer on Homœopathia, in the University of Berlin.

25. Dr. Lippich, Professor in the University of Padua.

26. The Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University of Vienna, Dr. Fleischmann, has been appointed Lecturer on Homœopathia, in that University.

27. Professor Breschet, surgeon of the Hotel Dieu, at Paris.

28. Professor Marjolin, surgeon to the Hospital Beaujon, in Paris.

29. Professor Amussat, of Paris.

30. A professorship of Homœopathia has been erected in the University of Gottingen.

It is well to add, that Professor Jahn, of Saxe Meiningen, although opposed to Homœopathia, still acknowledges the efficacy of small doses, that Homœopathia has taught him more just views of the importance and endeavors of the *vis medicatrix naturæ* and of the true meaning and value of the Hippocratic medicine, while he concludes by advising every physician to test Homœopathia, rather than to abuse it. Professor Damerow, of Greifswalde acknowledges the Homœopathic law, as true and useful, and considers that Hahnemann's reform will form the basis of a far better system of medicine than we have ever yet been in possession of. Professor Bischoff, of Bonn, has detected several great and important truths in "that unclean confusion called Homœopathia."

*3 Privy Counsellors, viz.**

1. Dr. Mühlenbein, Privy Counsellor to William, Duke of Brunswick.
2. Dr. Wich, Privy Counsellor.
3. Dr. Herr, Privy Counsellor at Lichtenfels.

30 State Counsellors,

Dr. Trinius, Counsellor of State at St. Petersburg.

2. Dr. Stegeman, Counsellor of State at St. Petersburg.

3. Counsellor Rau, physician to the Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt.

4. Counsellor Schüler, of Berlin.
5. " Wolff, of Warsaw.
6. " Weber, of Hesse.
7. " Wolff, of Hofheim, near Darmstadt.
8. " Elwert, of Hildesheim.
9. " Anton Schmidt, of Lucca.
10. " Hesse, of Wechselberg.
11. " Kopp, of Hanau.
12. " Siegl, of Bruchsal.
13. " Hennike.
14. " Eglau, of Kurst.
15. " Ruppius, of Altenberg.
16. " Schwartzenburg, of Mit-tweid.
17. " Schwartze, of Dresden.
18. " Gsell, of St. Gall.
19. " Kramer, of Baden.
20. " Reubel, of Munich.
21. " Trinks, of Dresden.
22. " Necker, of Naples.
23. " Siegl, of Brussels.

* The distinction of Privy Counsellors, Counsellors of State and Counsellors in Medicine, is conferred by the Sovereigns of Europe upon such physicians alone as are distinguished for their acquisitions in general science and medicine, and is esteemed as a compliment of the highest order.

24. " Labert, of Constantinople;
25. " Bönninghausen, of Munster.
26. " Wolf, of Dresden.
27. " Zeroni, of Baden;
28. " Brutzen, of Riga.
29. " Wich, of Carlsruhe.
30. " Neef, of Frankfort.

12 Medical Counsellors.

1. Med. Coun. Blau, of Ichterhausen.
2. " " Stapf, of Naumberg.
3. " " Spohr, of Gandersheim.
4. " " Ritgen.
5. " " Gebhard.
6. " " Stüler, of Berlin;
7. " " Geiseler, of Dantzic.
8. " " Widmann, of Munich,
9. " " Winkler, of Altenburgh.
10. " " Stapf, of Naumberg.
11. " " Kurtz, of Dessau.
12. " " Aegidi, of Königsberg.

20 Court Physicians.

1. Dr. Aegidi, late physician to Princess Frederica of Prussia.
2. Dr. Kurtz, physician to the Dutchess of Anhalt Dessau.
3. Dr. Cramer, of Carlsruhe, physician to the Grand Duke Charles.
4. Dr. Romani, physician to the Queen Dowager of Naples.
5. Dr. Necker, late physician to the Baron von Koller, Intendant General of the Austrian Army; at present, Physician Extraordinary to his Majesty the King of Prussia; and it is also stated that Dr. Necker enjoys the confidence of many of the royal family.
6. Dr. Smith, physician to the Dutchess of Lucca.
7. Dr. Marenzeller, of Vienna, physician to Prince Metternich and his family.

8. Dr. Schonberg, late physician to the Baron von Koller.

9. Dr. Vorbrod, of Coburg, surgeon to the Duke of Saxe-Coburg.

10. Dr. Griesselich, surgeon to the Grand Duke of Baden.

11. Altmüller, surgeon to the Duke of Hesse-Cassel.

12. Dr. Lüder, of Königsbruck, physician to the Count of Holberg and Hohen-thal.

13. Dr. Horatii, physician to Francis I., late King of Naples.

14. Dr. Stapf was selected to attend the Dowager Queen of England.

15. Dr. Quin, late physician to the King of Belgium.

16. Dr. Backhausen, of Dusseldorf, physician to Princess Frederica of Prussia.

17. Dr. Weber, physician to the Duke of Solms and Hohen-Lich.

18. Dr. Reubel, physician to Count Walenstein, Minister of Internal Affairs.

19. Dr. Anton Schmidt, physician to Ferdinand Crown Prince of Lucca.

20. Dr. Hesse, physician to Count Schönberg.

23 Army Surgeons.

1. Dr. Buongivanni, surgeon to the Hospital of Invalids at Naples.

2. Dr. Baldi Surgeon-general to the Neapolitan Army.

3. Dr. La Raga, physician to the Military Hospital at Cotrone.

4. Dr. Sannicola, Chief Director of the Civil and Military Hospitals in the Kingdom of Naples.

5. Dr. Laburthe, of Fontainebleau, Surgeon-major of the 4th Regiment of French Hussars.

6. Dr. Hahn, of Copenhagen, physician to the 4th Division of Danish Marines.

7. Dr. Baumann, of Kehl, Assistant Surgeon.

In 1833, Homœopathia commenced to spread very rapidly among the Austrian army surgeons, we make mention of

8. Surgeon Beutsch, stationed at Ulm.

9. " Maly, " at Grätz.

10. " Koss, " at Laibach.

11. Assistant Surgeon Seither, stationed at Langenbrücken.

12. Staff-physician, Starke, stationed at Silberberg.

13. Griesselich, surgeon to the Military Hospital at Carlsruhe.

14. Surgeon Schellhamer, stationed at Altenburg in Hungary.

15. Battalion-physician, Dr. Apelt, stationed at Leipzig.

16. Surgeon Hartung, at Salzburg.

17. " Müller, at Pesth.

18. " Kirshberg, at Galicia.

19. " Siedel, at Leipzig.

20. " Hayser, at Darmstadt.

21. " Braun, at Pesth.

22. " Amman, at Darmstadt.

23. " Pappke, at Muhlhausen.

Homœopathic Hospitals.

1. Dr. Aegidi has the honor of founding the first Homœopathic Hospital. He was appointed physician to a very large Institute, under the patronage of Princess Frederica, entitled the "Asylum for Sick Orphans."

2. Leipzig Homœopathic Hospital, founded in January 22, 1833.

3. Hospital of the Sisters of Charity at Vienna, founded in July, 1832. In 1840, 3849 patients were treated in this Hospital.

4. Munich Homœopathic Hospital. In 1837, the Bavarian Government granted a yearly donation of 4000 florins towards the support of this Hospital.

5. Drs. Anton Schmidt and Nuccarini, have established at Lucca, under the Patronage of the Dutchess of Lucca, a small hospital with 40 beds.

6. At Brieg, in Austria, there is a small Homœopathic Hospital, with 20 beds, in which from 3 to 500 patients are treated per annum.

7. Bordeaux Homœopathic Hospital, with 150 beds. This institution is under the direction of Dr. Mabit, who has been created Knight of the Legion of Honor, in testimony of his successful treatment of the Cholera.

8. At Guns, in Hungary, there is a Homœopathic Hospital under the charge of Dr. Bletz.

9. Near Oxford, in England, a Homœopathic Hospital has been opened by Dr. Mottal, under the patronage of Mr. Langston, a wealthy banker, and ardent advocate of Homœopathia.

10. At Palermo, in the *Hospital des Freres de St. Jean de Dieu*, with 150 beds, under the management of Abbe Baudiera, M. D. Homœopathic treatment is used exclusively.

11. A portion of the *Hospital de la Trinité* at Naples, with 50 beds, has been appropriated, by order of the King of Naples, Francis I., for the treatment of diseases Homœopathically. Dr. Horatii, is the attending physician.

12. The foundation of a large Homœopathic Hospital has been laid at Prague.

13. The necessary funds have been collected, and a petition has been handed in for permission to erect a Homœopathic Hospital in Berlin.

14. There is a Homœopathic Hospital at Montreal, in Sicily.

15. Another at Pietraperzia, in Sicily.

16. And a third at Mistrella, " "

Homœopathic Societies.

1. Provincial Homœopathic Society in Upper Lausatia.

2. Central Homœopathic Society, founded August 10, 1830.

3. The Lausanian-Silesian Homœopathic Society, founded June 30, 1832.

4. The Baden Homœopathic Society, founded in 1833.

5. The Thuringian Homœopathic Society, founded October 1, 1833.

6. The Société Homœopathique Gallicane, founded September 6, 1832.

7. The Free Homœopathic Society, founded in 1836.

8. The North-German Homœopathic Society, founded in 1835.

9. The Silesian Homœopathic Society, founded at Breslau, in 1838.

10. The Vienna Homœopathic Society, founded at Vienna, in 1838.

11. The Lütticher Homœopathic Society, founded in Belgium.

12. The Jena Homœopathic Society, founded in 1836.

13. The Naples Homœopathic Society, founded in 1830, by Dr. Horatii.

Homœopathic Journals.

1. The Paris Archives de la Médecine Homœopathique, 8 vols.

2. The Dijon Journal de la Homœopathie, 2 vols.

3. The Leipzig Homœopathic Archives, 18 vols.

4. The General Homœopathic Journal, 17 vols.

5. The Geneva Bibliothèque Homœopathique, 10 vols.

6. A Homœopathic Journal was established at Groningen, in Holland, by Drs. Blecrode and Schönfield, in 1839.

7. The German Medico Chirurgical Journal, formerly an Allopathic periodical, edited by Dr. P. A. Bott, declared itself in favor of Homœopathia, in 1839.

8. The Carlsruhe Hygea, edited by Dr. Griesselich, 9 vols.

9. The Berlin Homœopathic Journal, edited by Dr. Vehsemeyer, 2 vols.

10. Thorer's Journal of Practical Homœopathia, 4 vols.

11. Schweikert's Journal of Rational Medicine, 9 vols.
12. The Thuringian Homœopathic Journal, 3 vols.
13. Journal of the Homœopathic Materia Medica, 3 vols.
14. Molin's Journal de la Doctrine Hahnemannienne.
15. Helbig's Heraclides, 6 vols.

It is well to add, that Dr. C. C. Schmidt, editor of the German and Foreign Medical Journal, acknowledged in 1839, that the literature of Homœopathia had become so extensive, that it was incumbent upon the editors of every Medical Journal, to examine into the subject. He stated his inability to give the more meritorious of the previous Homœopathic works, more than a passing notice, but opened a special department for the review and criticism of the later Homœopathic literature, and acknowledges the claims of Homœopathia to be considered a part of Medical Science. Homœopathia has very favorably noticed in the "*Tidskrift for Lakare och Pharmaceuter*;" in the Stockholm Medical Journal; and also in the German, "*Zeitschrift für die Staatsarzneikunde*." The Halle General Literary Journal has broken its silence on the subject of Homœopathia, and gives from time to time, very fair and often very favorable notices of Homœopathia. The Universal Lexicon of Practical Medicine and Surgery, by Andral, Begin, Blandin, &c., translated into German, by a Society of German physicians, has been enriched with the general and special principles and practice of Homœopathia. The Lexicon of Domestic Medicine, a standard work in Germany, has had introduced into its last edition, the Homœopathic treatment of every disease.

Homœopathic Dispensaries.

1. A Homœopathic Dispensary was opened at Palermo, by the indefatigable Mure.

In 1839, 300 patients visited it daily. At present, it is under the superintendence of Abbe Tripi, M. D.

2. The Castelterrano Homœopathic Dispensary, under the management of Dr. Naufria.

3. The Caltanisette, established by Dr. Lipromi.

4. The Paris Institute, in the Rue de la Harpe, where lectures are delivered on Homœopathia, and an extensive library and reading-room are attached, and every Homœopathic publication is to be met with.

5. A similar Institute is located in the Rue Gil le Coeur, at Paris.

6. A Dispensary is in contemplation in Glasgow, to be under the management of Dr. Scott.

7. The London Homœopathic Dispensary, under the patronage of Mr. Leaf, a very wealthy London banker, and under the direction of Dr. Curie. Lectures are delivered in this institution, and a library and reading-room have been added.

REVIEW—NO. I.

MEDICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL COMMENTARIES.

TWO VOLS. 8VO. NEW YORK: 1840.

BY MARTYN PAINE, M. D. A. M.

"DULL.—'Tis true indeed; the collusion holds in the exchange.

"HOLOP.—God comfort thy capacity! I say the allusion holds in the exchange.

"DULL.—And I say the pollution holds in the exchange. . . ."

* * * * *

"NATH.—A rare talent!

* DULL.—If a talent be a claw, look how he claws him with a talent."

* * * * *

"HOLOR.—*Fausto, precor gelida quando pecus omne
sub umbra,*

Ruminat—and so forth. Ah, good old Mantuan!

I may speak of thee as the traveller doth of Venice:

—Vinegia, Vinegia,

Chi non te vede, ei non te pregia.

Old Mantuan! old Mantuan! Who understandeth
thee not, loves thee not—*Ut re, sol, la, mi, fa.*—

Under pardon, Sir, what are the contents? or rather
as Horace says. . . . What, my soul,
Veritas!"

* * * * *

"He draweth out the thread of his verbosity finer
than the staple of his argument."

* * * * *

MOTH.—They have been at a great feast of language,
and stolen the scraps (To Costard aside.)

COSTARD—O, they have lived long in the Alms-
basket of words!"

* * * * *

HOLOR.—O, I smell false Latin!"

THE very learned author of the New York "*Medical and Physiological Commentaries*," lately appointed to a professorship of physic in the University of this city, has deemed it necessary, in the aforesaid stupendous work, to devote a few choice sentences to the entire demolition of Homœopathy, as he understands it.

And we must say that if our method were no other than the poor, fantastic absurdity which he makes of it, the attack with which he has honored his imaginary foe, feeble and inconsequent as it is, would not have been required; it would have perished more than forty years ago; no one but a crazy man could have originated it, and no one but a crazy man would have deemed it worthy a refutation.

His views of Homœopathy, are however, given notwithstanding he expresses great disdain (and most naturally feels it beyond

a doubt) because his work (a book of near 2000 pages) he modestly says "is designed especially as a guide to students in their search after truth," and because it occurred to him in the second volume that he had not sufficiently exposed the fundamental error of that doctrine. Vol. 2, p. 206. He proceeds immediately to apply his trenchant blade to the root of this despicable heresy:

"The original import of '*similia similibus curantur*,' were there any meaning in the expression, was that similar diseases are cured by similar remedies. The only intelligible phraseology is *similes morbi similibus remediis curantur*."

The Homœopathist, however, having his peculiar latinity, we shall no longer differ with him upon the structure of language, but proceed to state the absence of all pathological considerations in his application of the dogma, as he understands it, and the important practical errors which must constantly ensue.

He prescribes only for a particular symptom (!!!) Let us illustrate the fact by the example which we quoted from Hippocrates.—Vomiting is the disease in the philosophy of Homœopathy, and the dogma is the cure. [Indeed!] Tartar emetic is therefore [wherefore?] to be given, under all circumstances of the remote and pathological causes. If cerebral symptoms spring up, these must be equally met, each one, by some agent that will produce the symptoms respectively in health."

Respecting the peculiar latinity of the phrase "*similia &c.*" we beg leave to refer the learned Commentator to the second rule of syntax in Adams' Latin Grammar. The first observation under this rule is, that when adjectives are used in this form they are invariably put in the neuter gender.

The absence of a substantive in such case relieves the sentence from the force of the arbitrary rule respecting genders; and for a very obvious reason the natural form of language takes the place of the artificial,

from which usage such phrases lend a peculiar charm to the sentences in which they occur. Thus, Virgil:

"Sunt lachrymæ rerum et mentem mortalia tangunt."

* * * * *

" . . . Sic parvis componere magna solebam."

* * * * *

"Ab Jove principium musæ Jovis omnia plena."

* * * * *

" , ipsaque tellus

"Omnia liberius nullo poscente ferebat."

and all the Roman classics:

"In pejus ruere."

With the aid of the aforesaid "hornbook" and a good dictionary, we make no doubt that Dr. Paine, who writes A. M. after his name, will be able to construe the phrase without appealing to Holofernes. We confess the very copiousness of his quotations from the learned languages, in conjunction with a style of English far from being easy, perspicuous or elegant, leads us to doubt whether he is the extraordinary scholar he so evidently wishes to be esteemed. Let not Moth and Costard make themselves too merry at his expense; his "*similes morbi similibus remediis curantur*," for *similia similibus curantur*, though very wide of the mark, is better, in some material respects, than Moth's "ad dung hill, for ad unguem."

If however, Dr. Paine have the familiar acquaintance with the latin which his book affects, he has purposely chosen to misguide the student in his search after truth.

The difference between the simple truism that "diseases similar to each other are cured by remedies similar to each other," and the important maxim which Hahnemann has affixed to the study of the Healing Art, is too plain and palpable, and with-

al too serious and too well known in the world, to be annihilated by any effort of equivocal morality. It is a question yet to be *universally* discussed in the profession, whether a natural pathogenesis is to be supplanted, arrested, cured by an artificial pathogenesis similar to it, or the contrary; whether a drug state of vital phenomena do necessarily annihilate a natural disease similar to that state; whether similars in vital processes extinguish each other—whether two similar rows of vital actions can flow from the same organism at the same time. This question is affirmatively answered in the dogma *similia similibus curantur*, and Dr. Paine will not guide the really learned and ingenuous student of medicine by such indifferent glozes of construction as this, out of the path of experimental enquiry into the truth of that answer.

Why he has chosen to avoid the real question plainly stated in the maxim he derides on account of its peculiar latinity, in a "work especially designed as a guide to students in their search after truth," we leave to others to say. Our belief is that he dare not touch it: it has been the spear of Ithuriel, in the hands of very many medical thinkers not less industrious and not less ambitious than himself.

The fundamental error of the Homœopathist, according to Dr. Paine, is "that he prescribes for a particular symptom of disease," at a time. This is a direct, inexcusable perversion of the truth; how it can have place in a chapter especially and painfully prepared as a guide to students in their search after the truth respecting Homœopathia, a Jesuit may answer, but we cannot. The *frans pium* may explain this practice under such solemn circumstances, but we are very sure no other and no modern ethical maxim stands god-father to it. The text-book of Homœopathia, it is well known, is "THE ORGANON OF RATIONAL MEDICINE," which was given to the world by Hahne-

mann more than thirty years ago; and within the first ten pages of this work, (after passing the introductory essay on the existing schools,) the pernicious practice of treating single symptoms, is more philosophically exposed and severely condemned than it has ever been by any other medical writer of ancient or modern times. The whole *Organon*, indeed, is an irrefutable series of argument against the dangerous practice of treating diseases by single symptoms, or by single groups of symptoms, or by any number of symptoms less than the entire amount of deviations from a perfect state of health.

To satisfy the most superficial inquirer of the unpardonable nature of Dr. Paine's misstatement, we refer him to the sixth and seventh sections of the *Organon* and their explanatory notes. The closing paragraphs are:

"Not knowing at times what plan to adopt in disease, physicians have till now endeavoured to suppress or annihilate some one of the various symptoms which appeared. This method, which is known by the name of the *Symptomatic*, has very justly excited universal contempt, not only because no advantage is derived from it, but because it gives rise to many bad consequences. *A single existing symptom is no more the disease itself, than a single leg constitutes the whole human body.*"

We cannot excuse Dr. Paine on any pretence of ignorance of the German language, for he quotes German works by their German titles, and thereby pretends to be conversant with that language, and besides, there are two or three English editions of the *Organon*. Nor is his offence palliated by referring to the immethodic publications of new disciples of the school. He is pretending to define what Homœopathia is; as a method to expose its principles; and for this purpose; he is bound to the fundamental work on the institutes of the system—the *Organon*. If he had not read the *Organon*

when he indicted the unjust charge, he is not by any means to be excused for the pretence he makes of being able to expose its fundamental error.

Our author charges us *in transitu*, with avoiding all pathological considerations in applying remedies against disease. This is not the case, though the error on his part is no doubt honestly entertained as a just criticism. There is a material difference between the two schools in respect to the extent to which pathological conjectures may be safely trusted, and there are very strong points of difference between Allopathists themselves, as to this department of therapeutics.*

Hahnemann says, §4, "The physician is likewise the guardian of health when he appreciates the objects that disturb it, and the agents that produce and keep up disease;" and in §5, "When a cure is to be performed, the physician *must avail himself of all the particulars he can learn*, both respecting the probable *origin* of the acute malady, and the most significant points in the history of the chronic disease, to aid him in the discovery of their fundamental cause, &c. In all researches of this kind, he must take into consideration the apparent physical constitution of the patient, the disposition, occupation, mode of life, habits, age, social relations, sexual functions, &c. &c."

But he also maintains the impossibility of projecting a method of treatment upon conjectures as to the proximate cause, which he affirms to be in all cases essentially inscrutable, as much so as the operating cause of a healthy function. As, for example; we cannot know the proximate cause of jaundice, any better than we can know how bile is manufactured. If we cannot know the healthy modes of operation in the living body, we also cannot know the rationale of

* Professor Gross, Pathological Anatomy, vol. 1.

those modes of operation in the living powers which constitute the essence of disease, otherwise called the proximate cause. Exclusive of this fruitless chapter of pathology, we make use of every "pathological consideration" in the choice and application of our remedies, which the state of medical knowledge places within our reach.

We will illustrate our statements by the case made use of by Dr. Paine, to misrepresent us, viz. vomiting.

The Homœopathist after examining the matters ejected, and carefully observing the mechanical act of vomiting, inquires into the remote and exciting causes, and his remedy is chosen with a most careful reference to each and all of the symptoms and attending circumstances. If the mechanical act in two cases be very similar, and also the matters ejected, the circumstance that one had been excited by mental agitation and the other by fatigues or exposure to cold damp air, or the like, would necessarily determine the choice of very different remedies in the two cases. So also, if the vomiting occur in the absence of any appreciable external cause, and in the absence of any other sign of disease, (a case of course almost impossible,) the age, sex, mental characteristics, and the normal conditions in very many respects, come into the account far more imperatively with us than with allopathists.*

* In the narrowest possible dilemma in which the act of vomiting occurs, i. e. with the least number of concomitant deviations from health, if the case require the aid of medicine, a homœopathist is obliged to choose between twenty-two different drugs, and tartar emetic is by no means one of those from which a remedy for this class of cases would be selected. The cases in which tartar emetic cures vomiting, are diseases in which there is serious peril of life; they are characterized more or less by great prostration of strength, tremors, stupefaction of the senses, combined generally with silent but profound anxiety of the spirit; pallor and deathly expression of the

But if the case be one of vomiting with pulmonic, or cerebral or uterine engorgement, or of hepatic derangement, we make the most careful and accurate use of all sound pathological researches, for the purpose of acquiring a full and perfect image of the whole disease; and without such image, our treatment cannot be homœopathic.

In our mode of removing vomiting, or any other single symptom, therefore, we proceed by removing all signs of disease, with such vomiting or single symptom; and to do so with success, we seek to appreciate the remote and exciting causes which have been in operation, and the predisposing causes. The aids of physiology and of pathological anatomy are essential to our diagnosis, since without these sciences we cannot be properly aware of the chief seats of danger, or of the extent to which functional or organic lesions have been carried.

We do not make use of pathological considerations for the purpose of trying to represent to ourselves the essential interior condition of the vital powers in the stomach, or lungs or brain or the liver, or in the whole system, but to apprehend the deviations from health in their reflex, the symptoms, with precision; and in this respect, and this only, we differ from allopathists.

It has been said by Hufeland, that we may remove the remote and exciting cause, and

features; abiding nausea, and vehement muscular exertions in the act of vomiting. The circulation, the respiration, the state of the brain and the *ensemble* of the living actions express serious disease and danger, whenever this potent wand of Paracelsus is invoked; and accordingly it is less frequently prescribed than any other medicine, to cure cases in which vomiting is a prominent casualty, i. e. it is less frequently used than any other of the fifty or sixty drugs which this single symptom indicates in general.

A momentary reference to any of the practical writings of our school, would have set the doctor right on this point.

remove all the symptoms, and still leave the disease uncured. We answer, that disease is not a separate objective essence, but is an alteration of vital activity, a change in the vital processes, a deviation from the normal current of living phenomenon; and not a thing to be expelled by mechanical or chemical operations; as by being washed out by purging or sweating, or by being neutralized or killed by a chemical re-agent, and left to be cast out by excretion. In this position, Dr. Paine agrees with us; his work in many places exhibits a strong perception of the light in which sound philosophy places this subject. He therefore must concede the truth of Hahnemann's answer: that the fundamental cause is extinguished when all the morbid phenomena are changed to healthy action, and that the physician's duty is complete when, in addition to this transformation, he makes the sick, or his guardians, aware of the regimen which is necessary to preserve that state.

But Dr. P. will still say, "you do not recognize the absolute condition [essential mode] of disease," and direct your treatment against that. Objectively we do not; subjectively we do. We recognize, in the signs, symptoms, casual conditions, and in the history of these, that side or phase of the disease, which is revealable to man; the other side (for both are one) is hidden deep in the omniscience of the Lord of Life; and we contend that in removing all of the disease which we *can* recognize, we do institute a process by which the "absolute condition of disease" is effectually removed also.

We deny that the "absolute condition" can be known. We say further, that there exists no means of knowing drugs so intimately as to make remedial applications of them, except by trying them upon the healthy, and thus learning what deviations they are capable of producing in the current of vital phenomena; for, drugs do not cure diseases by chemical or mechanical

modes, but by changing the vital processes—they interrupt the operation of the fundamental cause, or causation of disease, and substitute a new impression in its place, which is of shorter duration and therefore of a safer character. It is a matter of experimental observation, not to be known by *a priori* speculations, that drugs become remedies—remove diseased action—when applied in strict accordance with the maxim of our school; and, therefore, if we were fully aware of the philosophy of life, (to borrow an expression from Dr. Paine,) we could not know how to choose a drug to heal an error of a living process, except such drug had been fully investigated in the way pointed out by Hahnemann.

By what possible art can Dr. Paine know the absolute condition of the living processes in ague and fever? And if he knew this, by what means will he ascertain that Cinchona possesses the quality of changing this absolute condition to health? Cullen would say, the absolute condition is a simple diminution of vital force or energy, and that cinchona possesses this vital force or energy, in a concrete form. How does he know either? And if he could know the first by means of dissections of the dead and observations of the living, does it follow that he knows the latter by any means whatever?

As a vitalist, our author reasons well. He denies that we know anything of the *vires vitæ*. He sees nothing of life but the *actiones*, the phenomena. He treads with humble caution in the footsteps of Hahnemann the great pioneer, though he has not the ingenuousness to acknowledge his predecessor's claims to this character. Speaking of the "absolute conditions" in a healthy state, he wisely says:

"There are mysteries attending the same conditions of the whole, which we must leave to the Great Author, Who intended the whole to

subserve the purposes in which we alone are interested; *Who has wisely secured to Himself the nature and control of first causes*; and *Who has thereby restricted our enquiries to the only useful end of knowledge, THEIR VARIOUS PHENOMENA.* "These may be so employed as to answer the wants, the conveniences, and the various purposes of intelligent beings. Those are the springs of action which it might be unsafe for man to understand."

"*In mechanical philosophy and in chemistry, we are contented with the simple observation of phenomena, and leave unattempted the nature of properties which they imply, or the modes by which they operate.*"

We quote with inexpressible pleasure these sentences (which we take the liberty to mark with emphasis here and there for no ungenerous purpose) as particles of virgin gold culled from an arid waste of sterile sands.

But what can be said of the consistency of a professed guide and teacher of medical students, who indites such maxims of eternal truth for one purpose, and for another flatly contradicts them in the abstract, and who in all of his teachings and practice denies them in the concrete?

Of the absolute condition of the *vires vitæ*, and of the modes by which they operate, our author as a philosopher knows nothing whatever; but as a physician, he decrees, with the pomp of an emperor, that we must know "the absolute condition of disease"—must know how to expound the *vires* as well as the *actiones vitæ*.

Indeed, we are condemned and extruded from the pale of the profession by Dr. Paine, for no other offence, than practically asserting the correctness of the position he has so happily and stringently expressed. If he will take the trouble to read the *Organon* and the *Materia Medica* of Hahnemann, he can not fail to perceive, that the despised system of Homœopathia is neither more nor less than the introduction of the great phi-

losophical truth we here quote from his own pen, into the therapeutic department of medicine.

Our fundamental error, according to one part of Dr. Paine's Commentaries, is therefore according to another part, which bears marks of sound deliberation, a fundamental truth: a truth too, which, by his own showing, places our method of theorizing in the society of the exact sciences. There is certainly a fundamental error in the one or the other; and we contend that Dr. Paine, by stating the impossibility of knowing what he abundantly demonstrates Allopathy as a science requires us to know absolutely, has recognized the true test in the premises.

We make use of the phenomena as the basis of our practice; Allopathists make the absolute conditions the basis of their practice. Dr. Paine says the phenomena are all that human beings can know: he gives up his subject and his predicate necessarily fails. Thus, out of his own mouth, we condemn his whole system.

On another occasion we shall illustrate by examples collected from the practical portions of his Commentaries, the entire abandonment of the phenomenal, and the strict adhesion to the ontologic, method which Dr. Paine exhibits in practice. These illustrations will be found under our head, *Gleanings*, which is entrusted to the care of a young gentleman of that class for whom our author has written his book as an "especial guide to truth."

We dismiss the subject, by recommending to Dr. Paine the careful study of the system he has attempted to criticise, (so evidently) without the slightest investigation of its peculiar traits. He does not know our dogma, *similia similibus curantur*, not even well enough to see that it is a rightly formed phrase. He does not know that we make use of all the appreciable symptoms, causes and conditions of every case we treat, and that too, every time we prescribe; but sup-

poses that we are the baldest possible treat-
ors of single symptoms, in succession.

And he is so utterly ignorant of the whole
subject, as to suppose that Homœopathia and
Allœopathia may be employed simultane-
ously, without confusion of medical rea-
soning or detriment to the sick, and he at-
tempts to prove that Hippocrates thought
so too.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE—NO. X.

LETTER FROM DR. SCOTT,

OF

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

WE resume this department of our Jour-
nal, the present year, gratified with the
obvious utility and interest our foreign com-
munications have afforded, in which enjoy-
ment we have reason to believe, most of
our readers have freely participated. These
missives are *interesting* not alone on ac-
count of the authors from whom they pro-
ceed, but for the intrinsic attractions with
which they are replete: they are *useful*
inasmuch as they are faithful chronicles of
the veritable progress of Homœopathia in
Europe, and thus serve to correct the errors
which have been so absurdly entertained
on this side of the Atlantic, respecting the
advance of our system and the respecta-
bility and number of its advocates. We
commence, in this volume, our correspond-
ence with Dr. GEDDES M. SCOTT, a gentle-
man whose talents and acquirements have
given him a position in Scotland which en-
titles his opinions to honorable respect.
The "Suggestions" of Dr. Scott shall have
our early attention, and they are particu-
larly urged upon the consideration of our
American Homœopathists, whose views

regarding these points will be gratefully
received and promptly stated.

WEST REGENT STREET, GLASGOW, }
May 14, 1840. }

DR. HULL,

Sir—I beg to acknowledge the
receipt of two numbers of the Homœopa-
thic Examiner, and, in return, request your
acceptance of two pamphlets, one an origi-
nal thesis written by me before I had any
practical acquaintance with Homœopathy,
with the design of inducing medical men
to make such experiments as were calculat-
ed to test the value of this method. The
other, a translation of two little tracts by
Dr. Hahnemann, which I published in or-
der to afford the favorers of the doctrine an
opportunity of diffusing a knowledge of it
at a small expense, and by means of infor-
mation derived from the original source.

I think it extremely desirable that a fre-
quent and unreserved intercourse should be
maintained among Homœopathists in differ-
ent parts of the world; and that, laying
aside every feeling but a sincere love of
truth and of man, they should make known
the results of their experience, whether fa-
vorable or otherwise. Impartial statements
of this nature are calculated to secure the
confidence of persons of opposite senti-
ments, and to prevent that degree of disap-
pointment which attend Homœopathic phy-
sicians in the early part of their practice, if
they have contemplated merely those cases
in which this method has proved suc-
cessful.

I am, I believe, the only physician in Scot-
land who professes Homœopathy, but I un-
derstand that two gentlemen are now study-
ing at Leipsic with the intention of settling
in Edinburgh. Many however, of the most
respectable and wealthy inhabitants are

deeply interested in the system, and the Scottish patients in attendance on Dr. Hahnemann are very numerous. I have scrupulously avoided using any means of forcing the method into notoriety, as such endeavors on my part, in present circumstances, could scarcely fail to be imputed to interested motives. I have, therefore allowed it to work its own way: its progress has then perhaps, been less rapid than it might otherwise have been, but I have been gratified to find that while I have thus followed a plan congenial to my own feelings and convictions, the increase of patients has generally been owing to the recommendation of those who have themselves derived benefit—while at the same time, I have avoided the exciting unkindly feelings among my professional brethren. We have still much to learn, and it is the duty of none more than Homœopathists to cherish the spirit of humility which becomes those who find themselves entering on a field of unbounded extent, and of very difficult cultivation.

May I take the liberty of suggesting the following subjects as claiming particular attention from Journalists?

1. Cases of disease commonly called local, such as deafness, defect of vision, and so forth.

2. Scrofulous cases, attended with local symptoms of peculiar severity, as white swelling, distortion, &c.

3. The connection of chronic diseases with psora, (establishing it by the following circumstances: 1st, the existence of psora previous to the appearance of the chronic malady. 2nd. Its disappearance on the occurrence of the chronic malady. 3rd. Its re-appearance during the successful treatment of the chronic malady.)

4. In all experiments of medicinal substances on the healthy would it not be well to place in separate classes the symptoms belonging to the separate individuals, and to

state their respective age, sex, constitution, and so forth.

5. In the account of all such experiments, would it not likewise be well to avail ourselves of the nomenclature of phrenology: thus, instead of saying "headache on the vertex, or side of the head," to say, "pains of such a character in the organ of veneration, of hope, &c.?" This would do much to identify the "moral" with the "physique."

Allow me again to express my sense of your polite attention, and to indulge the hope that I may occasionally receive communications from America.

Believe me to be,

Sir, yours respectfully,
GEDDES MACKENZIE SCOTT.

—
496 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, }
December, 1840. }

To Dr. Scott, Glasgow.

Dear Sir,—Your favor of May 14th came duly to hand. I thank you heartily for your polite attention, and rejoice at the catholic spirit you manifest. "Love of truth and of man" is near akin to the reverence of God; so near at least as to be admitted by all to be the essence of religiosity. It is the only safe compass for us scattered pioneers in the medical reformation, and they who claim to be of us, and have not this charity, are not for us but against us, and our good cause, of which class there are some here, and certainly not a few in Europe. I would to God that all had each a spark of the sacred fire which has inspired Hahnemann so long and so constantly.

Your course in Scotland is just such as that pursued by the late Dr. Gram, and his friend Dr. Gray, the first American confessors of Homœopathia. They continued from 1826 till 1832, to observe a silence on

the subject (for the same reasons as expressed by you) which was much blamed by the later converts. I was during these years an earnest student and adherent of the science, and approved their course till the year 1834, when Dr. Gray and myself published the *American Journal of Homœopathia*. The *Geist* had been published here in 1826, and the reception it met determined the translator, Dr. Gram, to publish no more till the state of the subject in Europe rendered it opportune to do so. Our publications in 1834, were still too early for public opinion here; but it occurred in 1833, (as it soon may in your city and kingdom) that imperfectly educated and unscrupulous physicians began to *drive a trade* in the new system by a series of mountebank arts. This proceeding rendered it necessary to forestal the consequences of this despicable, but certainly not surprising conduct. It is impossible to prescribe a rule touching the publication of truths that are new to the society in which we live, other than the quaint one put in the mouth of Nathan by Lessing—

“Ja! ja! wenn es nützlich ist und nutzt.”

This rule will, I think, apply for the present against the suggestion made by you, that the unfavorable results should be published as well as the favorable. The unfavorable are, I firmly believe, for the most part ascribable to a blamable haste or lack of industry, and it can scarcely be of service to the cause of truth to publish such culpable testimony. Very few tread patiently in the steps of Hahnemann, and no unlucky case can be used as testimony unless his rules have been observed in every particular. But I am of the opinion that the day has not yet arrived for publishing the unfavorable result after a pure or actual Homœopathic treatment.

* * * *

Very truly yours,

A. GERALD HULL.

DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE—NO. V.

POUGHKEEPSIE, 1841.

Dear Sir—Homœopathia, since its introduction into this town, has made a gradual but positive progress, including adherents of character and standing. Already is the platform raised, upon which the materials of our system will be soon abundantly accumulated, and even now is there every cheering indication of the triumphant position the principle of *similia similibus* is destined to attain in this section of New York State. I am frequently informed of cases where the patients are coveting the Homœopathic treatment, but are deterred through fear of incurring the displeasure of their old family physicians. I have had some very interesting cases of disease, and have made cures sufficient to silence the scepticism of their witnesses. From among these I select for the present a case of

ACUTE RHEUMATISM.

Miss A—, of Fishkill, a maiden lady, fifty-five years of age, was attacked with inflammatory rheumatism. Symptoms:—Rending, rheumatic pains involving the entire superior and inferior extremities, and especially affecting the hands and joints; considerable tumefaction of the same, red, shining, and extremely painful to the touch, and any effort at motion was attended by the most violent pains. The patient had been suffering a week before I saw her. A few doses of *Aconite*, *Bryonia* and *Belladonna*, administered according to their indications, completely subdued the disease within *ten days*.

Miss A— has been in former times frequently subjected to these rheumatic attacks,

but never with so severe an accession, and her treatment heretofore has been always Allopathic, consisting of repeated bleedings, cathartics, antimonials, poultices, blisters, &c. &c. Under this energetic treatment she never experienced the least relief, the disease invariably running through its course, and accompanied by distressing pains, exhaustion and confinement for *many months*.

The inference is palpable.

With assurances

Of high respect,

A. HALL, M. D.

N O. V I.

LETTER FROM DR. PAINE,

NEWBURGH.

WE are indebted to our correspondent for the subjoined case of Asthma, cured by the *LOBELIA INFLATA* of *Indian Tobacco*. This important plant was much used by the aborigines of this country, from whom it passed into the hands of empirics, in whose practice it has since continued to play an extensive role. The Rev. Dr. Cutler of Massachusetts, was the first to introduce it to the attention of the profession, or into regular practice. It has been subsequently much lauded in the treatment of asthma, but was never distinctly tried as to its pathogenesis so as to be essentially available until our Homœopathic brethren of Philadelphia, proved its effects upon the healthy organism. The essential symptoms thus known are comprised in the valuable work of our Philadelphia colleague, Dr. Jacob Jeanes, entitled, "Homœopathic Practice of Medicine." Dr. Jeanes says:

The symptoms which I have found most

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strongly to indicate the lobelia, are constant dyspnœa, which is increased by slight exertion, and aggravated so much by slight exposures to cold, as to form a kind of asthmatic paroxysm. A sensation of oppression and weakness at the epigastrium, extending upwards from thence into the breast, with or without pyrosis and cardialgia. A sensation of a lump or quantity of mucus, or of pressure, in the pit of the throat. A pain extending around the forehead from one temple to the other. Pain in the back about the lowest dorsal vertebra. Pain in the left flank; high colored urine.

DEAR SIR,—

I enclose you the following case for publication.

ASTHMA.

Case. Miss N—, aged about forty. The disease was of several years standing; had generally several attacks in the course of a year which always confined her to her bed from ten to fourteen days, with little relief from any treatment hitherto pursued.

The attacks were characterised by sudden and excessive difficulty of breathing, accompanied with a fearful wheezing, and suffocating cough; pressing sensation on the breast and stomach without intermission; the cough at first dry and harsh, and piping, but towards the end of the attack, moist and accompanied by a considerable mucus discharge, affording great relief. Chilliness, alternating with partial heat, was frequent in the commencement of the attack; thirst and nausea. Excessive weakness; pains in the back and head; inability to lie down, obliged constantly to sit up in bed.

I was called nearly at the commencement of the attack, and gave successively *Ipecac*, *Belladonna* and *Pulsatil*, for two days with a slightly palliative effect. I then ordered *Tinct. Lobelia infla.*, gtt. 1

repeated every six hours, with manifest advantage. Rested comparatively easy during the night, and continued to improve till the third day, when she was able to leave her room.

A subsequent attack produced by exposure, was relieved in two days by four doses of the *Tr. Lobelia*.

H. D. PAINE, M. D.

EDITORIAL NOTICE.

TO OUR AMERICAN COLLEAGUES.

WE ask the aid of our colleagues in the form of practical and theoretical contributions to this volume of the Examiner. The labor of conducting this work, in addition to the cares and incessant toils of a considerable practice, ought not to bear so heavily upon us hereafter as it necessarily did during the first year. We are aware that others of the school, and especially such as are most competent to furnish us efficient assistance have useful employment for the most of their time in the practice of Homœopathia; and also that this is a useful and very important method of extending the benefits of our system; but it will not be controverted that in the present limited adoption of our art in the country, it is a manifest duty of all educated physicians of the school to contribute to its extension through the press. And we cannot regard it as indelicate to refer our Homœopathic friends to the first volume of the Examiner as proof that this work is a proper medium for their publications, notwithstanding its many imperfections. We think we have therein given a tolerably strong assurance that any essays our friends may contribute will not be lost in an unfinished periodical. It is frequently answered to our personal requests for this aid from the New York members of the school that there is no time to spare. Let it be remembered that we

ask but little from each one's experience; and a few hours taken, in as many weeks, or even months, from those usually devoted to physical repose, if no other time can be had, will render our task comparatively easy and vastly enhance its usefulness. We did not feel at full liberty to urge our claim to this species of assistance till a specimen volume was completed. Now we feel that it is impossible for our medical brethren to ask us to go through another year in the same manner, robbing the entire labor of its conduct from our hours of necessary rest, when the best interests of the whole school and of the whole community, on this side the water, call as loudly upon each of them as upon us, to make the reformation known through the press, to all who "have eyes to see and ears to hear." If we have not pleased every American Homœopathist in all respects, we can only answer that we have by no means fully satisfied ourselves in any one, and that we will try to do better.

Our thanks are due to many of our medical colleagues for the earnest and successful exertions they have made to sustain us in pecuniary regards; we are not forgetful of these material acts of kindness, though the expense of money to support our undertaking, even unaided by a single subscriber would be the least onerous of its burdens.

HOMŒOPATHIC INTELLIGENCE.

NEW EDITION OF JAHR'S MANUAL.

BY DR. HUMPHREYS.

A new edition of Jahr's Manual of the Materia Medica, published by the author in Paris, and translated in England, has just been received. It gives us unfeigned pleasure to announce to our readers that Dr. Humphreys, of Philadelphia is engaged, in republishing this edition for this country.

The English translators are Doctors

Curie and Laurie, of London. The friends of Homœopathia are greatly indebted to this industrious and unassuming author; and our obligations in this behalf are in like manner due to the French and English translators, and especially to Dr. Hering, who produced the first edition in English in this country, in 1836-7, with an important prefatory paper on the results of practice, and with several material additions to the body of the work. Knowing as we well do that this systematic arrangement of the materia medica is indispensable to the American practitioner who is not master of the German, and is so convenient an epitome as to be in the hand of every practitioner of the school, not excepting the venerable founder of the method, still we implore our countrymen not to rest satisfied with this work, which at the very best is but a meagre sketch-book of the pure materia medica. Its pages are only indicia to the main text; and the latter must after all be patiently consulted by all who, for conscience sake will command the magic success which attends genuine Homœopathic treatment.—These little volumes are intended to operate as wings to the true student; let not the indolent and superficial convert them into fetters, a process by no means slow or difficult of execution.

We translate the following prospectus, issued at Paris, as it fully enumerates the great improvements projected for the present edition.

A NEW MANUAL OF
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE.

BY G. H. G. JAHR.

THE work we now announce, will be the third edition of *The Manual of Homœopathia*, of which the first has been twice translated into French—once at Paris and again at Dijon. The second edition, which appeared in Germany in 1835, has never been translated into French, although much more complete than the first, which nevertheless

has been considered by the French Homœopaths an indispensable guide. The regrets which have been expressed to the author in consequence of this edition not being translated, and the developments also which Homœopathia has acquired during the few past years, have impelled him to issue the proposed publication. Enriched by numerous additions of the highest importance this will be, in fact, an entirely new work. The present edition will be characterised by the following improvements:

1. The addition of sixty new medicines, of which the greater proportion have never been used in France, although they are destined to render great service to Homœopathia, such as *Baryta muriatica*, *Cystus canadensis*, *Daphne indica*, *Ammonium muriaticum*, &c.

2. The completion of the pathogenesis of medicaments already known, of which many have received additions of the greatest practical value, such as Borax, Lachesis, Moschus, &c.

3. Practical indications facilitating the selection of medicines.

4. Comparative tables for the study of analogous medicaments.

KING OF PRUSSIA.

His Majesty the King of Prussia has selected Dr. Necker, late physician to Baron von Koller, as one of his physicians. It is also stated that Dr. Necker enjoys the confidence of almost all the Royal Family.

PRINCE METTERNICH.

Dr. Marenzeller, a celebrated Homœopathic physician at Vienna, has been appointed physician to Prince Metternich and his family.

HOSPITAL AT BRIEG.

At Brieg, a small institution was founded in 1811, for the accommodation of sick female servants. The site was presented by the civil authorities, the building was built by subscription, and the institution is supported by a grant from the civil authorities, by quarterly contributions from employers of servants, and from the servants themselves. About 300 patients are treated yearly in the institution. Dr. Sanermann

had been physician to the institution for several years prior to 1832, at which period he became acquainted with, and commenced experiments with Homœopathic treatment; he gradually substituted Homœopathic treatment in the place of Allœopathic, and since 1836, has used the former exclusively. He states that he is satisfied of the superiority of the Homœopathic practice! the directors of the establishment are also; and as the cost of the medicines is far less than formerly, the charities of the institution can now be extended to many more destitute servants.

In 1836 a formal complaint was instituted against him, and he was threatened with a dismissal from his office as physician, unless he abandoned Homœopathia. The Dr. however, made out a yearly statement for every year that he had been physician to the establishment, in which it was proved that the results of treatment were more favorable during the years that he had practiced Homœopathically, than during any previous years, and requested that a committee should be appointed to witness his treatment and the results. The result of this trial was so satisfactory that he received full permission to continue the Homœopathic treatment in the institution; which he has done since, viz. from 1836 to 1840.

DUCHY OF SAXE-MEININGEN.

On September 24, 1834, a petition was presented from a number of Homœopathic physicians of Leipzig, for permission to dispense their own medicines, for liberty to establish, and for aid in the support of a Homœopathic Hospital, and of a Professorship of Homœopathia in Leipzig.

Also, on the same day, a petition from the Homœopathic physicians of Dresden, for permission to dispense their own medicines.

Both petitions were strenuously opposed by Dr. Heinroth, author of the *Anti-organon*, and as zealously supported by Messrs. Gottschald, Harz, von Posern, and Dr.

Grossmann. And on October 21, 1834, the following order was issued.

"I, Bernhard, by the grace of God, Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, having noticed the rapid advance in the estimation of the public of a new method of curing disease, known under the name of Homœopathia, and being anxious as far as in me lies, to remove all obstacles that retard the endeavors of scientific and practical physicians to enlarge and perfect the practice of medicine, do hereby order:

That all legally authorized physicians, may practise Homœopathia and dispense Homœopathic remedies, in my dominions, &c.

Meiningen Oct. 21, 1834.

BERNHARD,
Duke of Sax-Meiningen."

Since then Homœopathia has been steadily and brilliantly advancing in reputation with the community of this Duchy, and of the neighboring Duchy of Sax-Coburg. Beside a noble defence of the system on the part of the people, a large number of distinguished physicians are among its confessors, of whom we take pleasure in enumerating Dr. Schleichen, of Sonneburgh, in Upper Sax-Meiningen, Counsellor Blau, of Ichtershausen, Medical Counsellor Stapf, of Naumberg, Dr. Vorbrod, of Coburg, Surgeon to the Duke of Sax-Coburg.

COMMUNICATIONS ON FILE.

1. *Letter from Samuel Gregg, M. D. of Boston.*

WE are sincerely indebted to Dr. Gregg for his prompt communication in reply to our request respecting Homœopathia in America, the more so as Dr. Neidhard of Philadelphia and himself are the only medical gentlemen who have as yet contributed to this much desired exposé of our position on this side of the Atlantic. We trust that the Doctor will furnish us with some practical details for our subsequent numbers.

2. *Letter from Mr. John Burdell, Dentist, of Chamber street.*

Mr. Burdell has sent us a paper correcting some errors attributed to him regarding his views on "Headache." His letter will be inserted.

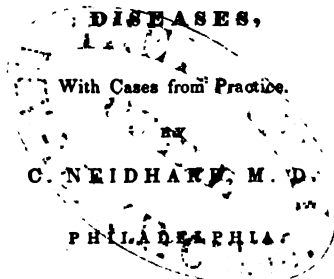
THE HOMŒOPATHIC EXAMINER.

No. 3.

MARCH, 1841.

VOL. II.

REMARKS ON THE HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT OF CHRONIC DISEASES,



HOMŒOPATHIC writings have sometimes been charged by critics of the common method, with beginning and ending with *symptoms and remedies, and remedies and symptoms*, and with being devoid of *physiological and pathological* detail. No one, at all acquainted with the wants of medical science, will deny at this day the necessity of the study of these departments of it by the physician, nor refuse to acknowledge the light they have in many respects thrown on the diagnosis of diseases. Pathology will however, by the direction which Homœopathy will give to its cultivation, undergo a complete reform. For the present the Homœopathic School must concentrate all its energies in the cultivation of its *materia medica* and *practice of medicine*, as in them lies its peculiar strength; and on them, that is on the *results of pure experience* (a feature in this system which distinguishes it from all others) must the

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future superstructure be built. Recognizing this as its chief duty, it will borrow without hesitation whatever is valuable in the aetiology, nosology and pathology of the old system, it being conscious of the ample returns which it is able to make, and of the more valuable contributions which it is destined to lend, to the progress of medical science, and to the direct promotion of the interests of mankind.

Conceding, therefore, to the old system what is justly its due, we cannot shut our eyes against the lamentable destitution of real positive knowledge which characterizes all its practical works.—This is a fact, with which we have been particularly struck on looking over some of the late works on the practice of medicine. They are an endless mass of ingenious speculations and hypotheses. If there be any thing of practical value found in them, it is for the most part so narrow minded, so entirely calculated for mere momentary relief, and generally so mechanical in its operations, that we have often asked ourselves, what can be the physiological theories of writers, who endeavor to cure human maladies by such material and rude contrivances? An enumeration of a long list of medicines for general indications, is repeated as if these medicines could furnish no specific indication for their application in disease. The indispensable necessity of the strictest individualization of every case and the investigation of apparently the most tri-

fling phenomena, demanded by the Homœopathic School, seems never to enter the minds of the great mass of writers, a few of the most eminent practitioners of all times excepted. Of late the attention of physicians has been more generally drawn to this subject in France.

We may be permitted, therefore, to pass over the many speculations and reveries on the nature of chronic diseases, as well as the ideal pathological arrangements, which according to our opinion are only calculated to confuse the understanding and will not advance the practice of medicine one step.

Hahnemann furnishes us with the following definition of chronic diseases :

"Those diseases are improperly called chronic, to which persons are subject, who are continually exposed to avoidable injurious influences ; who, for instance, inhabit unhealthful countries, are engaged in immoderate labors of body and mind, are deprived of exercise and air, are tormented by continued grief, or use unwholesome food, and drink, &c. Cachexies and sufferings arising from these causes are cured by removing for ever the exciting causes of illness, provided that no chronic miasma is concealed in the body."

"Real chronic diseases are those, which derive their origin from a chronic miasma, which, in spite of the best physical and moral regimen, are always increasing, and which torment the patient to the end of his life if not cured by specific remedies. These are the most numerous and terrible enemies of the human species ; for neither the strongest constitution nor the most perfect regimen, nor the most energetic vital power can annihilate them."

Of these chronic miasmata Hahnemann recognizes three, the *psoric*, *sycotic* and *syphilitic*. In the *psoric* virus, according to Hahnemann, the majority of chronic

diseases find their origin, with which opinion many Homœopathic physicians coincide. Dr. Leon Simon, of Paris, in his lectures on Homœopathy, mentions, that in his clinic of fifty-three chronic cases, forty-eight could be traced to the itch and in the dispensary of Curie thirty-seven of fifty-five. In all records of Homœopathic Hospitals a majority of chronic diseases were always found to be of acknowledged psoric origin.

Whether we call this *virus psora*, or merely *dyscrasia*, as has been proposed by Dr. Rau and other Homœopathic physicians, seems to us of slight importance in a practical point of view. We know by experience that there exists in some persons a peculiar tendency to inveterate chronic disorders, from which others are entirely exempt, although these latter may have been much more and oftener exposed to those influences or causes, from which chronic diseases are usually said to derive their origin.

On inquiry, it will be found, in the majority of cases, that such persons have at some period of their lives been subject to one or the other of the three chronic miasms, or that their parents had been afflicted with diseases similar to those from which they suffer. These miasmata being repelled from the surface by the usual routine practice, or treated otherwise improperly, may often long remain dormant in the system, and only show a few of their symptoms ; but with the advance of years, particularly if favored by external causes, they gradually develop themselves in the form of those formidable chronic diseases, which now afflict the majority of mankind.

A chronic disease may be compared to a habit, commencing often with scarcely perceptible symptoms, induced by the slightest causes, but which gradually takes possession of our whole system. In youth where the powers of nature are yet

in their full strength, or even in more advanced age, where they have not existed too long, they will seldom long resist a judicious Homœopathic treatment, but when old hereditary miasmatic diseases, have grown up with the patient and become as it were his second nature, a cure can in many instances only take place by effecting a total reformation of the whole system; a fact constantly to be kept in view.

The groundlessness of the objection, therefore, made by some persons to the length of time required for Homœopathic cures of old chronic diseases will at once become evident. If we consider the nature of such diseases, we shall readily perceive that they must, even if apparently removed, renew their attacks from time to time until their *habit* is eradicated. Old deep seated chronic diseases cannot, in fact, be cured permanently in a short time. This would be contrary to all analogy, and ought not in reason to be expected. It is just as difficult for persons, who have been for a long time in the enjoyment of vigorous health, to acquire suddenly a tedious chronic disease, as for others who have long been afflicted with inveterate chronic disorders to get rid all at once of these diseases, and to pass over immediately to a perfect state of health. The transition from health to disease as well as from disease to health in such cases must be gradual. Notwithstanding the clear evidence of these facts, we see some wonder at the length of time requisite for Homœopathic cures.

If the common physician can only give immediate (though it be temporary) relief, he is pronounced a master. A method seeking the *permanent* relief from disease is not yet estimated at its proper value in an age, where many only want continual uninterrupted sensual enjoyment, and where they chiefly value the physician who, by some little contrivance or me-

chanically operating remedy, knows how to silence a troublesome chronic symptom. They hardly perceive, that this symptom is gradually increasing in the frequency of its returns, and that the dose of the physician's palliatives must be increased, until a disease, which might at first have been easily cured by appropriate specific medicines, degenerates into a formidable chronic disorder. The routine physician, who has so long played with this disease, merely silencing symptoms, confesses now his inability to cure it, and the patient is left to his fate. They know not, nor do their patients seem to know it, that it is as much the duty of the physician to prevent chronic diseases as to cure them. But this the present system cannot do, as is proved by the experience of 2000 years. The noblest aim of the physician must be to root out gradually deep seated chronic diseases, by investigating more and more their causes, and by endeavoring to obviate them; and if we only think of the different Homœopathic Hospital reports, the hope that Homœopathy is destined to lead mankind gradually to greater health (and consequently to purer morals,)* is not extrava-

* A person e. g. is subject to gout, brought on chiefly by a luxurious manner of living. The disease every year gets worse. His Alloëopathic physician is consulted at every acute attack, which with difficulty is subdued by the usual routine practice. The attacks, however, recur oftener and oftener; his sufferings become most acute, and his health is finally much deteriorated. Asking his physician if it is not possible for him to obtain permanent relief, this kind friend, unable to cure his disorder, consoles him with the declaration: *that his disease was all imaginary, and there was in fact nothing the matter with him.* But for once the anxious patient rouses himself and summing up the last strength of his mind he applies to a Homœopathic physician, who, his friends have told him, could cure such *imaginary* diseases! This physician regulates at once his diet, imparts to him new views of the different

gant. By observing the state of health of numerous families before and after they had recourse to Homœopathic treatment, we know that we are sustained in the position which we have taken.

One of the most important acts of the Homœopathic physician, on the proper execution of which the cure, particularly in chronic diseases, often entirely depends, is the *examination of the patient*. A Homœopathic physician who is negligent in this process and does not most carefully investigate the whole portrait of the disease, and mark it down with his pencil, cannot be considered as a Homœopathic physician, and no trust whatever can be placed in him. It is impossible for him, even with the best memory, to retain the minutia, the knowledge of which is of vital importance in the treatment of the disease. He imitates the routine practice of the old school and will only perform a cure by chance. A Homœopathic physician, fully imbued with the real spirit of his doctrine, will not only inquire into the present symptoms of the disease, which he has to treat, but into the whole history of the patient from his childhood. Besides that he will regard his hereditary predisposition, and if possible endeavor to discover the more immediate cause of the disease; he will in a word, by close examination, make

articles of food, and then prescribes the proper specific medicine, which seldom fails to give permanent relief even in the worst cases.—The gradual improvement in health will operate a corresponding improvement in his moral condition, and he finally almost becomes a new being. Such is the history of many Homœopathic cures. What Homœopathic physician has not in many cases observed, after a Homœopathic treatment of some months, a most happy change in the entire being of the patient? His formerly sallow countenance has become animated, there is a fresh lustre in the eye, and his mind seems also to participate in this reformation of the body.

himself thoroughly acquainted with the whole *individuality* of the case.

Some patients are averse to a close examination of their complaints, imagining this serious duty of their physician to be a mere whim. *Hahnemann*, so successful in the cure of chronic diseases, has retained this salutary practice even to his now very advanced age, and his numerous patients in Paris of all classes must all undergo the most minute and closest investigation of their symptoms. Homœopathic practitioners generally follow this practice at the commencement of their career; but many of them too often neglect it afterwards. After having performed some cures, as one practising Homœopathy can hardly fail to do, and as the influx of patients increases, they too soon accustom themselves to a routine habit of prescribing. Is not the complaint made by some Homœopathic physicians, that they could never perform the same remarkable cures after some years of practice, as they did at the beginning, partly to be ascribed to this cause?—That there are a few, who, possessed of great practical tact and sagacity, discover the specific as it were by instinct, we are well aware. We have known such physicians ourselves. But this tact and peculiar sagacity is an individual property and the majority will have to pursue a different course.

The next step of the Homœopathic physician consists in regulating the diet and of prescribing the proper specific medicine.

That those who have never experienced the effects of Homœopathic medicines on themselves or witnessed them in others should ascribe Homœopathic cures to the diet, we are not surprised. Most Homœopathic physicians have been, perhaps, once in the same predicament. But when we see some, who have in numerous instances witnessed their good effect either

on themselves, or others, still obstinately adhere to their first impression, we can only mourn over the weakness of the human mind. Their educational acquired notions of the effects of medicines, appear to have impressed upon them the belief, that if the system is not *violently agitated* by medicines, they can have no effect; and nothing gives such persons more joy, than to see, what they call *evident effects*; that is the obnoxious primary operations of the drugs, to prevent which ought to be the chief endeavor of the physician. They appear not to comprehend the whole power and importance of the new art, and often frustrate the best concerted Homœopathic treatment by the use of all kinds of nostrums, supposing to accelerate the cure by these means. This is particularly the case in cutaneous diseases. I wish my voice could here be strong enough to warn every person thus afflicted, of the irretrievable injury he inflicts on himself and his posterity by having treated such diseases with external remedies. By repelling these eruptions the germs of innumerable chronic diseases which afflict mankind are laid.

We have remarked before, that as Homœopathic cures are to be permanent, they cannot be performed in a day. The thoughtless physician can effect, what he calls a cure, over night, of a cutaneous affection by the application of some ointment or salve, but the disease will return in a few days or weeks, and he may congratulate himself, if no worse consequences ensue from this forcible treatment. Self-willed man cannot cure diseases, as he so often in his presumption wishes by force. He cannot coerce nature, nor need he think to eradicate such affections by external means. The ancient physicians were more rational in this respect; they were very cautious in treating cutaneous diseases by external means, well

knowing the fatal consequences which often followed.

The English and American, and some other nations appear to have a hereditary predisposition to empiricism, and the former have become even renowned as a nation of pills and potions. Even persons well acquainted with the true healing art, of whom better things might be expected, are seen sometimes resorting to such means. They do not perceive, that, by following this course, they are hindering the progress of Homœopathic medicine, which they so ardently wish, to greater certainty; for every trial of a quack's nostrum will deprive Homœopathy of a portion of experience, which would have carried her a step farther towards certainty, and thus have contributed to the welfare of mankind. One of the chief causes of the flourishing of empiricism in all countries is the want of certainty in the established system; and nothing but a system of medicine, which gives more certainty to the healing art will root out this great evil permanently. The Homœopathic system will produce this salutary revolution; for unless the constitution of man should undergo a complete change, this system will be in future the established one, inasmuch as it is the only one founded on an incontrovertible law of nature.

In the selection of Homœopathic medicine we must not only regard their *specificity* to the affected organ, but above all the conditions under which the different painful sensations or affections are aggravated or changed. These must be particularly similar in the medicine and the disease. The student of Homœopathy will find, that a great number of medicines act on one and the same organ, and that if he disregards those more minute distinctions in the multifarious catalogue of symptoms, and the conditions under which any organ of the system is affected,

he will be unable to discover the specific alone applicable in the case before him. It will from this view appear evident, that those Homœopathic physicians, who consider the investigation of those finer shades of the disease an unnecessary labor, have by no means comprehended Homœopathy. That it is easier to mark down a few of the most characteristic symptoms than to investigate the disease in all its bearings, we know very well; but by pursuing this superficial course we may leave also many deeply rooted affections uncured.

Attention should also be paid to the similarity of the *mental* symptoms peculiar to the disease and to the remedy. Of equal importance seems to us also the peculiar *habit of the body*, and particularly the *complexion*. We have for some time, in the selection of remedies, paid considerable attention to these points and discovered several specific remedial agents, which without regarding this peculiarity we would otherwise not have been able to find.

Medicines may be exhibited in chronic diseases every eight, four, three days, every day and even oftener, with evident benefit, according to the individuality of the case.

After the application of a Homœopathic medicine, three things may take place.

1. The patient may feel in the first hours or days (according as the case may be) an aggravation of his disease, which is subsequently followed by an amelioration.

2. He may feel immediately in the first hours or days a diminution of his disease;—which, however, after a few days or weeks again relapses.

3. He may feel no effect whatever.

In the first and the second case, the medicine must be repeated at longer or shorter intervals, as long as an improvement is visible or until new symptoms

appear, when it is changed for the next best specific medicine. This medicine may, however, again be usefully prescribed at a subsequent period. In the third case the medicine may have been given in too high a dilution; or may not be the right one; if the former is the case, a lower dilution must be resorted to, until reaction follows. Or if the latter, the medicine must be changed for one more appropriate. We shall seldom find, however, that the dose has been too small. In most cases this want of effect is owing to an inappropriate selection.

The effect of Homœopathic medicines in many chronic diseases, often of many years standing is, if the specific medicine be found, truly astonishing, and the recovery most rapid. In other cases, particularly in deep-rooted affections, where the system is very much debilitated, it will agreeably to their nature be slower; by perseverance, however, generally a favorable result is obtained in the end. We in fact consider no chronic disease, in which no important disorganizations have taken place, as absolutely incurable. Let only time be given it. The patient must have the conviction, that where Al-lœopathy, the old uncertain *quodlibet* method can effect something, Homœopathy, the positive specific method, can always do much more, because it is possessed, although yet in comparative infancy, of much more positive means, and it has cured innumerable cases, where the old system could do absolutely nothing.

Respecting the most appropriate doses of Homœopathic medicines, great diversities of opinion prevail among Homœopathic physicians. Considering experiments with them, chiefly on ourselves, as the surest means of arriving at any thing like certainty, in the operation of higher and lower dilutions, as well as original tinctures and preparations, we have for several years past instituted extensive trials on

ourselves and others. In these trials we have always selected such medicines, to which there was a predisposition in the body of the experimenter. We believe we have arrived at the following results. When the Tinctures and original preparations of Iodine, Barytes, Alumina, Caustic, Sulphur, Phosphor, Phosph. acid. Lycopod., Spir. Lign. Fossil. &c., were taken in large doses for some time, no effects were immediately afterwards experienced from the same medicines in their *diluted* state. After the lapse of several months, however, decided effects of these medicines, even in their highest dilutions, were experienced and the effects of the 24th, 6th and 3th dilution of these medicines, appeared to us equally decided and much more penetrating than those of the medicines in their crude states, and original preparations which we had taken before and afterwards, increasing the Dose gradually. It must here be remarked that these medicines were all well triturated in their crude state, or were Tinctures prepared from them. The effect of the largest doses even to 20—30—40 to 100 drops or grains and more, thus prepared was by no means increased in the same ratio. And whilst the reaction after the highly diluted medicine, often only took place the second and third day after taking it, that of the original preparation was often manifested in a few hours after its exhibition. All these experiments have led us to the conclusion, that it matters little what dilution or preparation is used for the cure of diseases; it being only necessary, that the virtue—the *active property*—be extracted from the drug, or developed by the Homœopathic manipulation, and the dose adapted to the temperament, constitution and degree of sensibility of the patient. An aggravation may just as often be produced, as experience has sufficiently shown, from the highest as well as lowest dilution and

concentrated medicines, provided the medicine be the specific one.

CASES FROM PRACTICE.

Homœopathy is the *direct* method and Al-lœopathy the *indirect*. Of direct methods there can be only one, of the indirect many, as the antiphlogistic, resolvent, revulsive, de-obstruent, &c.

By the direct method an impulse is given to the specific reaction of the healing power, so that the disease is not only attacked in its effects upon the different organs and systems, as with the indirect method, but in its origin and seat, whereby it is prevented from passing through its different stages. *Why should this not be possible? Why should we not be able to find agents having a direct dynamical effect upon the specific reaction of the healing power?* There is no reasonable ground to doubt it.

With Homœopathy experience has already strongly corroborated this. To pretend to deny this, shows either ignorance, stubbornness, indolence, or dread of new systems.

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CASE 1. Mrs. D., of fair complexion, (seven years ago, by exposure to cold, immediately after her confinement,) became subject to *rheumatic pains*, which have with occasional intermission continued ever since. She had taken many remedies, without however deriving any permanent benefit from them.

The Tinct. Colchicum autumnal., which was the last medicine prescribed, appeared to have done her more good than any thing else. She had finally given up all hope of ever being restored to health.

Symptoms: A dull heavy pain, soreness and stiffness in the lumbar region, aggravated or excited by bending the body backward; a similar pain and affec-

tion, but less violent between the shoulders and back part of the neck; flying pains in different parts of the body; she feels suddenly on a small spot on the head a soreness, which as suddenly disappears; she feels almost entirely free from pain in cold clear weather, but the least exposure to a draught of air, as well as damp weather produces the pains. The least exercise causes profuse perspiration, which, however, does not give any relief. The pain in the lower part of the back is the oldest and most constant symptom, which is also present in clear cold weather, when the other symptoms are better. These symptoms have every year increased in violence. In other respect perfectly healthy.

On my first visit to her, on the 5th of March, 1838, she received *Nux vomica* 6 gtt. 1., upon which the next day she woke up the first time, for many years, without pain in the back; the other symptoms were, however, aggravated until the evening of the same day, when a general amelioration ensued. She continued better until the 10th, when by exposure to a draught of air all her symptoms reappeared. Her diet was now more strictly regulated and daily cold ablutions recommended. After a due consideration of her symptoms she received *Calcareo carbon.* 3. gtt. 1—4 every other day in the evening for several months. Under the influence of this medicine she gradually became better; it particularly diminished the pain and stiffness in the back; on the stiffness of the neck, the soreness to the touch, it seemed to have less effect: on which account *Causticum* 3. was prescribed, repeated doses of which entirely removed these last symptoms. After this *Rhus.* 3. gtt. 1. every two days was prescribed for 3—4 weeks which removed all symptoms with the exception of a slight pain in the lumbar region. No medicine expressing this characteristic

symptom better than *Calc. carbon.*, it was again administered to her in the tincture à 3—6 drops, but only every 8—14 days, or whenever the symptom showed itself; and by pursuing this course for some months, she, finally, got entirely rid of this troublesome disorder.

2. Mr. R., thirty-eight years of age, of dark complexion, applied to me on the 29th of September, 1837, complaining of the following symptoms, to which he had been subject for the last five months:

Pain and soreness under the ankle of the left foot, together with soreness, slight swelling and redness of the large toe of the same foot; particularly painful in walking, which he can only do with the greatest difficulty; pain also in the sole of the foot; and alternately in the heel with redness and swelling. Soreness along the clavicle, and a dull pain in the lower part of the back, chiefly at night. These symptoms accompany great sensibility to the changes of temperature, which always cause a swelling of the testicles; the passage of urine becomes painful and frequent, and is accompanied by a discharge of a quantity of sand; also costiveness.

On the 1st of October, he received eight doses of *Bryonia* 18. gtt. 1., one to be taken every 12 hours. After the first powders the pain in the foot and other symptoms were violently aggravated. He passed off greater quantities of calculous deposition than ever before; and the sediment, which had been whitish before, was now turned into a reddish color. In four days, the aggravation however gradually subsided; and by continuing the *Bryonia* in the same dilution every day up to the 12th of Oct.—he gradually became better; so that he could walk now without difficulty, and without much pain. The swelling of the testicles had also disappeared, as well as the pain he had during the passage of the urine, and the

other urinary symptoms. He was, however, still costive and very nervous, on which account he received *Nux. vomica* 12. gtt. 1., alternately with *Bryonia* 18. every other day, for several weeks. On the 3d of November, his health (with the exception of a slight soreness on the sole of the left foot, particularly in walking,) was entirely re-established. The Homœopathic medicines produced during their operation great cheerfulness of mind, to which he had long been a stranger.

For the peculiar soreness on the sole of the foot *Lycopod. Pulsat. Sulph. Iod. Rhs. Mangan. Arnica. Psor.* were prescribed to him in different dilutions, yet, without this symptom being sensibly diminished.

By using daily cold ablutions of the feet during the summer months, and by taking occasionally a dose of *Phosphor* 12.; this last symptom also, finally, yielded.

I am aware that the application of cold water and *Phosphor* at the same time is liable to some objection; as no certain indication can be derived from it for the benefit of the Homœopathic materia medica, it being impossible here to decide, whether the application of the cold water or the phosphor contributed most for the final removal of this soreness. But every Homœopathic physician has met with similar cases, where nothing appears to have an effect, in removing such isolated symptoms. In such *extreme* cases, and only in such, are we, in the present state of Homœopathy, justified in using all like means in our power.

This patient remained entirely free from the pain and soreness, &c. of his foot for five months; but after the lapse of that time he was attacked again with a violent pain in the back, in the region of the kidneys, and discharged great quantities of whitish sand with the urine: his testicles also became swollen again.—

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This affection was, finally, entirely removed by eight doses of *Sassaparilla* 6. gtt. 1., taken every other day, and afterwards *Sulphur* 0. gtt. 3. for several weeks.

3. J. O., an Irishman, thirty-seven years of age, had for some time been afflicted with *Rheumatism*, for which he had taken different medicines without obtaining any relief. He complained of a dull aching pain and stiffness from the left shoulder joint down to the elbow joint, with severe pains in the finger joints. Dull pains also in the joints of the knees and feet, particularly the left foot, so that he is unable to stand on it. All these pains are aggravated during rest, and in the night on getting warm in bed; when he always perspires profusely: a general stiffness in the body after remaining in the sitting posture for some time. The pains are diminished by taking exercise, but he has been unable to work for some time. He is also inclined to costiveness, and feels a sickness of stomach after dinner. The symptoms being very characteristic of *Rhus*, he received accordingly ten doses of it, of the 3d dilution, from gtt. 1—6., to be taken every other night, with the injunction to discontinue the powders as soon as the pains, &c. might cease. Fourteen days afterwards, he returned with the message, that his pains had been gradually disappearing, and that he felt now entirely free from pains, not finding it necessary to take more than five powders. He suffered now, only from constipation, felt an oppression in the stomach, and perspired much in the night: *Nux vom.* 1. gu. 1;—4. doses, every day one, restored him to perfect health. He remained entirely free from his disease.

4. Mr. H., paper manufacturer, forty-seven years of age, has been subject to *rheumatic pains* for four months for which he had employed various domestic remedies without obtaining any permanent

relief. He had also taken on the advice of a physician, the tinct. of Colchicum (almost a panacea, in our country, for rheumatism,) with the same result; and lately washed his whole body with a solution of Cayenne pepper, which, however, only aggravated the pains.

The disease commenced with shooting pains in the legs, particularly in the left leg, with slight swelling up to the hip; great weakness of the ankle joint; swelling, redness and stiffness in the left arm, with a dull pain in the arm and finger joints, particularly on first moving, or suddenly raising them after rest; stiffness and pain in the back of the neck; he has also chills in the evening and slight fever in the morning with thirst, headache, want of appetite; the pains are always worse in the night on getting warm in bed; sensibility to the changes of weather.

Two doses of Aconit. 4. taken daily, and Rhus 6. every four days, perfectly cured him in fourteen days.

Seven cases very similar to the two last occurring last fall and winter, were all removed in a short time by a few doses of Rhus toxicod. 18. 12. and 6.

5. The following case is remarkable, on account of the extreme violence, with which even the smallest doses acted, and may serve to convince us, that no certain rules can as yet be laid down with regard to the doses of Homeopathic medicines. The adaptation of the dose to the sensibility of the constitution of the patient must for the present remain our sole guide.

Mrs. * * *, forty-five years of age, of leucophlegmatic habit of body and cachectic constitution, about four years ago, was seized with bilious fever; for the cure of which her physician prescribed large doses of calomel; immediately after which her present disease showed itself with the following symptoms: Dull pains in the first phalanges of the fingers,

particularly of the left hand; pain in the right foot below the ankle, with a drawing and tickling sensation from the large toe upwards: this pain often suddenly passes to the head of the os humeri of the left side; a sticking pain in the soles of the feet on motion; on awakening in the night she feels violent cramps and stiffness all over the body, and pains in the bones of the feet and fingers; by pressing on any part of the body she becomes subject to eructations, constituting a perfect *tympanites*, after which she always feels for some time entirely free from pain; urine deposits a whitish and sometimes a reddish sediment; costiveness; feels better in warm weather.

The medicines she received were the following: Calcarea, Sulphur, Lycopod. Pulsat., Carb. anim. Graphit. Sepia.; as one or the other group of symptoms predominated. Carb. anim. Graphit. and Pulsat. appeared to have most effect in combatting the cramps, stiffness and pain in the fingers and feet; whilst Lycopod, Sepia, and Sulph. diminished the flatulency and eructations. All these medicines were exhibited in the 30th dilution glob. 1., and even this small dose always produced an aggravation for a whole day. Her sensitiveness to the smallest doses was so great, that Sepia 18 glob. 1. produced violent colic pains, diarrhœa and swelling of the whole body for four days, until reaction took place. On repeating Sepia 30. glob. 1. the same violent symptoms returned and continued for several days, but were also superseded by the same mitigation of the disease. I now dissolved one globule of the 35th dilution of Sepia in a large tumbler of water, of which she received half a teaspoonful in the evening. During the night no effect was felt, but all next day the swelling of the stomach and abdomen, the colic pains, &c. returned as before, though with less violence and shorter continuance. In

order to diminish this extreme sensibility I interposed some doses of Aurum and Nux vomica, upon which these primary effects of Sepia become less and less violent, and the spasms and stiffness in the feet and fingers, as well as the flatulency were gradually disappearing, and she felt for some months entirely free from pain. After discontinuing the medicines for some time, the pain in the finger joint, particularly in the ear-finger of the left hand, together with the symptoms of tympanites, showed themselves again, on which account the treatment is yet continued. The feet remain entirely free from pain.

6. S., nineteen years of age, seamstress, has been subject to *leucorrhœa* for three years, which has every year become worse. Fortunately she had taken no Alloëopathic medicine against her disease. This discharge is thick, abundant and debilitating; she feels a sensation of *burning* in the *lumbar region*, with *weakness* and *lameness* in these parts, sudden flushes of heat, heaviness and throbbing pain in the region of the heart, constipation, sour eructations, with a feeling of heaviness and heat in the eyes; her catamenia are also too abundant. China 12. glob. 2. produced no perceptible effect, but Phosphorus 6. gtt. 1. every other day, perfectly cured her in three weeks, and she afterwards alledged that she had never felt better in her life. She remains entirely free from her disease, although she has now taken no medicine for eight months.

7. *Prolapsus uteri et ani*. Mrs. L., of fair complexion, forty-eight years of age, the widow of an English physician from London, is afflicted with a very complicated disorder, which dates its commencement eight years ago, after difficult parturition. Symptoms: On the descent of the womb there is a slight leucorrhœal discharge but no acute pain; it is always

worse two hours after dinner and in the night, when she particularly feels a weight and bearing down, but much less in walking and standing; in the evening she feels a kind of respite, but in the morning she is distressed in the highest degree. The prolapsus ani occurs at every stool; she is inclined to costiveness; great weakness and heaviness of the lower extremities, want of appetite, feeling of craving in the stomach, great nervous sensibility. She had worn no pessary nor taken any thing against this disorder, except, occasionally, small doses of Sulphur mixed with some Magnesia and Creinor tartar, without however deriving much benefit.

Nux vomica 12. gtt. 1. produced an excellent but only transient effect, the same was the case with the tinct. Arnicae gtt. 30. in a pint of water, some of which I ordered her to inject into the vagina morning and evening. No medicine appearing to me however to answer all the indications so well as Sepia, she received it in the 6th dilution glob. 1. every other day; the effect of this medicine was so decided that in a few weeks she considered herself perfectly cured. She now went into the country, continuing to take the Sepia there for some time. Several months afterwards, when I heard from her again, her health was reported to be improving. Whether a relapse took place I am not prepared to say, as I am without information for the last eight months.

The two last cases may tend to show, that even in inveterate cases, if not previously maltreated by improper medicines or too large doses, Homœopathy will give prompt relief.

8. Miss R., twenty-nine years of age, of scrophulous habit, has been subject for several years to a swelling and induration of the parotid gland on the left side, with stiffness and pain on the back of the

neck and shoulderblade. She had, formerly, frequent gatherings in the gland, which being improperly treated, became gradually indurated. She feels always worse in the afternoon, and better after perspiration and in warm weather. She had taken Alloëopathic medicines for a whole year for this complaint, without deriving the least benefit from them. She was perfectly cured in the space of five months, by repeated doses of Calcareæ, Carb. animal. and Mercury.

9. Mrs. S., of light complexion, consulted me on the 1st of May, 1838, on account of a disease of the throat, which she had for several years, consisting of an enlargement of the uvula, feeling like a lump in the throat, and which appeared to her to assume gradually a large size; at the same time she was very hoarse and occasionally felt a tickling sensation with some pain on swallowing; the glands of the neck are also sometimes swollen, and she had a stiffness in it, and also in the back of the neck, particularly in damp weather; but little appetite. Sulphur 0. and Nux vomica 6. in repeated doses, every four days a dose, diminished the disease. On the 24th of August, she received Plumbum metallicum 6. several drops every three days, until the 8th of September, and from that period Plumb. met. 3. gtt. 1. daily till October 23d, which perfectly cured her, the disease gradually diminishing under the influence of this medicine. She felt no aggravation from the Plumb. met. 3. except a pain in the stomach, for a few hours after the first doses and a feeling of soreness in the palatine region, with the appearance of some excoriation, which however soon disappeared.

10. A case of *chronic swelling of the tonsils* in a young Irish girl, was treated Alloëopathically for a year without success. The physician proposed an operation for its radical cure, which was

objected to by the girl, who soon after applied to me. Two doses of Iodium 1. every three days, restored her to perfect health.

11. A boy of fifteen complained for two months of a *heaviness and giddiness in the head*, dimness of sight, which commences in the morning every fourth day, accompanied twice a day by vomiting of mucus, somewhat streaked with blood, after violent straining, which also affects the hearing. The eating of butter and fat meat, as well as hot bread, has a tendency to bring on the disease. Thinks the disease was caused by eating hot bread.

Pulsatilla 6. four doses, one every 3d day, gave perfect relief.

12. A lady of sanguine temperament was affected in the night, after exposure to cold, with very violent throbbing pain on the top of the head, extending to the eyes, and increased on moving them; the face is much flushed and swollen, beating of the carotids, head painful to the slightest touch. The pain had lasted for eight hours without intermission, and Acon. Bellad. given at intervals of four hours, brought no relief. Cocculus 18. glob. 1. produced lasting relief in a few minutes.

13. *Neuralgia*. Miss——, twenty-seven years of age, of short stature, dark complexion and choleric temperament, besides the common diseases of children, has been subject also to fever and ague. Being possessed of superior mental faculties, and a highly imaginative turn of mind, she has been in the habit of reading, often for a whole night, novels, histories, and all sorts of miscellaneous literature. Owing to this habit, strengthened by her natural predisposition, she has been subject from her girlhood to determinations of blood to the head, which finally, about eight years ago, settled into a violent hemicrania, occurring periodically, every

two months. Five years ago, soon after having some teeth extracted, and others set and plugged, she was for the first time attacked with *tic doloureux* of the left cheek, characterized by a vibration like twitches of many small strings, as she expressed herself; at the same time the pain darts to the throat, eyes, and all over the head, the face becomes suddenly swollen, and as suddenly resumes its natural color, there is an extreme paleness of the face, the eyes are deeply sunk in their sockets, she can open the eyelids only with difficulty, feeling of soreness in the balls of the eye, strabismus, the gums are swollen, beating and aching of the heart; after the attack she feels a dull aching pain in the back of the head, with a feeling like a board pressed over the eyes and nose; her digestive organs are also very much debilitated, she cannot eat the smallest piece of meat without deranging them, she has a sour and sometimes a bitter taste in the mouth after eating; want of appetite, costiveness, heartburn, inclination to vomit; she has the feeling as of a lump in the throat, and her mouth is extremely dry and parched; her mind is constantly wandering and confused, and she cannot fix her ideas long on one subject. The lady has been accustomed to live constantly in a highly perfumed atmosphere, and has always drunk very strong tea; her dreams are frightful, and even if free from her disease, she generally wakes up with a slight headache in the morning; catamenia normal.

Formerly her attacks occurred only every 4—5 months, but of late she has them much more frequently; the pain is so violent, that it almost deprives her of reason, and constantly, day and night, with hardly a few moments intermission. After having reached its acme, it ceases at once. It is remarkable, that generally when her general health is best, she al-

ways has an attack. I observed the same in other cases of neuralgia, and also in epilepsy.

During the attack her intellectual functions are singularly bright, whereas afterwards they are in a state of apathy: It seems as if nature had thus made an effort to restore an equilibrium which she is afterwards too weak to sustain.

Notwithstanding the various remedies several eminent physicians had prescribed for her, the disease increased every year in frequency, and violence. The largest doses of laudanum and morphin were often insufficient to give the slightest relief. She at one time took as much as a quart of brandy. To these narcotics we must certainly ascribe in a great measure her deranged digestion, the dry and parched state of her fauces, and the total prostration of strength after every attack. She had also taken large quantities of the carbonate of iron and sulphur.

Without entering into a minute detail of the treatment pursued, it will be sufficient to mention, that Arsenic and Phosphorus in different dilut. given alternately for several months, after having several times at first produced in their primary operation a slight attack, either prevented its recurrence, or arrested it at its onset. Lycopodium and Nux moschata cured the dyspeptic symptoms, and Baryt carbon. and Alumina the headache, which was more frequent after the cessation of the neuralgia. Besides these remedies, Belladonna, Nux vomica and Cicuta were prescribed, yet with little benefit.

After being free from an attack, for almost a year, she commenced indulging again in coffee, &c., and in consequence again had a slight paroxysm, which, however, was soon subdued by the same remedies. Since that time, now above eight months, her disease has not returned, and her general health has greatly improved.

14. *Neuralgia.* Mrs. —, twenty-

nine years of age, of fair complexion, has been liable every summer for several years, to a neuralgic affection with the following symptoms: a rending pain from the left ear upwards towards the temple, and downwards the whole left side to the lower jaw; at the same time a singular tickling and prickling sensation in these parts, so that notwithstanding her pain, she is hardly able to keep from laughing. The pain commences in the evening, is increased by warm drinks and after meals, particularly after dinner. She was mostly subject to it for the greater part of the summer, and it has every year become more violent. The glands of the neck are also swollen sometimes, and there is a constant eruption of large blotches on the face, neck and arms, severely itching at night, and which she was in the habit of repelling by the application of Sulphur ointment, after which the neuralgia always made its appearance. She was very much astonished when informed of the injurious consequences of this proceeding, and was easily persuaded to adopt Homœopathic treatment.

The selection of the proper remedy in this case could not be mistaken, all the symptoms being highly characteristic for Zinc. Accordingly three grains of the 3d dilution of this medicine were dissolved in eight spoonfulls of water, one spoonfull to be taken on the least premonitory symptom of the disease. The first doses produced a violent aggravation of the symptoms, but on continuing the medicine they gradually subsided, and she was entirely cured of her disease, before she had taken all the medicine. For the last twelve months no relapse has occurred.

The susceptibility of this patient to medicinal impressions was very great. *Mercur. sol.* 2. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ for instance, prescribed at a subsequent period for her cutaneous affection, produced the most violent diarrhœa, such as she never had

experienced from the largest doses of a purgative medicine.

The extreme nervous sensibility, and the numerous nervous affections so common among the ladies of this city, are certainly in a great measure to be ascribed to the often total neglect of healthy exercise, to the daily use of coffee, and particularly to enervating use of green tea, and much less to the influence of climate than is often imagined.

15. *Neuralgia.* M. A., thirty-six years of age, had the itch in his childhood, but has generally enjoyed excellent health. He has, however, been accustomed to partake of highly seasoned food, wine, coffee, &c., and of late has been engaged in literary labors, which were frequently prolonged by him during the whole night. His system of late has also shown great sensibility to the impressions of cold.

The attack had existed already for some months before I was consulted. It occurs chiefly at night suddenly, particularly when exposed to a draught of air; the pain, which is of a drawing kind, commences at the lower jaw where it passes to and fro up to the infraorbital foramen on the right side, shoots up to the ear, and extends thence to the forehead of the same side; in the lower jaw and forehead he feels the pain most violent; it is oftener produced by cold than warm drinks; the pain is of the most excruciating kind, but passes off as suddenly as it appears, when it leaves him in a state of great prostration. Teeth quite sound, costiveness.

Two remedies appeared to be chiefly indicated in this case; viz., *Nux vomica* and *Phosphorus*. *Nux vom.* 3 in water every six hours for several days, and afterwards twice a day, had the effect of producing an entire cessation of the violent attacks. The pain became more constant, but could now be endured.—

Phosphorus 24 and 6 exhibited afterwards for several weeks, morning and evening finished the cure. After each dose of Phosph., particularly the first doses a slight attack of the disease was experienced.

16. *Dyspepsia*. The following case is given in the patient's own words, (who is about thirty years of age, of light complexion, formerly a student of medicine, and now a very estimable clergyman,) addressed in a letter to me, in September of last year.

"About seven years ago, I lived on the banks of a river, and in the fall took a severe intermittent fever. My disease was soon checked, but during my convalescence I was not careful in my diet and regimen, and took a relapse. My first paroxysm was accompanied with much gastric irritation. This Dr. H— seemed to think was produced or rather aggravated by a dose of Epsom salts I had taken the day before. The vomiting which evinced gastric irritation was checked by the neutral mixture. I soon got better. The Dr. told me, I must live for a while upon very light diet or I would have dyspepsia. I disregarded his advice—ate heartily of gross food, and immediately had a relapse of my chills and fever. My stomach was so irritable as to preclude the use of Quinine, which I had tried, I took Fowler's solution with an occasional blue pill, &c., but without effect. After suffering considerably for several weeks, having great depression of spirits, and severe night sweats, my malady at length yielded to epidermical applications of Quinine. But my chills left me with severe dyspepsia. Almost every thing disagreed with me; I had pains in the bowels—mucous discharges—flatulence—low spirits, &c. Of these I was getting better, when I lost my brother. Grief and loss of sleep during his illness aggravated my disease. Afterwards I suffered se-

verely for about three years. During this time I could eat no meat, and lived for the most part on bread and butter with a little weak coffee. Sometimes I was costive, but for the most part my stools were loose and mucous. I tried various remedies, and I rode much on horseback. This I found always increased the irritation of the alimentary canal. I was at Bedford and Saratoga Springs, and the sea shore. When every thing else disagreed with me, I could eat peaches ad libitum. They seemed always to do me good. For the last three years I have been pretty well. But there are certain things which always injure me. Violent exercise—especially riding a rough horse, seems to irritate my stomach, and produces afterwards depression of spirits. Reading and writing irritate my nervous system very much, and are followed by sighing, lassitude and depression of spirits, &c. &c. I seldom eat meat—avoid the use of coffee, and find that a vegetable and farinaceous diet agrees with me best. I live regularly in every way—avoiding every thing moral and physical that I have found injurious to me. I practice ablution daily, with cold water from head to foot. I suffer no pain, and all I want is to be able to read, write and take exercises as other people. At this time, owing to too much walking, to which I have not been accustomed for sometime, my stomach is somewhat irritable, this is evinced by distention, flatulence, &c."

The remedies which appeared in this case to be indicated, were Nux vom. and Calcareo carbonica. Both expressed his characteristic symptoms most perfectly. Nux vom., however, which was given in different dilutions for some weeks, appeared to make no particular impression. But the Tinct. Calcar. carbon., of which one or several drops were taken daily, or every other day by him, had such a happy effect, that after continuing the medi-

cine for two months, he considered himself almost cured. He could now write, read and take exercise without producing any gastric irritation, or other unpleasant symptoms. The *Calcareo carbon.*, however, during its primary operation had at first, several times, increased his symptoms, and brought on some new ones, as for instance, a toothache on the right side of the upper jaw, with slight swelling and soreness of the gums, and slight fulness of the head. These soon disappeared. He now feeling so well, I advised him to discontinue the medicine for some time. After having omitted taking *Calcareo* for eight days he was attacked without any perceptible cause with a slight fever intermitting at night, with hardly any chills, heat without thirst, and afterwards very slight perspiration in the morning, besides had aching of the bones, diminished urinary secretion, and felt generally, very weak during the day.

Remembering the observation of Hahnemann, that in the course of Homœopathic treatment, old complaints to which patients have been previously subject, sometimes return, and considering the fever as critical, or the precursor of a new attack of his disease, I did nothing for it. After having had it for nine days, he took one evening, against my advice, a glass of warm lemonade, bathed his feet in warm water, and went to bed to perspire. He perspired freely and the fever left him, but decided symptoms of violent gastric irritation began to develop themselves the succeeding morning; his mouth and fauces, to the stomach feels sore, so that he could swallow only liquids, the inside of the lip very sore, right side of fauces slightly inflamed, there is a constant running of saliva from his mouth. Great prostration of strength.

The patient feeling now somewhat alarmed, called in, on the earnest solicitation of his friends, Allœopathic aid, by

which, after long and tedious treatment, he was left in a state of great debility. Some time afterwards, however, I saw him much improved in health, and I have no doubt, that the fever, which seven years ago, had been suppressed by injudicious treatment, was here critical, and formed the termination of his disease. There is at least, some probability that he will remain free from it, unless the debilitating Allœopathic treatment has again laid the germ for new diseases.

17. *Herpes squamosa.* Mrs. —, of fair complexion, had for several years suffered from dyspepsia, which yielded to Allœopathic treatment. One of the remedies prescribed was the showerbath, which produced an herpetic eruption on the vertex and forehead, and other parts of the body. She had taken several remedies for this eruption, and had also used low diet for many months, which diminished it considerably, but as soon as she relinquished the treatment and returned to her accustomed manner of living, it always returned.

On my first visit to her, I noted down the following symptoms: A very bright red and scurfy eruption on the upper part of the head, on the right side, a red ring one inch wide; the cuticle has the same appearance in different other parts of the body, from which a scurf is detached occasionally; at the same time, she complains of fulness in the stomach after dinner, tunica conjunctiva slightly inflamed, bitter taste in the mouth, sour eructations; feels best in the morning and evening, and worst in the middle of the day, all other functions are regularly performed.

Graphites, and afterwards *Sepia*, taken for several weeks, produced no decided change in the tetter, as was also the case with *Clematis erecta*, except that it diminished its peculiar redness.

In consideration of the previously ex-

isting, and still occasionally prevailing dyspepsia, the sour eructations, &c., and particularly the peculiar scaly, bright red aspect of the herpes, &c. so characteristic of the cutaneous affections produced by *Magnesia carbonica*, I prescribed this latter remedy on November 1st, 1838, at first the Tinct. and afterwards gr. 5, morning and evening, (of the original preparation triturated for several hours,) gradually increasing the dose to 10 gr. (A great number of cutaneous diseases coming accidentally under my care, I soon discovered that, although several were cured by very small doses, yet for the safe and speedy cure of the majority, large doses were required, and that, in fact, a somewhat constant impression had to be kept up by larger doses of Homœopathic specific medicines in order to displace these diseases, and effect their radical cure; an experience which, I believe, corresponds with that of other Homœopathic practitioners.) During the operation of this medicine the eruption which was previously confined to the top of the head, brought it out over the whole of the hairy scalp, particularly behind the ears, and in fact more or less all over the body, and caused intolerable itching. The bright redness soon gave place to one of a paler color, and the scales fell off in great abundance. By continuing the medicine until January, the eruption, finally, entirely disappeared. The dyspeptic symptoms had also left her, and her whole external appearance gave evidence of a greatly improved state of health.

18. Miss — is afflicted with *eczema solare* every summer, by exposure to the sun. This affection is characterized by numerous red pimples on the forehead, but particularly on the cheeks, and around the mouth, with itching. The whole face is at times so red, that she is induced to shun society. *Acid. muriaticum* 18. gtt. 1. was given every other day, from June 25,

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1838, to July 9th, and from that period to September 1838. *Acid. mur.* 6 removed it completely.

19. A young man, seventeen years of age, has been subject for three years, every summer, to a dark eruption of the cuticle, which shows itself for the most part over the region of the stomach and abdomen, producing a discoloration of the cuticle, with many points in it of a deeper hue. It is always accompanied by very severe itching, particularly troublesome during the greatest heat in summer. The parts affected perspire much, and the external cuticle peels off after some time, particularly after taking a bath, when it may be seen swimming on the water. The same process takes place on the back and the arms. If the eruption is repelled from the skin, (which occurs occasionally when the weather suddenly becomes colder,) he feels a gnawing and creeping pain in that part. This affection was perfectly cured by the Tinct. Sulphur, several drops of which were taken daily, from June 3d to August 1st. Several cutaneous affections in external appearance similar to the above, have been entirely removed by repeated doses of Sulphur and Psor.

20. A *blennorrhœa ventriculi et intestinorum*, in the person of an assistant in a drug store, of a very relaxed fibre, and blennorrhœic constitution, was cured by *Ratanhia* 18. gtt. 1. every three days, taken for several months.

Characteristic symptoms: constant slimy taste in the mouth, particularly in the morning, feeling of soreness in the stomach on pressure, and swelling of the same, want of appetite, feeling as if a belt compressed the stomach, discharges of mucus of a yellowish white color, occasionally tinged with blood, flatulency, emaciation, &c. &c.

21. *Hydrocephalus chronicus*. A boy five years of age, with a large head and

scrophulous habit, about a year ago, was affected with the measles, which were cured by Pulsatilla, after which he had an attack of Hydrocephalus, which was soon removed by a few doses of Belladonna. During several months of last summer he labored under a very violent attack of the whooping cough, and before this was entirely removed by Drosera and Nux vom. his hydrocephalic symptoms returned in a much more violent degree, with the following symptoms: the attack was ushered in with a kind of remitting fever, a chilliness generally commenced at four o'clock in the afternoon, followed by heat and perspiration on the head, whilst the feet and arms remained dry; the patient lay with his hand on the back of the head in bed, with his eyes half opened, suddenly screaming out in his slumber; his face is pale and anxious, and he frequently picks his nose, complains of violent pain in the back of the head, painful to the touch, with great heat in it, dilatation of the pupils, tenderness of the abdomen, costiveness; he walks with great difficulty, and feels pain in the knee joint and feet, pulse very irregular; in the morning there is a remission; he is also still troubled with a dry spasmodic cough, brought on by the least exercise, and at night, with tickling in the throat, and so forth.

Whoever has witnessed similar cases will admit with me, that the patient was in a most critical condition, and that relief must forthwith be obtained, if a favorable issue of the case were possible.

Belladonna and Helleborus niger, in different dilutions, were employed without the slightest beneficial effect.

Considering that the patient still labored under whooping cough, and the specific effect of Arnica in this disease, as well as effusions of serum and other extravasations, gtt. 6 of the Tinct. arnic., were mixed on the 11th of December, in half

a tumbler full of water, and a spoonfull of the mixture was given to him every four hours.

In eight hours from the commencement of this treatment, symptoms of decided improvement were already displayed; all his symptoms became less violent, an eruption appeared on the top of the nose, and large quantities of ichorous matter were ejected from both nostrils: on the index finger of the left hand, there appeared also a panaritium. The Tinct. Arnicae was continued in the same dose.

December 13, pustules filled with matter appeared on the helix and antihelix of the left ear, and red pimples broke out on the lower jaw; matter continues to flow from the nose at intervals. Interposing now a dose of Sulphur 1. gr. 1, the discharge of matter from the left nostril increased considerably.

December 15th. Some unfavorable symptoms appeared to-day.

The patient now received T. Arnicae gtt. 16 in half a tumbler of water a spoonfull every six hours, till January 7th, when all his hydrocephalic symptoms had gradually disappeared. The pustules had become confluent and fallen off in one large scab.

On the 18th of January, 1839, he was again affected with a spasmodic cough, excited by the least exercise, rattling in the throat on breathing, a slight pain in the head, for which he received a few doses of Nux vomica 3. and afterwards Arsenic 4. in half a tumbler of water, a spoonfull every six hours, for eight days. This medicine restored him to perfect health. As a precautionary measure, Arsenicum 4. in water, one spoonfull daily, was yet continued for a month, and no relapse has yet taken place, now four months. The boy has in fact enjoyed unusually good health. Whether he will remain finally free from renewed

attacks, considering the nature of such diseases, and the hereditary predisposition to it, is extremely doubtful. To remove this predisposition, it would be requisite to continue the treatment for years, and yet few parents can be persuaded of its necessity.

HOMŒOPATHIA IN 1840.

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE

THE

CENTRAL HOMŒOPATHIC SOCIETY,

At Berlin, on the 10th of August, 1840, by

DOCTOR KURTZ,

MEDICAL COUNSELLOR and PHYSICIAN TO THE DUKE

OF ANHALT-DESSAU.

GENTLEMEN:

We this year celebrate the semi-centennial jubilee of Hahnemann's great Idea. This genitive thought of his may be compared in one respect to the "fixed point" of Archimedes; from it proceeds a movement which is revolutionizing the whole medical world.

It would be interesting on this occasion, to review the phases of development which characterize the progress of this Idea; but, as to many of this assembly this would be only a recapitulation of well known matters, I forbear, and especially as the time justly belonging to any single member here does not admit of full justice

being done to each element of the subject. I can only venture to call your attention to the following points, stated in aphoristic sketches: 1. *The present state of Homœopathia*; 2. *The relation in which Homœopathia justly stands with respect to Science and the Art of Healing*; and 3. *What Homœopathia yet needs to aid its developement at all points.*

The necessary brevity of time must also be my apology for avoiding the literary references connected with this discourse. I propose to state facts without their collateral vouchers, without the usual ornaments of rhetoric, but with impartiality. To speak with my customary frankness, it is my hope, that in laying the truth before you, I may be able to add somewhat that is true to the common stock. Let us take up our subject.

The most perfect unity of opinion exists among all the believers in Homœopathia, that the fundamental law, *similia similibus*, is true and practically useful in the highest degree, and that experiments with drugs upon healthy persons are indispensable in order to attain to a knowledge of any similarity that may exist between the effects of certain drugs and diseases. Neither does any one deny that these experiments with drugs should be conducted with even more than our previous proverbial caution and exactitude; nor that symptoms are the only guides to the formation of a provisional decision upon an apparent similarity between the effects of any given drug or disease; the idea however is not countenanced, that absolute similarity rests in the symptoms, but only in the *character* of the disease, which, however, cannot become manifest to us except through the aid of symptoms; while in order to attain to the most exact comprehension of the character of the disease that is possible, it is thought absolutely incumbent

upon the Homœopathic physician not only to be conversant with all other medical doctrines, but also to test the accuracy of his decision, by the application of the drug thus selected, and the cure of the disease against which it is thought to be Homœopathic. And not less unity of opinion prevails upon the necessity of the repetition of the doses of one and the same remedy, as soon as the persistence of the disease requires, and as long as the remedy remains accurately indicated; and it is also accepted as a general law, that the more rapid the course, and the more dangerous the character of the disease, the stronger must be the dose, and the more frequently must it be repeated; and as a corollary of the above, the slower the course, and the less dangerous the character, the less frequently. Five minutes is considered the extreme of the frequency of repetition, and eight days as the extreme of infrequency; while it is of course understood, that the extremes are most rarely to be employed. The alternation of the two remedies that are most indicated, and in complicated cases of two remedies that collectively embrace the totality of the disease against which we know of no one remedy as homœopathic, have become almost universal. In like manner the idea of the necessity of the external and local application of remedies is steadily gaining more and more adherents; the same obtains with regard to the expediency of administering remedies solved in large quantities of cold, and latterly, (from the analogy of warm springs) even in like quantities of warm water. On the other hand, the classification of remedies into psoric and antipsoric, has been almost universally rejected; the same holds true of the Psora theory, which, by the majority, is looked upon merely as a very interesting and in some measure, true explanation of the origin of some chronic diseases. The greater part

of Hahnemann's theory of potentization has also been rejected; for mechanical division, by means of which the reception of any substance into the organism is facilitated, is regarded as the essential agent, although developement of power to a certain but limited extent cannot be denied; while the so called exacerbations are looked upon as dependant for the most part upon the natural cause of disease, and in a lesser degree upon an improper selection of remedies, either in quantity or quality. It is also generally accepted, and it is well to add, *even by Hahnemann*, that the curative process instituted by means of Homœopathic remedies, is effected by exciting, supporting or increasing healthy reaction, although the idea has often been advanced, that every specific remedy absolutely annihilates disease. With regard to diet, it has become a maxim to forbid the patient such substances only as prove injurious to him individually, and such as are antidotal to the remedies administered.

Far greater divergences of opinion exist concerning the reciprocal relation of the Homœopathic and the other methods of cure, for however unanimous all may be, that cures can be effected by the antipathic and heterœopathic methods, still a large portion are persuaded that curative treatment, based upon the law *similia similibus* is the most truly rational and useful, and that the antipathic and heterœopathic methods are only to be used in sudden emergencies in order to gain time; while another and perhaps larger portion are firmly convinced that all three of these methods are based upon processes instituted by the healthy endeavors of nature, and consequently that all three are rational, but that the Homœopathic method is not the less, on this account, the most rational and useful, although it has not yet been perfected to such a degree as to enable us to dispense with the occasional

employment of the other methods; and finally, the third and smallest portion suppose that there is but one law, guided by which diseases can be cured, viz., the Homœopathic.

The so called Isopathic method has, as yet, found more foes than friends, although it has proved serviceable in many instances. No less divided are the prevalent opinions as yet, upon the necessary or appropriate size of the doses of medicine; for although all unite in the opinion, that more depends upon the proper selection of remedies, and less upon the size of the dose; and further, that the constitution of the patient, the nature of the disease and quality of the remedy, are of more important consideration; still dissension yet exists whether the higher or lower dilutions are in general the most energetic, although by far the largest portion look upon the lower and more material preparations as the most safe, and hence the most appropriate, especially in acute and organic diseases, and some believe that it is by no means in opposition to the principle of Homœopathia even to use massive doses of crude drugs. Such is the *status quo* of Homœopathia.

If we now turn our attention to the consideration of the second point, viz., the position which Homœopathia properly holds in relation to the Healing Art, and to Science, I think that we will not be obliged to mount the Delphic tripod, in order to predict with certainty, that times will come when men will be astonished to learn that a man who introduced simplicity in the preparation and administration of remedies, and made us acquainted with a rational method of treating disease; who with wondrous acumen unravelled the chaotic methods of treating disease, and arranged them under the three heads so frequently referred to; who, inspired by genius, advised and participated personally and with untiring zeal in experi-

ments with drugs upon the healthy person; who tore the veil which had clouded the most valuable of all therapeutic laws, a law which had been recognized in the very infancy of medicine, by the Father of medicine, and thus forced open the path which leads to the discovery of specific remedies, for which all excellent physicians of every age have earnestly longed:—I repeat that times will come when men will hear with astonishment, that HAHNEMANN, in return for the keenness and skill with which he cut the *Tendo Achilles* of the Club-foot of Practical Medicine, was treated with scorn and contempt by far the greater part of his fellow physicians, instead of being honored and cherished; and men will perhaps be even more astounded when they hear that he met with such treatment in a century when the sufferings of Harvey and Galileo, in the cause of science, were fresh in every mind—in the same century when justice finally tore the fool's cap from the head of Paracelsus in order to crown it with laurels—and all this can perhaps only find its explanation in the never dying experience, that no one more certainly provokes the demon Persecution, than he who lifts the axe against the shrines of ignorance and prejudice. As true as all this is, impartiality requires that we should recognize, that Hahnemann himself was certainly somewhat to blame, as were his earliest disciples, all of whom seemed to have been characterized rather by enthusiasm than by discretion. However this may be, the mass of physicians cannot be exonerated from at least an equal share of blame, for it was certainly incumbent upon them to test the whole calmly and dispassionately, to separate the true from the false, the main question from distorted trivialities; but prejudice was ever placed upon the judgment seat. Hahnemann has been repeatedly charged with being wilful, extravagant,

absurd, contradictory and dogmatic; but these charges are even still more applicable to his opponents. Hahnemann has often times reiterated, "Refute these truths if you can, by showing a still more certain, efficacious and agreeable method than mine—refute them not by words, of which we have already too many, but by facts." But who has done this? On the other hand, Hahnemann's attempts at explanation, which he has himself styled mere hypotheses, upon which no stress was to be laid, have invariably been chosen as the points of attack. Thus with the Psora theory, the whole doctrine of Homœopathia was looked upon as overthrown, instead of recognizing that this was nothing more or less than a return to the Humoral pathology, which is again fast gaining ground in the good opinion of all practical physicians. With the dogma of little doses, the whole of Homœopathia was contemptuously rejected without reflecting that no excess or deficiency of the quantity of a drug can effect the quality, or even remembering that Hahnemann himself once used large doses, and cited in proof of the efficacy of Homœopathic treatment, ancient authors who administered like quantities, while it is well known that many of his followers have never used any others. Further, his opponents obstinately and foolishly continue to assert, that Homœopathia is a mere symptomatic method of curing disease, although Hahnemann has said from the very commencement, and in the clearest and driest words, "Collect the totality of the symptoms, and cling to the essential and characteristic." In like manner the diet recommended by Hahnemann, was scouted as being the starving system, notwithstanding his reiteration, "allow the patient as much plain and purely nutritious food as his appetite craves, furbid him every thing that is not nutritious." One abuses Ho-

mœopathists as dealers in poison, honestly forgetting that he prescribes the same remedies every day, with the trifling difference that the quantity given is several thousand times greater than that given by the Homœopathists; another can see nought but Nature as the efficient agent in effecting Homœopathic cures, disinterestedly forgetting that the maxims of his school teach him to act in direct opposition to the healthy endeavors of nature, and he is hence the worst possible judge of what nature, unaided, can effect; and a third busies himself with attributing all Homœopathic cures to imagination, charitably forgetting that these remedies are most efficient in the diseases of children, and of animals. But enough.

Thus it was, thus it unfortunately is for the most part now, for although believers in Homœopathia are spread in every quarter of the civilized world, and many men are to be found in its ranks that were regarded with universal respect before their conversion; notwithstanding that Homœopathia, purified by criticism and experience, has attained a high state of development, while its practical utility has often been verified by the cure of some of the most dangerous diseases, among which I need only refer to Croup, Dropsy of the head, Cholera and Abdominal Typhus Fever; and although a large number of physicians of the old school now maintain simplicity in the preparation and administration of their remedies, and many others have adopted one or several of Hahnemann's precepts, while we find some of the choicest gems of Homœopathic practice quietly inserted in almost every work on the theory and practice of medicine that has appeared of late; still by far the majority of physicians yet remain over-awed by the stern old dogmatism of the dominant school, and remain not merely opponents, but even enemies of Homœopathia and of all those who in-

cline towards it; all of which furnishes the important evidence that the scorn which formerly was generally heaped upon Homœopathia by the members of the old school, has been changed into respect among a comparatively small number of physicians only, and that Homœopathia is yet very far from receiving that attention which it justly deserves, provided that the main and essential points be steadily kept in view, and an impartial judgment be passed upon Hahnemann, Homœopathia, and the relation of both to the previous methods of treating disease, or to medicine in general.

Hahnemann appears to us to stand in the same relation to the *materia medica*, that Hippocrates does to Pathology; and viewed from this same point, viz. *materia medica*, Homœopathia, must be considered an *Instauratio ab imis fundamentis* (a renovation from the very foundation) of the knowledge of the effects and uses of drugs. You will allow me to cite proofs in corroboration of both of these positions. The attempt to draw a parallel between Hahnemann and Hippocrates may occasion an ominous shaking of the head among many physicians; but the similarity does exist, as must become evident to every one who will fix his attention for a moment upon a detail of the characteristics and exertions of these two great men. In order to avoid the slightest suspicion of partiality towards Hahnemann in drawing this parallel, I will confine myself strictly to the letter of Henschel's characteristics of Hippocrates, as given in the 1st vol. of Haser's *Archiv.* and merely request that Hahnemann, Pharmacodynamic and drug, be substituted whenever the words Hippocrates, Pathology and disease occur. Thus Henschel says: "Hippocrates is especially to be considered the central point of medicine during his time, on account of the excellent appreciation of the simple and natural which he introduced

into the Healing Art. The medicine of Hippocrates has this peculiarity, that it does not commence with Philosophy, but with Pathology; it proceeds immediately and with true geniality to the consideration of disease, and above all to the accurate and minute observation of disease; and hence as Pathoscopy* is the original and true, although merely outline sketch of disease, we find in Hippocrates' writings master models of the characteristics and delineation of disease. From the continued and close observation of individual cases of disease, Hippocrates proceeded to lay the basis of Symptomatology, and in his inquiries into the value of symptoms he allowed himself to be guided by visible phenomena only; he distinguished in the most thorough manner, the active from the sympathetic symptoms; he did not regard the phenomena of disease as a mere aggregate of accidents, but regarded them as evolutions of the organism historically considered. Hippocrates felt himself forced to cling to the external and material side, to the phenomena of disease, and even modern self-sufficient sagacity can discover naught to find fault with in this. Every thing in disease which becomes manifest to the senses of the physician, such as mental condition, position, look, color, &c. &c., were made objects of Semeiology by Hippocrates; and he paid the greatest attention to the so called remote causes of disease. It dwelt in the very spirit of Hippocrates to have no system, none at least which he personally carried out with consequence. The curative power of nature forms the cardinal point in his medicine, and all his treatment was directed in co-operation with it. He is the first among physicians, in whom we find traces of fundamental principles in the practice of medicine. By acting

* The study of the value of symptoms.

from the spirit of nature in the disease, medicine becomes an Art; by doing this Hippocrates has become the Father of all medical Art. It was a peculiarity of the practical mind of Hippocrates, that he always penetrated by observation, and always directed his observation to realities only. It was not his relation to medicine as a science, that has handed down his name to immortality, but his services to medicine as Art." Such are the characteristics of Hippocrates as given by Henschel, and whoever has fulfilled the wish previously expressed, cannot fail to be struck with the similarity between the characteristics of Hippocrates, and of Hahnemann.

We now turn to the nearer consideration of the second position, viz. of Homœopathia as an *Instauratio ab imis fundamentis* of our knowledge of the effects and medicinal uses of drugs. No one will deny, we presume, that experiments with drugs upon the healthy, stand in the closest relation to the study of the *materia medica*; and very few will be hardy enough to assert that this new attempt on the part of Hahnemann and his followers, is useless as a means of attaining to precise knowledge of the positive effects of each drug upon the human body, more especially as 2000 years of experience have only served to furnish stringent proof that the only method previously employed, viz. that of giving compound drugs to sick persons, enables us to gain but a very trifling amount of accurate knowledge of the effects and uses of any single drug. The truth of this last operation is rendered evident by the existing chaos of conflicting hypotheses concerning the effects of drugs; the sudden favor, and as sudden disrepute into which drugs alternately rise and sink; and finally by the unanimous, undisguised and loud complaints of the greatest physicians of all ages concerning the deficiency of positive knowledge of

the manner in which drugs act. It is quite another question whether the conclusions which the Homœopathists have drawn from their experiments, are to be considered as an actual progression in the attainment of better knowledge, and this necessarily leads to consideration of Therapeutics, and in particular of the leading principles of this doctrine. As is well known *contraria contrariis* is looked upon by the majority of physicians, as the only rational, truly Hippocratic and natural law of Practical Medicine: we will see how much truth there is in this. I hope no one will find fault if I insist that no procedure can be admitted as rational, that is not enforced with the clearest consciousness of the true reasons for its institution. But if this be assented to, every idea of the rationality of the previous application of the law *contraria contrariis* must cease; and it must be content with the title of empiricism, for the simple reason that any antagonism previously assumed to exist, between the effects of any drug or disease, must have been hypothetical, inasmuch as positive proof of the existence of such antagonism, could only be furnished with the aid of records of experiments with drugs upon the healthy person; but no old school physician ever thought of this, not even Rasori. Besides it is denied that the old Therapia was based upon the law *contraria contrariis* only, for it has been proven incontestably that Hippocrates and not a few of his most worthy followers, looked upon the law *similia similibus* as equally valuable; while all other physicians, even though they most heartily despise the latter law, have, times without number, been forced to take their refuge in the so called specifics—remedies whose virtues against certain diseases were learned by accident* and which physicians

* Thus the virtues of Peruvian Bark, which

have used with no other knowledge of the reason why, than uncertain analogy or accidental experience, and hence have imagined the most singular and contradictory hypothesis in way of explanation. These hypothesis were so unsatisfactory, that the majority of physicians have usually looked upon most specifics with contempt, and thought them unworthy the attention of the rational physician, except as a corps of reserve, when every other expedient had failed; other specifics, how-

is justly considered as a specific against many forms of intermittent fever, were discovered about the year 1500 in the following manner: A lake near a town in Peru was surrounded by the species of tree, from which the bark is now obtained; a number of them were torn up by an earthquake, and falling into the lake rendered its waters so bitter that no one could drink of them; but a poor Indian being seized with a violent paroxysm of fever and finding no other water to quench his thirst, was forced to drink of this, by which he was perfectly cured; other natives did the like and were also cured, and recommended these waters to a spanish soldier, who in his turn advised them to the wife of the count of Cinchon, then vice-roy of Peru; hence the names *cinchona* and *comitissa*. The countess on her recovery, made the facts known to the Jesuits, who on inquiry found that the water owed its virtues to the trees and ultimately to the bark. Father Dr. Lugo brought a parcel of the bark to Rome and distributed it among the religious and poor; from Rome it was carried into France and England, and at length its use became general.

Mercury, as is well known, was introduced as a specific against syphilis by a notorious Italian quack. To use the words of a celebrated professor, "when syphilis first broke out in Italy, it was in a very malignant form; it was treated according to general principles and the patients generally died. A quack however became celebrated for effecting cures of this disease, and physicians procured some of his medicine, analyzed it, and found the principal constituent to be mercury, and it accordingly was introduced into general practice, and has formed the main reliance of physicians in the cure of syphilis for more than 300 years.

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ever, which accident had made them better acquainted with, were forthwith elevated to the dignity of the most worthy supporters of the most perfect rationality, although some physicians would only admit that they possessed a general relation to certain symptoms or organs, while others, and in fact, the majority, favored the idea that a specific, if of any value, should prove specific against a whole host of diseases, which were accidentally or arbitrarily grouped together under one name. It is to be hoped that the above delineation may not be charged with the slightest unfairness, for old school physicians must acknowledge that they are still deficient in a method of attaining positive knowledge of the effects of drugs; that they lack a fixed point, around which they may arrange the very great mass of empirical knowledge, that has accumulated during thousands of years of medical experience; that they are still in want of a guiding principle, aided by which the experience, gained and acknowledged to be good may be practised with safety and precision—a deficiency which cannot be remedied by their endeavors to effect the so called causal cures, inasmuch as from our necessary and absolute ignorance of the true internal cause of any and every disease, we, by assuming causes that necessarily can only be imaginary, merely add another hypothesis to the already existing host of hypothesis.* And

* Thus Hahnemann says, "But the vital powers, can only be known empirically, i. e. through their manifestations or phenomena; and it is absolutely impossible to form an idea of life, *a priori*, by means of metaphysical speculations. Never shall mortals perceive, never shall they discover by conjectures, what life is in itself, and in its intimate essence." "Disease," says Hahnemann "consists primarily in an alteration of the vital powers, and this alteration is the true and intimate essence, the proximate cause of

still *materia medica* and Therapeutics, which should be termed the blossoms of the Healing Art, as from them alone can we develop good fruits for the benefit of the sick, are the doctrines upon which medical art must be based.

Now what has Hahnemann—what has Homœopathia done?—They have pointed out to us a sure method of learning the every effect of each drug; have shown us in the law *similia similibus* a fixed point, which unites the *materia medica* with the practice of medicine; that all the so called specific remedies are based upon this law; that each specific remedy is an individual, and hence only suitable against certain special forms of disease; that attention to the external phenomena, remote causes of disease, the constitution of the patient, &c., teaches the physician to proceed far more safely and surely in his endeavors to cure, than does the so called proximate cause; have shown us a direct method of supporting the curative endeavors of nature,—in short they have placed a fixed law in the place of the caprice of the physicians or the dogma-

disease; but to know in what this alteration consists is necessarily beyond the reach of human understanding, and hence there is an absurdity in endeavoring to base medical treatment upon conjectures formed on this subject, for this alteration of the life, like life itself, can only be known empirically, i. e. through its manifestations or phenomena; and a change in the manner of feeling, manifested by the sensation of uneasiness, pain, &c. first enters, and is followed by a change in the manner of acting, manifested by derangements of the functions of a particular organ, or organs, which must necessarily also induce a change in the chemistry of the fluids which the diseased organs secrete or prepare. This is the inevitable result of the new character that life has assumed under the influence of the causes of disease." Hence we see that the so called causal treatment can only be directed against remote and exciting causes; never against the absolute or proximate cause.

—ED. EXAM.

tism of authors, and consciousness in the place of empiricism. Still the time has not yet arrived for us to uphold the *absolutism* of this law S. S., but the time certainly is here for us to assert that medical treatment based upon this law is truly *Hippocratic, rational and natural*, and that Homœopathia consequently may in all truth be termed an *instauratio ab imis fundamentis of medicine as an Art*.

And it is not less certain, that true Art is the only soil in which true science can take root, and hence if from the above the mere utility of Homœopathia has been proven, then from out this never disputed truth proceeds the necessity of Homœopathia to collective medicine. What mighty advances have been made during the last few years in Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Anatomy in all its branches, Physiology, Diagnosis by means of Auscultation and Percussion, &c. But what advantage has Practical Medicine derived from all this? Truly, very little, and perhaps none at all. Or has the immense chasm between the theory and practice of medicine, become any narrower than it was? And if such is not the case, why not? Perhaps, because in the latter (*viz.* in the Practice of medicine) generalities have only been considered, while the former (Theory) floats in sublimities only? This is not impossible. Or may not perhaps the true internal cause of all this mischief be that, instead of honoring nature as a Goddess, she has been dragged down to the condition of a prostitute, to gain whose favor we have need but to deck her out in a gaudy theatre-guise of Hypothesis. And thus it is yet, for although physicians have lived at all times, who have held themselves far distant from this sacrilege, still the majority have ever been lost in the erroneous opinion that learning is wisdom. In the debauchery of this thought the young generation of physicians are puffed up: in the debauchery of this idea,

system has been piled upon system, in which that has often been praised as the highest stretch of Art, which nature scorns the most, and in which that is often put forth as science, which Art and Nature tramples under foot.

Whoever has turned an attentive ear to the foregoing remarks, will share with me in the belief, that finally with the aid of the specific method, the possibility of bringing Art and Nature in harmony has now attained the greatest probability, yea, whoever is thoroughly acquainted with the specific method dare not hesitate to accord with me, that in it are already included many points of positive importance to Physiology, Pathology, &c. And on the other hand it is not the less certain, that its influence upon all these doctrines, can only remain a little less penetrating, as long as they and it work single-handed in place of unitedly, in their endeavors to replace nature in her holy rights. But even this need no longer be the case, for this century, yea this city (Berlin) has produced a man (Schonlein) whom all honor, a man who has laid the basis of a truly natural historical school of medicine.

Perhaps many of you will be astounded to see Homœopathia united with the natural historical school, but no difficulties forbid the union, and it will be easy to show, that on account of the fundamental principles of true science that exist in each of the two schools, that the one forms the necessary complement of the other, and that they must both toil in unison in order to produce great results. As important as it would be to follow the reciprocal comparison into the most minute details, I must now content myself with pointing out the general relation between the essential points of Homœopathia, and the doctrines taught by Schonlein, Jahn, Eisenmann, &c. First, the natural historical school recognizes Physiology as the only true

basis of Pathology; the specific curative method recognizes the same principle in relation to Therapeutics. The followers of the first school, consider the most minute symptom as important, if it adds in the slightest degree to our knowledge of disease, and Homœopathia does the same. This school strives earnestly for the attainment of accurate, vivid, and natural descriptions of disease. Does the specific school do otherwise? In the former school each disease-process is regarded as an individual, that possesses its own life. It is thus that the specific curative method regards each drug. The former school groups diseases into families according to their internal relations to each other, rending asunder previous artificial classifications. To do the same with reference to the materia medica has long been an earnest endeavor on the part of the Homœopaths. One of the most talented supporters of the former school, place the poisoning method, as the ideal of Therapeutics. Is a truly specific remedy other than a direct instrument of death to disease? Yea, the followers of the former school are striving zealously and avowedly to discover specifics. And on the other hand the Homœopaths use the Pathological views of the former school far more freely than do physicians of the old faith. In short each uses the others views, because they are necessary to each other. The above parallel will perhaps suffice, but it deserves to be added, that through the exertions of the natural historical, and of the specific schools, much that has been thought impregnable, has crumbled asunder, and that they are not deterred from recognizing the nullity of signs that have been relied upon for ages, when led on to victory by the convincing power of truth.

But as Homœopathia, as will be inferred from what has been said, is of real value to practical medicine as an Art, and

promises much to medicine as a science, it will be the more proper to pass in review the means most proper to preserve it from error, and sustain its high pretensions. Every one that is intimately acquainted with Homœopathia, knows that it may even now effect great things, but also feels that it has not yet attained that degree of developement, to which it is capable of attaining. Hence I will briefly state what it is requisite to do. First and above all, scientific, accurate and perfect trials of drugs upon the healthy, must be made. We it is true possess records of many valuable and useful trials, but much remains to be done, and many very important remedies have not been at all tried. And yet it is certain that the specific method, on account of the indispensable individualization which it requires, must have a far more extensive apparatus medicinum, than the Antopathic, or Heteropathic methods, and it is equally certain that we now can only cure many diseases slowly and imperfectly, because perfectly applicable specifics for such cases are as yet unknown to us. Hence societies should be formed among the medical students of every university, for the purpose of experimenting with drugs upon the healthy, and such societies should be presided over by a Professor. Theses, upon the articles of the materia medica, would tend far more to the advance of science, than the frequent descriptions of rare pathological curiosities. Prizes should be offered for the best articles. And a perfect collection of the experiences of lay men and physicians, from the oldest times up to the present, of the effects of simple drugs upon the healthy and in disease, should be included. It would be necessary in carrying out this work, which necessarily should not be left to one person, that severe criticism, which, however, should not degenerate into hollow scepticism, should, be preserved; that the ori-

ginal writings should be accurately quoted; that not mere names, but pregnant descriptions of disease should be given, with due regard to ætiology, individual constitution, nationality, *Genius morbor. endemicus et universalis*, dose, &c. Finally it must be considered as necessary, that physicians who are thoroughly imbued with the doctrines of the specific curative method, should have opportunities presented them of collecting experience in large hospitals; for where one can compare much, there will experience ripen most.

If these wishes could pass into operation, it is not to be doubted that the specific curative method, would in the course of a very few years be in possession of a true materia medica, to which it as yet possesses a large, but badly arranged material: the characteristics, the affinities, and antidotal relations of the single remedies would then become far more clear, and would bring with them, facility and safety in the selections of remedies; even the ever-toning discussion of doses would then be far nearer its solution than now, in as much when the experience of all the world shall be grouped together, then conditions will present which would render smaller doses preferable or even perhaps necessary, and conditions would require a more massive dose, and finally others in which it might be possible that either large or small doses would be equally beneficial. The relation of Homœopathia to the other methods of cure, and the proper limits of all methods, would then be much more evident than now, although these and the actual value of the law *similia similibus*, will only become clearly evident when men shall not merely endeavor to perfect the specific materia medica and Therapeutics, but consider it a duty to test and perfect all other doctrines of practical medicine. And when the time arrives, that the fruits offered by

each shall be classified, then, although Homœopathia will have been the perfecting element of Alloëpathia, we will for the first time possess a new and reformed Art and science of medicine, and both names will be lost to remembrance.

And thus we have again returned to the old proverb, that founding and developing truth can only be the result of united endeavors. Hence I pray you all, to put party spirit, the curse of every thing good, far from you, and urge onwards to where nature on the one hand, and the good of mankind on the other, beckons you. Hence, away with party-spirit! away with every word and deed, that can abase the degraded worth of the physician still more! If I am not very much deceived, the present tremendous crisis in medicine, will serve to develope for the first time to the world the *true value* of the Healing Art and of her Priests. But as in the organism, the more dangerous the disease, the more active is every fibre, even the smallest, in its endeavors to restore equilibrium and health—so let every one of us act, never forgetting:—IN CERTIS UNITAS, IN DUBIIS LIBERTAS, IN OMNIBUS CHARITAS.

GLEANINGS—NO. VIII.

PERUVIAN BARK.

(Continued.)

In our last Gleaning, we succeeded in proving, by means of admissions culled from Alloëpathic writings, that Peruvian bark, will produce in the healthy subject, those phenomena which characterize a paroxysm of intermittent fever, viz., chills, fever and sweat. In passing, we will

merely remark that the experiments with drugs instituted by the Homœopathists, tend to show that almost every drug will cause chills, fever and sweat in the healthy person, and that hence, in accordance with their law, almost every drug should possess the power of curing some forms of intermittent fever; and experience has shown that such is the case. We now intend to show why Peruvian bark cures intermittent fever more frequently than almost any other drug.

Thus, among the most common effects of intermittent fever, are to be ranked frequent congestions to the liver and spleen, and consequent enlargement and induration or softening, as the case may be, of these organs; now it is well known that Peruvian bark will cause similar affections of these organs. Professor Lüders, physician to the hospital at Kiel, asserts in the *Medico-Chirurgical Journal of Ehrhardt*, Vol. 4, page 90, that, enlargements of the spleen, dropsy of the feet, and nervous disorders often follow the incautious use of Sulph. Quinine. Menard (see *Bulletin de la Société Médicale d'Emulation de Paris*, Janvier, 1821,) states that 30—40 grains, given in cases of intermittent fever, will almost certainly cause enlargements of the liver and spleen, else consumption or dropsy, and hence advises that the largest doses shall not exceed 10—12 grains. Menard repeats his assertions in the *Revue Médicale* of November, 1823, wherein he states that several cases had occurred to him, or come under his observation, where the paroxysms of intermittent or remittent fevers had been speedily cut short by the exhibition of quinine in large doses, but after several days the disease had sometimes returned, and attacks of inflammation or engorgement of the liver or spleen had frequently supervened to the sudden arrest of the febrile paroxysms. He has observed inflammations and obstructions

of these organs, to have been so frequently followed by dropsical affections, that he considers these last diseases to have become more common since quinine has been generally employed.

F. C. Maillot, (see *Traité des fevres on irritations cerebro-spinales intermittents, d'apres observations recueillies en France, en Corse, et en Afrique. Paris, 1836, page 63.*) gave to a man who had but two paroxysms of simple benign three-day fever, 166 grains Sulph. Quinine in the course of four days, when the patient died; besides other pathological appearances, the spleen was found voluminous, soft, and of a chocolate color, while the liver was enormously distended, with dark venous blood. The same Maillot, (*ibid.* p. 75,) gave 232 grains of Sulph. Quinine in the course of two days, to a soldier who came under his treatment just after the second paroxysm of a quite simple one-day fever. The poor fellow died on the second day, and his spleen was found very much larger than usual, softened, and of a brownish color, while the liver was natural. To a third soldier, aged twenty-nine, who came under his care, on the 8th day of a Quotidian fever, the paroxysms of which were exceedingly short and mild, Maillot (*ibid.* p. 243) administered seventy-two grains in the course of three days, when the soldier died, and his spleen was found enlarged and softened, while the liver was loaded and distended with blood. Parr, (see *Med. Dictionary, Vol. 1, p. 825*) says that very large doses of bark are often given so as to accumulate from one to two ounces in the stomach, but tells us that this practice is highly injurious, and occasions those infarctions, styled ague-cakes, i. e. engorgements and enlargements of the liver and spleen, which have so often been attributed to the bark; while on page 500, we read: That the use of bark on its first introduction, was opposed by regular

physicians, and it was accused of producing infarctions of the liver, dropy, &c. while its supporters alledged that these were the effects of the disease, and in reality, owing to its not being checked more early. Truth, as usual, probably lay between the two extremes, we are confident that these inconveniences, i. e. engorgements and enlargements of the liver, have been derived from the injudicious use of bark, though they may, and often do arise from the disease itself. Murray (see *Apparat. medicam, 2d edit. page 856.*) informs us that Peruvian bark causes engorgements of the spleen, and also of the liver. Kreysig (see *Diss. obs. de febr. quat. Viteb, 1797, p. 27.*) states that it causes enlargements of the liver. Stahl, attributes enlargements and indurations of the viscera of the abdomen to it. John G. Berger, (see *Diss. de Chin-china ab iniquis judiciis vindicata, Viteb., 1711.*) says that it causes indurations of the liver and spleen. Broussais evidently went into an extreme, when he launched out in the following manner: (see *Examen des Doctrines Medicales.*) "As for the pretended cures by bark, it will be found that almost all the patients so cured are cachectic, with large spleens, enormous livers, oppression, cough, or else they are in state of dropy or scurvy. All these infirmities are caused by the inflammations of the liver, spleen, lungs, &c., produced by the stimulant effects of the Peruvian bark." Although he is excusable, as in his time, it was not fashionable to administer bark but, as Dr. Elliotson remarks, "to throw it in," not unfrequently with the effect of overloading the stomach, and causing it all to be thrown out again.

It were easy to cite more proofs to this effect from Allopathic writings, but the above will suffice; hence we will merely add that the Homœopathists recognize congestions to the liver and spleen, and

consequent aching and piercing pains in the regions of, and swellings of these organs, as among the most constant effects of bark, and in accordance with their theory, have been in the habit of using it, and with success in the cure of similar affections, when occasioned by other causes than by misuse of bark. Of late the Allœopathists, (although as the peculiar effect of bark is to cause congestion, it ought to be the very last remedy which they should select for the cure of congestion,) have also commenced to use bark in engorgements of the spleen, consequent to intermittent fever, thus from M. Monat in *La Lancette Française*, we learn that "M. Bally was the first in France who distinctly pointed out the efficacy of quinine in the treatment of intermittent fevers, and more especially in those cases which are accompanied with considerable engorgement of the spleen. According to this experienced practitioner, we should commence with eight or ten grains, every eight hours, and raise the dose quickly if the case be obstinate, to forty, or even sixty grains in the course of a day. I [M. Monat,] have seen M. Bally obtain, by this method, a success which it is vain to expect from the same remedy when administered in the usual manner." M. Piorry assures us that under the use of large doses of quinine—from forty to eighty grains in the course of twenty-four hours—he has seen considerable engorgements of the spleen subside in a few days. Dr. Elliotson, in some of his clinical lectures reported in the *Lancet*, five or six years ago, very forcibly inculcated the same views as to the treatment of enlargements of the spleen, which so frequently follows intermittent fevers. M. Monat has investigated this subject with much zeal; and the conclusion to which he has arrived is, that the quantity of quinine required to effect a permanent cure of an ague, and of the

induced enlargement of the spleen, is almost always in a direct ratio with the amount or extent of this enlargement. After a great many experiments, he says, I have satisfied myself that the dose of quinine should vary from twelve to forty or fifty grains, in the course of twenty-four hours, and that it must be proportioned to the increase in the size of the spleen. Such are the doses which I have been in the habit, for the last three years, of using with such marked success, that hitherto I have met with very few cases indeed of enlargement of the spleen, which have resisted this method.

M. Chomel has used the quinine with decided efficacy, in his practice at the Hotel Dieu, in enlargements of the spleen, the result of intermittent fever. He gives from 10—12 grains daily, for a considerable length of time. Brocklesly speaks of Peruvian bark very highly in obstructions of the liver and spleen. Storck found the Peruvian bark the very best remedy in the obstructions of the visera, occurring after fever and ague. Hademp also has used the bark with very favorable results in engorgements of the spleen, as has Romberg.

Again, we have shown that Peruvian bark causes dropsy, and we could cite, if it were necessary, a host of proofs from Allœo. writings, that it often cures dropsy. Dropsy is also a very common sequel of intermittent: hence we trust that as we have rendered it evident that Peruvian bark is Homœopathic not only to the phenomena of a paroxysm of intermittent fever, but also to the most common sequelae of this disease, that the reason will be self-evident why Peruvian bark cures intermittent fever far more frequently than any other remedy. As a singular proof of the truth of the Homœopathic law, we call attention to the fact that Peruvian bark, the principal effect of which is to cause congestion, is almost specific in

congestive intermittent fever; while Arsenic, the prominent effect of which is to cause inflammation, may, according to Dr. Brown, (see Pereira's *Materia Medica*, Vol. 1, p. 392,) be administered with the best effects in agues accompanied with inflammatory conditions, in which the bark and quinine are apt to disagree.

Again Peruvian bark, on account of its well known efficacy in intermitting fevers, it was conjectured might be serviceable in the hectic fever of consumption. Thus we learn from Cullen's *Materia Medica*, third American edition, Vol. 2, p. 62, that consumption is so constantly attended with inflammatory symptoms, that Dr. Cullen was disposed to reject the bark altogether, but he adds; "There are, however, circumstances under which I have found the bark useful. I have met with cases, in which, with all the symptoms of consumption, the exacerbations of the hectic fever were marked with more or less of a cold stage, and regularly at stated periods, commonly every day, but sometimes every other day. In such cases I have given the bark with the effect of preventing the return of such symptoms for some time, and at the same time with the relief of almost all the other symptoms of the disease." And states that he has again and again stopped similar paroxysms by the same means. It is useless to cite more authorities, as every physician is acquainted with the good but transient effects of Peruvian bark in hectic fever.

As a corollary of the above, it has been recommended to expose consumptive patients, to the miasm that causes intermittent fever. This has been tried, and the results have proved so satisfactory, that it now is advised by Professors in medical colleges, and has a strong hold in popular belief. Thus Wells attempted to prove that consumption rarely occurred in regions where intermittent fever pre-

vailed; for this same reason consumptive patients are advised to remove from Lisbon to the marshy, low grounds in the province of Alentejo, from Lebanon to the coast of Syria, which is notorious for its intermittent fevers. It is for this same reason that consumptive patients are so frequently sent to Rome, far famed for its marshes and its fevers. Yet is not intermittent fever, the almost only disease that we can mistake for hectic fever? does not each consist of paroxysms of chills, followed by fever and sweat, that set in at a regular period, last for a certain time, and then have a remission between the paroxysms? This savors much of Homœopathia, although the so called revulsive treatment may come in play here, for the hectic fever of consumption is dependant upon inflammation, and often ulceration of the lungs, while intermittent fever is generally attended with more or less congestion to the liver and spleen.—While Professor Green, of the Vermont Academy of Medicine, states above one half of the deaths among the adult population of Rutland, Vermont, are from consumption; while at Whitehall, about twenty miles west of Rutland, which is bounded on one side by low marshy grounds, filled with stagnant waters, and in consequence, intermittent fever is so common, that the remark has become proverbial, "To go to Whitehall, is to get fever and ague," consumption is never known, not a single case of indigenous phthisis having occurred during the last ten years. And all the other lake towns in that region, are equally exempt from pulmonary consumption. Professor Green goes on to state, that from these facts and others, he has been so well convinced of the incompatibility of consumption and intermittents, that for several years, he has been in the practice of advising his Rutland consumptive patients to visit places where an *aguish* atmosphere prevails.

And states that in many instances the result has been decidedly beneficial.

To sum up, we have shown that Peruvian bark causes fever, congestion, chills and fever, followed by sweat, enlargements of the liver and spleen, and dropsy in the healthy subject, while experience has proved that it will cure all the above conditions. Further, that Peruvian bark will often afford essential amelioration in hectic fever, the paroxysms of which are so very like to those of intermittent fever, that Peter Frank gained no little credit for establishing the diagnosis between the two diseases, especially when the intermittent fever assumes the quotidian, or double-quotidian type, and is complicated with cough, pain in the chest, difficulty of breathing, &c. And, finally, that intermittent fever, the phenomena of which are so very similar to those of hectic fever, exerts a curative effect upon hectic fever.

Is it very absurd to cure diseases Homœopathically?

FRUITS AND PLANTS

OF THE

OREGON.

The March number of Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture, contains some account of the vegetable productions of the Oregon Territory, which it might be desirable to introduce on this side of the Rocky Mountains. The following is part of a list of fruits which are spontaneously produced in the valley of the river Oregon :

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Solar berry—A sweet and pleasant fruit, of a dark purple color, and about the size of a grape.

Service berry—The fruit is the size of the thorn apple ; is black when fully ripe, and pleasantly sweet, like the whortleberry.

Pambina—A species of bush cranberry.

Raspberries—Besides the common kinds, there is a species of three times the size, and of a very delicate and rich yellow color.

Sweet Elder—A variety of that shrub, peculiar to the Oregon region.

Strawberries—Mr. Parker considered the strawberries of the Columbia of a more delicious flavor than any he had ever tasted.

Gooseberries—There are four kinds : **Common Purple**—bush low, and very thorny ; **white**—fruit small, smooth, and very sweet ; **yellow**—an excellent kind, and flavor pleasant, it grows on a shrub free from thorns ; **deep purple**—of the taste and size of our winter grape, with a thorny stalk, fine flavor.

Besides these, there are three kinds of currants ; the purple, the yellow, and the scarlet. The latter a beautiful fruit, resembling the strawberry in sweetness.

Of nutritive roots, there is a bulbous-rooted plant, called *Taro*, belonging to the genus *Arum*, which is planted in hills partially flooded with water, like rice grounds. The root is roasted and used as a substitute for bread, or made into *poi* by pulverizing it into a paste. Two kinds of onion grow in the same region, of which one has a beautiful red flower. There is also the *Bitterroot*, a carrot-shaped root, growing in dry land, not particularly pleasant to the taste, but esteemed wholesome by the Indians and hunters. Besides these, there are the following :

Wappatoo—Is a bulbous root, the common sagittifolia, or arrowhead, and is found only in the valley of the Columbia river, below the Cascades. It becomes soft by roasting, and is a palatable and nourishing food. It is much used by the Indians, and is an article of trade. It grows in shallow lakes and marshes, which are covered with water. The Indians search for it with their feet, and extricating the roots from the mud with their toes, they rise to the surface of the water.

Cammas—Is a truncated root, and is of great importance to the Indians. It grows in moist rich land, in the form of an onion. It is roasted, pounded, and made into loaves, like bread, and has a liquorice taste.

Cowish, or Biscuit root, grows in dry land, and is generally of the size of a walnut, but often larger. It tastes like the sweet potatoe, and is prepared, for food in the same manner as the cammas, and is a tolerable substitute for bread.

Of herbaceous plants, there is the red-clover, a different species from ours; a kind of wild broomcorn; a wild grain resembling barley; a wild flax, resembling ours, but a perennial plant, the roots of which are large and strong, and which is cut like grass; the Indians use it for their fishing nets. There is also the Vining Honeysuckle, which Mr. Parker calls one of the first ornaments of nature, a flowering creeper of extraordinary beauty and vast growth, interlacing the groves like the rigging of a ship with its long and flexible stems. From its fibres the Indians manufacture baskets which hold water.

Of the forest trees, the most remarkable appears to be the Elastic Pine, growing very tall and straight, the wood of which is of very great strength and of

elasticity, so great that it is very difficult to break a bough an inch in diameter. It would serve excellently well for masts and spars.—EVENING POST.

LINDEN TREE.

OF every other tree connected with rural economy, perhaps the Linden is the most valuable. In Russia, its properties are so well understood, that it is seen growing in every hamlet and village possessing a soil capable of nourishing it. The wood is not only manufactured into furniture, but into a variety of domestic utensils. Cords and matting are made from its inner rind, while its aromatic blossoms not only perfume the air and feed the bees, but make an agreeable ptisan for the invalid. The Circassians feed their bees on the blossoms, to produce the fine, green honey, aromatic in odor and delicious in flavor, esteemed so great a delicacy by the rich gourmards of Constantinople and Teheran. The young and tender sprigs, with their foliage, serve to mix with the fodder during the depth of winter, being highly palatable to the cattle. It is an ornamental tree, and may be seen adorning nearly every public garden and promenade in Germany.—GLASGOW POST.

Effect of Climate on the Human Form.

—The human form is affected by climate, like plants: it is developed more early in the sunny south than in the frozen north; the imitative arts are also more easily acquired, and the faculties unfold earlier; but children born in the north have firmer and more staged habits, attain greater combinations of thought, and think more profoundly.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC EXAMINER.

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VOL. II.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

BY THE

REV. THOMAS R. EVEREST,

RECTOR OF WICKWAR, ENGLAND,

To the Second Edition of his

POPULAR VIEW

OF

HOMŒOPATHIA.

I HAVE been told that this ephemeral production will excite the indignation of the medical profession. If by indignation be meant a determination to put down, by experiments, such a mere "picker up of crumbs" as the writer, and to prove that whatever Homœopathy may be on paper it fails in practice, then sincerely do I hope that this book of humble pretensions, and yet humbler execution, may excite that feeling. Alas! I fear it will excite no such thing. It will fall into the hands of few—and in those few it will awaken dignified contempt, or the pity which palmy science vouchsafes to benighted

ignorance. The millennium of a good practice requires a ruder shock to disturb it than can be given by the mere brutum fulmen of words.

Yet, in case there should be those who feel sufficient interest in this trifle to get angry with it, I will take the liberty of addressing to such, a few words ere my task be done, and my theme die into an echo.

Who has not visited some splendid emporium of jewelry—Hamlet's, for instance, or Rundell's, where magnificence seems cradled as if in her own peculiar home? Heaped round in prodigal confusion, lie fretted gold and bossed silver, chased chalices, burnished urns that outshine the sun—

Wedges of gold,—heaps of pearl,
Inestimable stones, unvalued jewels,
All scattered—

Amidst them all stands some mere journeyman, engaged in unpacking the gorgeous treasures, and ranging along the counter such as he deems most striking. It is possible his unpractised eye may neglect some which would be in reality more captivating than what he produces. It is possible he may so far mistake as to expose one or two pieces of mere tinsel—it is also possible that he may crack or injure in the handling some of the most precious. Speak lightly of his er-

rors—TENUES GRANDIA—he is but a journeyman.

And now, gentlemen, how would you be benefitted if, like Harmodius, you were to conceal your clubs in wreaths of flowers culled from the smiling Eden of the Seven Dials, and knock down the writer of these pages? The only natural result of getting rid of King Log, is to get King Stork in his place; and some will not scruple to say, that if the medical men had made any experiments, they would surely put down gainsayers by publishing them, rather than by any other means.

The persecuting druggists of Leipzig, who awakened against Hahnemann an old slumbering law which guaranteed to them the monopoly of drugs, forgot, like other druggists, the reaction of the organism. They had ill read history, these blunderers! and still worse had they studied the mind of man. They knew not that there is a moral elasticity—a power of resistance that is only the more roused into action by these royal reasons. They knew not that error can never grow until it is thickly manured with the rotted filth of abuse. Whose blood so chilled by frosty indifference, that it does not boil at the attempts made to smother in dirt, him whom reason could not confute? Whose eye does not kindle, whose heart does not knock against its cage, when the indomitable old man is sent forth to bare his white head before a foreign throne, and beg an asylum against those whose wretched gains would have been shorn if truth were permitted to stand? I do thank God most heartily, for this one pure flame, which, like a lamp in a sepulchre, burns ever brightly amidst the corruption of human nature; for this one gallant and chivalrous feeling which prompts even the bedridden to side with the oppressed. In Albion, at least, there is not a stone that would not cry out of the wall, or a

beam in the timber that would hold its peace, at an instance of oppression.

If Homœopathy be an error, they of Brunswick, and they of Leipzig, have sent it over the world, as if the dun deer's hide had been bound on the feet of the messenger. And if you, gentlemen, would make it prosper here faster than it ought to do, only use personalities instead of arguments, and ere long you will find the shadow of it glooming on your own hearth-stone. But if you are really desirous of putting it down, permit me to furnish you with a sword of ethereal temper, before whose edge no error can stand—the only weapon which will effect the end you wish.

"You have it in your power to give Homœopathy her death blow. Take cases of disease one after another—describe them according to the instructions given in the Organon—paint the totality of the perceptible symptoms of each so well that the author of Homœopathy himself could not complain of the want of precision in the picture—and (supposing that these are cases whose symptoms are found among the pathogenetic effects of any of those medicaments already tried) choose that medicament which, Homœopathically speaking, is best suited to each case; give it alone, uncompounded, in such weak doses (so prepared) as the doctrine prescribes, keeping the patients carefully out of the reach of every medicinal influence; and if the diseases be not cured quickly, gently, and permanently, relate the whole number of cases, and cover Homœopathy with disgrace, by proclaiming the want of success of treatment adopted rigorously after its principles."* Until this be done, you must not wonder if men of all sorts delight to gird at you, and even such an one as I am, take up a taunting parable against you.

* Vid. Mat. Med.

The cures which have been received under, if not performed by, Homœopathy, are no longer denied. Yourselfs do not venture to question them. Probably, however, you have been so long accustomed to see diseases defy medicine, that you attribute those cures to the agency of the same causes which you have not shunned to invoke to assist your own imperfect art. You attribute them, in the first place, to the mere effort of nature, unaided by medicine. Homœopathy you assure us is nothing more than "*Médecine expectante*."—Do not, gentlemen, permit a whisper of such a nature to escape beyond the hallowed precincts of Apothecaries Hall; reveal not to the uninitiated these more than Eleusinian mysteries; let not your hostility to the new system hurry you into the imprudent assertion that colored water and bread pills are employed by yourselves as auxiliaries, and with success. Will not the paying public be led inevitably to ask why that success should be so costly?

If, however, what you say be true; if what you who have never studied Homœopathy pronounce, be true, and what those who have studied it assert, be erroneous; if those who have dedicated years of their lives to it are wrong, those who never dedicated an instant to it are right, and all Hahnemann's arduous toils bring forth nothing but this "*ridiculous mouse*"—that the medicines of Homœopathy are absolutely non-existent, why do you reudiate it so fiercely? It is nothing, in that case, but a branch of your own trade. According to your own showing, refractory diseases are to be coaxed and wheedled away by shadowy pills and visionary draughts. If this be Hahnemann's system too, every syllable of abuse you direct against it takes effect upon yourselves. He and his followers do not at least *profess* "*medecine expectante*."

In the second place, admitting what

probably you do not wish, certainly you are not able, to deny, the cures of Homœopathy; in the absence of all information on the subject, you determine to set them down to the score of imagination. Indeed? Well, gentlemen, why do you not adopt so very efficacious and pleasant a practice? You may possibly be wedded to your own theories, but we have no wish for the honors of medical martyrdom. Pray adhere to what theories you please, provided only that you practise that which will effect a cure in the shortest, pleasantest, and safest manner. Will you permit us to call your attention to a few words, which are not void of reason, and will perhaps find grace in your eyes as belonging to a past century. "*Si M. (Hahnemann) n'avait d'autre secret que celui de faire agir l'imagination efficace pour la santé, n'en aurait-il pas toujours un bien merveilleux? car si LA MÉDECINE D'IMAGINATION était la meilleure, pourquoi ne ferions-nous pas la médecine d'imagination?*"

Whether there be much of the wisdom of the serpent in thus laying bare the sources from which much of the success which attends your exertions has sprung—whether it be prudent to permit your antipathy to the new doctrines to lead you to reveal the agents you employ, by pointing out the powers of unaided nature and the imagination, as sufficient to account for all the surprising cures we hear of, is a question for yourselves rather than for us. But we shall all unite, I conceive, in convicting of the most heinous folly those most unreflecting few who impute to the diet required in Homœopathy the cures they cannot otherwise explain. If diet will cure consumption, scrofula, dropsy, angina, and the myriad complaints for which all your learning, and all your blue and red mixtures can do nothing—in the name of common sense, gentlemen, who will pay for being purg-

ed? No, gentlemen, even on your authority we will not believe, not only that physic is utterly useless, but that *you* know it to be so. Whatever we in our ignorance may think of "the potions and the motions," it is impossible that you should believe mere diet to be superior to them all. Publish it not in Askalon! Why, we can diet ourselves!

You accuse the advocates of Homœopathy of credulity. And yet, gentlemen, all who have been converted to that system belong to one of two classes: the medical men who have effected the restoration of patients, or the patients whose restoration has been effected. What other evidence do you rely on for the truth of your own doctrines? Or are your patients alone right when they assert themselves to have received benefit, and all those who eschew purgation, obstinate resolute who are not competent to judge of their own feelings?

Permit us, gentlemen, to inform you that about 500 regularly educated medical men—men as honorable, as upright, as honest as yourselves, (and no more need be said) as diligent, as acute, as devoted to their profession as yourselves, (and who can ask more?) as capable of discrimination, as sound reasoners, as any of you, have each in his turn smiled at, spurned, abused, examined, been converted, and now practise the doctrines you dislike so much. We say nothing of the many thousand patients, their evidence would probably have little weight with you. Now, gentlemen, credulous though we be, we are not credulous enough to believe that all these intelligent men have been converted by *nothing*, by imaginary doses, by a shadowy practice founded on a dreamy theory; and that these ghosts of fancied doses go on making new converts every day, grievously thinning the ranks of Alloëopathy,—No, gentlemen, we are not credulous enough to believe this. That

the extreme experiment on people's patience, of curing so many deadly diseases with absolutely non-existent powers should have succeeded for more than forty years, and gain new converts every day,—No, gentlemen, we are not credulous enough to believe that. That you who have never examined, never tried, never seen, never thought of the system of Hahnemann should be right, and every one of those who have examined and tried it, should be wrong,—Alas! gentlemen, on whose side is the credulity?

The tone of these remarks may after all be wrong. Warm feelings will vent themselves in warm expressions. Enthusiasm is with difficulty bitted and bridled. Ignorance, more especially, kindled by zeal, is wilder than the wild ass's colt; and it is possible that these pages may furnish abundant evidence of the truth of the assertion. If any one of them, however, contains a line unbecoming a gentleman, or a thought unsuited to a christian, the writer of it would be the first to tear it out if he knew which was defiled by them. Not thus is the dignity of science sustained, not thus is the cause of truth advanced. If he has endeavored to make more widely known that which he believes to be true, he cannot think the intention is deserving of blame, however inadequate the execution. If he believes that there is a specific for the Cholera, for instance, ought he to keep silence, when every death that has been caused by it is nothing else than pure homicide, if Homœopathy be true? Ought he to hear medical men professing fairly their inability to deal with the destroyer, and yet keep silence? Ought he again to see case after case of various diseases happening under his own eye—those cured whom even affection had ceased to hope for—and yet keep silence? Ought he to mark the light of a great blessing, gilding the rivers and plains of Germany,

quivering on the hill tops of France and Italy, reflected to the banks of the Hudson, and purifying even the marshes of Surinam, and beautiful England *ALONE* overshadowed—the white cliffs of England *ALONE* lying in the darkness of the valley of the shadow of death, and yet *keep silence?*

Let it be forgiven him, if he expresses a doubt whether medical men in general are properly sensible of the dignity of the office they have undertaken. How proudly ought he to hold his head, who has bent his energies of mind and body to diminish suffering, and who shall be put in competition with him? Tell us not of names and titles, stars and ribbands, the mere gold-dust with which man loves to spangle mortality in order to hide its true complexion—talk not to us of the silken drones who waste their sickly lives in the sleek toil of living—refer us not to the crooked knaveries of little great men, pawning duties in life and hopes in death to aggrandize their littleness by a ball on the coronet or a belt round the knee. He who would see man on his noblest errand—man, on whom the spirits of the wise, as they sit in the clouds, might condescend to gaze without mocking us, must follow the man of healing on his daily rounds. Glitter and gilding, satin draperies, and intertissued robes of gold and pearl—pride spanieled to the heels by servile insolence, or lashed by knee-crooking slaves who would rather feed in the dust on scraps and orts, than wrap themselves in virtue and stand upright—how should “kindly dews” fall on such nothingness as this? But the stars in their courses might well rain doubly sacred influence on him whose business it is to restore health, whose daily bread is won by dispensing happiness. March on in proud humility, Viceroy of Blessing, for sure an approving smile must gild the onward path of him

whose brother was “sick, and he visited him.” If a grateful nation garlanded with oak the brows of him who saved a citizen, of what civic crown should he be thought worthy whose life is a career of such actions?

But never be it forgotten, that if the charge of the health of his fellow creature be thus noble, it is at the same time one of the most solemn, with one only exception, the most solemn duty that man can undertake. Before it most of the ordinary duties and offices of life fade into insignificance. “The Vicar of the All-powerful, to create anew to a certain extent, the existence of his fellow creature, destroyed by disease,” or, if we shrink from the energy of Hahnemann’s language, charged by his Maker with the superintendence and right use of those means which he has provided to alter, modify, and amend the jarring movements of the human frame, it is no ordinary responsibility that rests on the shoulders of the physician. On the accuracy of his knowledge, and the correctness of his principles, depend perhaps a father’s happiness, a mother’s hope, the support of infants, the enjoyment of a wide circle, the prosperity of a neighborhood, the liberties of a people perhaps, perhaps the peace of the world; yea, haply the opportunity of repentance. If such a man, so loaded with onerous duties, with such grave responsibilities, and such solemn consequences depending on him, were well aware of the nature of his office, he would shrink from the notion that he had already exhausted all information on the subject of healing; he would doubt his own powers; he would distrust his own judgment; he would weary heaven with prayers for light and knowledge; he would deem it criminal to waste in indolent acquiescence an hour that might have been employed in investigation, and a sin against the majesty of Heaven to reject one

single assertion connected with the science of healing until he had convinced himself, by actual trial, of its falsehood. The four winds would bring him tidings of all new-discovered simples; and not a finger ache could be cured above the line of perpetual snow, but like Fine-ear in the tale, he would catch the whisper of it along the earth.

But woe thrice doubled to him who is wise in his own eyes; who, knowing that a perfect and complete system claims attention on account of the multitude of its cures, a system embraced by hundreds, and beautiful all over with the blessings of thousands, dares to quoit it down stairs like a shove-groat shilling, in perfect ignorance of its real nature, because he is *convinced* that it cannot be true, or because it would cost some trouble to inquire into it. Be a far lower deep and a far darker shade of infamy the portion of that Merchant of miseries who would delay inquiry, because, if it proved true, he might fall short of some of those rascal counters with which Agony fees his unwholesome palm. Cleave the leprosy of Gehazi for ever to him who would sell the mighty space of his large honors for as much trash as may be grasped thus. But there is no such man. Kind heaven forbid it, lest the curse of Cain once more affright the world!

Let us plead more gently. If any one single truth lurks in the voluminous writings of Hahnemann, if any one specific has really been discovered by him, how will the really honorable and noble profession of medicine reconcile it to their consciences, that they have delayed to study and practice it? Surely this alone would be a charge to which no right feeling man, certainly no Christian, would choose to plead guilty?

But put the case awhile that Homœopathy is true. It is an idle hypothesis, but let it stand; and let there stand by

the side of it another hypothesis, that there are certain men, honorable, upright, honest, humane, merciful, kind-hearted, religious men, men of genius and reputation; men of character and credit, who, though charged with the care of the health of their brethren, were so obstinately wedded to the theories they had been bred up in, that they despised information, denied the truth, kicked at instruction, stopped their ears and closed their eyes, and answering inquiry by abuse, persevered in their old system unmoved. Well, reasoning upon our idle hypothesis, every patient these gentlemen have treated, has been treated erroneously. Who then, permit us to ask, is responsible for all the consequent suffering? Who, for the death of those that have died?

They are bold men, who do not fear to burden themselves with so tremendous a risk, a risk which a few carefully made experiments would have totally got rid of. How easy for some leading men to have made those experiments. How easy to have tried Homœopathy fairly and honestly, not rushing like Andral into the very heart of a most difficult science, (of a science, be it said under favor, far more intricate, far more difficult than the old system,) which he had not studied; and making experiments on cases where the most experienced Homœopathist would have required much consideration, which, made as they were, could only terminate in one way; but commencing with the simplest cases, first of all trying on himself the Homœopathic preparations, and then passing on to cases where the choice of the medicament was not dubious; experiments, in fact, like those of Kopp, made with caution, reserve, and candor, by one neither an opponent nor a partizan, unconvinced, but open to conviction. *Here*, he would say, Homœopathy succeeded; *there* it failed.

In this instance its effects were marvellous ; in that they did not exceed the old system. On the nervous and sensitive it is all that can be desired ; on the phlegmatic its action is not so perfect.

Then, indeed, the reproach that hangs over us would have been swept away. Truth would have lifted her glorious head above the clouds. Humanity would have gained ; and the profession would have deserved and acquired fresh confidence and increasing respect ; the "ignotum" would not have been mystified into the "magnificum ;" and never would the presumptuous step of an intruder have dared to desecrate the vestibule of the temple of Esculapius if thus centinelled by Vigilance. Then indeed we should have lost one of our most plausible arguments, *that no experiments have been given, because none can be given.*

The pamphlet originally intended has swelled into a volume. May its motive excuse its feebleness. 'That's in good truth a perilous shot out of a popgun that a poor and private displeasure can do against a whole profession of men of genius ! I might as well go about to turn the sun to ice with fanning in its face with a peacock's feather ! But though this is but the slight ripple spilt upon the beach, let it be a warning, that far out at sea the waters are heaving with the storm. The full tide is coming in, and the tenth wave of medical improvement will ere long lift its threatening crest, and pour its flood of waters at the feet of those who would set bars and doors to it, and say, Hitherto shalt thou come, but no farther ; and here shalt thy proud waves be stayed.

And let us pray that come it may,
As COME IT WILL for all that !

Sincerely do I entreat pardon of any whom these slight pages may have offended. With convictions like mine, it is not
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easy to dip the pen in milk and honey ; and he who would not kindle with such a theme is troubled with few of the sympathies of human nature. I believe, and THEREFORE have I spoken. Would only that the sincerity of that belief may convince the profession that, right or wrong, Homœopathy has pervaded the whole of society, is throbbing at the extremities as well as the heart, is curling the stream as well as crisping the fountain. The lighter the straw, the better does it answer the purpose of showing which way the wind blows. Nor will even this attempt be destitute of value, if medical men shall look on it as a mere

Weed

Torn from the rock on ocean's foam to sail,

as a mere bubble borne on the tide of opinion, but nevertheless serving as well as if it were of solid materials to indicate to what point that tide is setting.

CLINICAL LECTURE

ON

HOMŒOPATHY,

BY PAUL CURIE, M. D.

LONDON.

TUBERCULAR PHTHISIS, OR PULMONARY
CONSUMPTION.

THE majority of chronic diseases of the lungs, and also those of the pleura, have been commonly described by the name of *pulmonary phthisis*, but patholo-

gical anatomy has shown that under this title several different affections have been confounded. The labors of Bayle, and more especially those of Broussais and Laënnec have successively unravelled this confusion, and it is now generally agreed to restrict the denomination of *phthisis* to the tubercles which are developed in the lungs, and which produce by their presence the derangement of that organ, and the decay of the individual.

It is generally believed that phthisis is incurable. Many physicians maintain this opinion; and it must be admitted that instances of the cure of this fatal disease are so rare, that the most extensive practice may not, in the course of a long experience, afford a single incontestable example. This belief infuses despair into the mind of those who are called upon to encounter it and discourages the physician, while the treatment of the disease is affected by its deplorable influence. Under the conviction that it would be lost labor, no one thinks of introducing the slightest modification into the usual mode of treating this disease.

Laënnec and Broussais have shown, however, that it is possible to arrest, or at least to suspend, the progress of this disease in its first stages, by pursuing a mode of treatment and regimen diametrically opposite to that formerly recommended.

Since Homœopathy has shed a brighter light over the action of nature and of medicine, we have gained more confidence in the resources of art. We investigate the experience of our predecessors; we take advantage of all circumstances; and, possessing a knowledge (which they did not enjoy,) of a directing law, we try new methods, and thus we arrive at the means of rescuing some victims from this dreadful malady.

Under the influence of the new treatment, we have seen a perceptible im-

provement in cases in which, after the old method had been pursued unsuccessfully, there appeared only a fatal prognostic of speedy dissolution; and we have witnessed a radical cure in cases where the disease had nearly reached its height. We are persuaded also, that in the cases in which we obtained only a mitigation of suffering, we could have accomplished a complete cure, if the patients had been willing to submit with more regularity, and above all, with more perseverance, to the advice that we gave them, and the rules that we laid down for their observance.

Phthisis, like every other disease, comprises two classes of causes: the one predisposing (*psora*); the other occasional, or productive of local alterations, which constitute its actual essence. In phthisis, as in *scrofula*, the most apparent symptoms of the disease, are not the disease itself. What are the local phenomena of inflammation, or of tubercles in the neck, when compared with the general cause which produces them? What physician, in the present day, does not regard them as altogether secondary? Who limits his mode of treatment to merely attacking them? Who is not now fully convinced that it is necessary to oppose to them a general mode of treatment? Thus, then, the analogy is complete: the source of the two diseases, as well as of several others, is the same; the seat alone is different.

In phthisis, undoubtedly, from the immense importance of the organ affected, the local phenomena possess more weight, and demand a closer attention, than in *scrofula*. We do not, therefore, assert that they ought to be neglected. Far from it. But their treatment ought, notwithstanding, to be regulated by a consideration of the predisposing cause, which is *psora*. That so few persons are cured, when attacked by phthisis, is,

in our opinion, to be attributed to the conduct of practitioners, who, in the present day, only observe and oppose the local disorders that spring from it. We might perhaps be authorized in passing a severer judgment on this kind of treatment. But let us return to the history of the causes, of the symptoms, and of the disease itself.

The predisposing causes of phthisis exhibit themselves in a lymphatic temperament, scrofula in childhood, strumous affections, the skin too fair and too delicate, the chest narrow, long, and depressed under the claviculæ (collar-bones,) the shoulder-blades projecting, the body slender and sickly, the limbs lank and weak, the cheeks constantly displaying a bright circumscribed redness.

This disease appears more frequently in women than in men. We shall notice presently the reason to which this difference may be attributed. Though it may show itself at any age, it is found to carry on its ravages principally from twenty to forty years of age. Experience indicates, as *occasional causes*, a constant cold moisture; the impression of cold while the body is bathed with profuse perspiration; bad food, especially that which is exclusively or principally composed of milk, flour, watery vegetables which contain little nutriment, bad bread, and bad fruits; the habitual use of melted snow, or water impregnated with sulphate of lime for a beverage; insufficient food; prolonged respiration of the same air; seclusion; want of exercise; deep sorrow; masturbation and venereal excess; the irritating and repeated contact of certain dusts or gases with the mucous membrane of the bronchia, such as those of silex, freestone, emery, plaster, or those which escape from cotton, feathers, &c.; extorted cries; declamation; singing in too high a key, and playing on wind instruments; lastly, tubercles sometimes

develop themselves under the influence of chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bronchia, and after chronic pleurisy. Phthisis is a hereditary disease. Hitherto the child of a consumptive parent has been devoted to this cruel malady. This has occurred only from an imperfect understanding of the predisposing principle, which is alone transmitted with life, the fatal and inevitable consequences of which we have been unable to prevent by destroying it in infancy. But now that we are acquainted with many remedies which possess the power to annihilate it, we are able to reply with a decided negative to the question,—whether the child of a consumptive parent must necessarily, some day or other, fall a victim to the ravages of phthisis.

Phthisis is contagious only when there is a predisposition to that disorder in any individual. But we cannot too strongly urge the removal of every consumptive sufferer from association with that individual who exhibits symptoms of predisposition to phthisis.

Symptoms.

A cough, more or less violent, and always obstinate, generally dry in the evening ⁽¹⁾, and accompanied by expectoration in the morning; the expectorated matter is often pituitous ⁽²⁾ at the commencement of the disease, but it is often also thick towards its close, like that resulting from catarrh ⁽³⁾, frequently streaked with blood ⁽⁴⁾, puriform ⁽⁵⁾, being besides variable in color, consistence, and quantity; hæmoptysis, more or less

⁽¹⁾ Ars. Calc. c. Calc. Petr. Phos. ac. Sep. Sulph. Stann. Rhus.

⁽²⁾ Dulc. Phos. Senega. Stann. Sulph. Sep.

⁽³⁾ Calc. Phos. Stann. Sulph.

⁽⁴⁾ Arn. Ferrum. Cinch. Laur. Bry.

⁽⁵⁾ Ars. Calc. carb. m. Carb. v. Cinch. Dros.

violent (⁶), and more or less frequent ; oppression, which recurs principally in the evening (⁷) ; slight and transient pains in different parts of the chest (⁸), and particularly between the shoulders, in which latter region it is sometimes fixed ; matitis, and absence of respiratory murmur in the region of the masses of tubercles, or else an induration of the pulmonary tissue round them, or round the tubercular cavities ; a louder resonance, on the contrary of the thoracic duct, metallic tinkling, hollow respiration, gurgling, and pectoriloquism in the points of the chest which correspond with the tuberculous excavations ; clammy, greasy sweats (⁹), exhibiting themselves especially in the morning, but often also returning whenever and as soon as the patient falls asleep, sometimes general, but most commonly limited to the chest, neck, head, and arms (¹⁰) ; diarrhœa, aphonia ; lastly, heat (¹¹) and dryness of the skin, at a time different from the sweats ; and at all times a pretty quick pulse, which is accelerated in the evening (¹²). Such are nearly the symptoms which constitute pulmonary phthisis. But they are not always all found together, and even the cough has been known not to show itself in the case of individuals whose lungs have been found covered with tubercles

after death. The progress of phthisis might, in a great measure, be deduced, *à priori*, from a knowledge of the successive changes in the anatomical disorders in which it consists. Thus, it ought to commence, it might be said, with a dry cough, expectoration of a clear and frothy liquid, hæmoptysis, matitis of the neck, and the absence or diminution of respiratory sound beneath the clavicles, oppression and pain between the shoulders : because, at the commencement the tubercles are in a state of crudity, and ought only to produce symptoms of irritation, and to present a partial obstacle to the admission of air, analogous to those which result from the presence of a foreign body in the lungs. To these symptoms will succeed partial sweat on the chest ; easier expectoration of thicker matter ; bronchophonia ; then gurgling ; then, in the spot where the matitis was, anomalous concretion, cavernous respiration and pectoriloquy : because successively the tubercles grow soft, are discharged through the bronchia, and leave in the lung holes of greater or less extent. In fact, matters progress in this manner in the majority of cases. Such is the *regular phthisis* of authors, in which three stages are reckoned,—that of the crudity of the tubercles,—that of their softening,—and, lastly, that of the ulceration of the pulmonary tissue. This order can never be inverted ; but it sometimes happens that the tubercles exhibit no sign of their presence while they remain in a state of crudity, and do not provoke any symptoms until they begin to grow soft. In this case the disease offers no first stage to the observer. Sometimes, also, the ulceration of the lungs succeeds so rapidly to the softening of a tuberculous mass, of whose previous existence there was nothing to excite the least suspicion, that the phthisis begins apparently at the first brunt with the third stage. At other

Guaj. Hyosc. Iod. Kreos. Led. Lyc. Nit. ac. Phos. Kal. c. Puls. Sep. Sil. Sod. chl. Stann. Sulph.

(⁶) Acon. Arn. Ars. Carb. v. Cinch. Led. Lyc. Nit. ac. Phosp. Plum. Puls. Rhus, Sulph.

(⁷) Calc. c. Calc. s. Carb. v. Iod. Lyc. Plumb. Keli. c. Stann. Sep. Sulph.

(⁸) All the above medicines.

(⁹) Ars. Calc. s. Ferr. Lyc. Phos. Phos. ac. Stannum. Cinch. Kal. c. Carbon. Calc. Sep. Sil. Sulph.

(¹⁰) Ars. Cinch. Con. Laur. Nit. ac. Phos. Puls. Sulph. Rhus. Calc. c. Dulc.

(¹¹) Acon. Cinch. Ferr. Iod. Kal. c. Lyc. Phos. Sep. Stann. Sulph. Ars. Calc. s.

(¹²) Ars. Iod. Phos. Sil. Acon. Hep. s.

times, on the contrary, the last stage never appears: the patients sink in the first or second, either under the violence of the fever, or under the intensity of the inflammatory symptoms, sometimes under an abundant hæmoptysis, and sometimes under the exhaustion produced by excessive diarrhœa. In some patients, and perhaps more frequently than is generally supposed, the appearance of the first symptoms of phthisis is preceded by various derangements, discoloration of the skin, emaciation, diminution of strength; and besides, in women, by paleness, and an almost serious state and gradual diminution of blood in the catamenia. In several persons, phthisis commences by a decided acute catarrh, and oftener still by a chronic catarrh; in others the first symptoms of the disease are caused by pneumonia; in a very considerable number hæmoptysis is the insipient symptom. In general, from the period of their first appearance, the symptoms of the disease progress uninterruptedly, and increase gradually until the end; but this is not invariably the case. Hæmoptysis, for instance, seems to follow an inverted progression; it is, in fact, in the first stage of phthisis that it shows itself most frequently and most abundantly; in the second it is observed much less, and its occurrence is very rare in the third. It is only as an exception, if we may so express ourselves, that it is seen to manifest itself with violence in this last stage; it is in general, caused only by erosion, or rupture of a vessel in the depth of a tuberculous cavity. In women, it is a common thing to see pregnancy mitigate the progress of phthisis, when already far advanced; but immediately after accouchment, the symptoms increase with frightful intensity, and the patient is carried off in some weeks.

Among the characteristics of the emaciation of consumptive persons, I should

cite, as being altogether peculiar, the separation of the shoulder-blades in the form of wings, the projection of the ribs, the sinking of the intercostal region, the contraction of the pectoral cavity, and the incurvation of the nails of the fingers.—Lastly, it is not unusual to see the mouth and the back of the throat of consumptive patients filled with aphthæ, a few days before death. This symptom is generally accompanied by a sensation of burning heat in the parts affected, and by a devouring thirst; death is always at hand when it manifests itself.

From the preceding remarks we are, I believe, authorized to deduce the following corollaries:

1. When a man of twenty or thirty years of age, of slender form, delicate constitution, chest narrow, and sunk under the clavicles, coughs without any known cause, or when the cough continues longer than the usual duration of *rhuma*, or slight catarrh, an attack of pulmonary phthisis is to be immediately feared.
2. If a patient has coughed for a certain time, if his cough is dry, if he expectorates, with great difficulty, a clear and frothy liquid, analogous to saliva, if this expectoration ceases altogether in the evening, and becomes a little easy only in the morning on waking, and if auscultation and percussion throw no light on the material cause of these symptoms, we may at once recognize the presence of tubercles in the lungs.
3. This diagnostic acquires greater certainty, if the percussion produces a sound less clear than in the normal state, and still more a dull sound below one or both of the claviculæ, and if at the same time a less extended respiration takes place there.
4. If with these symptoms there be joined hæmoptysis, oppression recurring in the evening, pains between the shoulders, and in women, the gradual diminu-

tion, and then the suppression of the catamenia, it is no longer possible to entertain a doubt of the existence of pulmonary phthisis, in its first stage.

5. Diminution of strength, emaciation, and the return of a slight fever every evening, corroborate this diagnostic still further.

6. When the expectorated matter becomes thicker, the expectoration more abundant and more easy, and when a slight greasy, clammy perspiration collects every morning on the sternum, under the claviculæ and on the back, we may prognosticate the commencement of the second stage of phthisis, that is to say, the softening of the tubercles.

7. When the voice becomes resonant, and the percussion sonorous, where the sound was at first dull, when the respiration seems to proceed from the trachea, when a slight gurgling is heard in it, and when the expectorated matter is sometimes spotted with blood, it is evident that an excavation is formed in the lungs, and that it communicates with the bronchia.

8. The existence of a pulmonary cavity is physically demonstrated, when, in a circumscribed spot of the thorax, the percussion returns a clearer sound than in the normal state, when the auscultation discovers tracheal respiration, gurgling, and pectoriloquism, and when, round this spot, the sound is dull for a small space, which does not always take place.

9. If unequivocal pectoriloquism is found in an individual who is scarcely unwell, or who apparently enjoys good health, it may be affirmed that he has a cavity in his lungs; the sides of this cavity are in a state of suppuration, if gurgling and expectoration appear at the same time; they are, on the contrary, coated with a false membrane, cicatrized, if only tracheal respiration without gurg-

ling is heard, and if there is neither cough nor expectoration.

10. When the lungs of a patient are hollowed out with cavities, and there suddenly appears on one side of the chest a violent pain accompanied by dyspnœa, which is generally severe, and by irrepres- sible anxiety, when this side of the thorax then returns a very loud sound to the per- cussion, louder than that of the opposite side, and when, notwithstanding respira- tion is not heard at all in any of the places where the percussion sounds so sonorous- ly; lastly, when the metallic tinkling is heard, a tuberculous excavation has un- doubtedly communicated with the pleura, and air and softened tuberculous matter, or pus, have been introduced into the cavity of that serous membrane.

11. Lastly, if the cough, the expecto- ration, the gurgling, and the fever are per- ceived to diminish successively, though the pectoriloquism continues, it must be concluded that the sides of the tubercular excavation are covered with a cicatrice, and that the phthisis is cured.

The duration of pulmonary phthisis is generally long and difficult to estimate with any precision. All that can be ad- vanced with more certitude on this point, is, that this disease mostly takes from six months to two years to go through all its aspects, which fixes its mean duration at about twelve or fifteen months. But in the case of some patients the symptoms succeed one another with frightful rapid- ity; three months, two months, and even one month after being attacked by the first symptoms, all is over. That form of phthisis, the progress of which is so rapid, is called *acute*; but it is difficult to be- lieve that in this case, the formation of the tubercles has commenced only with the appearance of the first symptoms; we think, and it is a general opinion, that they had existed for a long time in a lat- ent state when the symptoms exhibited

themselves. It is not unusual to slight this form of phthisis, and to mistake it for acute catarrh or for pneumonia; sometimes it does not even announce itself by any symptoms that can cause it to be recognized; fever and a rapid decay, without cough, without expectoration, without hæmoptysis, are then the only phenomena by which it is accompanied; these cases are, happily, very rare.

In the case of other patients, on the contrary, the duration of phthisis seems to be indefinitely prolonged, and it is only after five, six, ten, twenty years, that the fatal period arrives. Laënnec calls this kind of phthisis, the duration of which is so protracted, *chronic*: there have always been cases of intermission in the progress of the disease; sometimes the suspension of the symptoms is so complete, that the appearance of new symptoms ought to be regarded as the result of a new tuberculous formation, the germ of which it was impossible to destroy.

Can phthisis be cured? We have already answered the question in the affirmative. But Bayle, and several others, maintained the opposite opinion, which we embraced with the rest, till we became acquainted with Homœopathy. Bayle thought that in the cases in which phthisis was believed to have been cured, the skill and labor of the physician had been exercised only on catarrh. Several physicians of our own day entertain this opinion.

Anatomical Characteristics.

Pulmonary tubercles are small semi-transparent gray grains, sometimes also diaphanous or almost colorless, of various sizes, from that of a grain of millet or of hemp-seed, to that of an ordinary orange, and then yellowish and dark, very friable, of a density analogous to that of the closest cheese, without a trace of organi-

zation or texture, scattered, or collected in masses, more or less voluminous, composed, according to the most recent analyses of animal matter, 18.15, muriate of soda, phosphate of lime and carbonate of lime together 1.85, and some traces of oxide of iron. They are, according to some authors, solid from the first moment of their formation; according to others they are liquid at first, but soon consolidate. These bodies become soft after a variable time, they are gradually changed into a cheese-like matter, then into a kind of pus resembling cream; this pus makes way towards the bronchia, and to the place occupied by the tubercles: there remain void spaces, excavations isolated or mutually communicating, or uniting for the formation of a single cavity, more or less considerable. This series of modifications, which are all material, expedites the progress and regulates the aspects of the malady. On the dissection and inspection of dead subjects, tubercles have been sometimes found in their solid state; but they are frequently found soft and liquefied at their centre, or the whole mass of tubercles softened in like manner; and the liquid matter which exudes from them resembling at one time a thick, scentless pus, yellower than the dry tubercles, and at another time divided into two parts, the one very liquid, more or less transparent and colorless, at least where it is not tinged with blood, the other opaque and of the consistence of soft and friable cheese. The excavations which contain this matter are more or less extensive, and communicate by one or more openings with the bronchia.—There are sometimes found only small tubercular pits, the number of which varies, and which have no communication with the bronchia. The surface of the excavations is sometimes covered with a false membrane, the organization of which is more or less advanced; it is sometimes

cartilaginous. On opening a tubercular mass in the pleura, it is generally discovered that this organ is inflamed, and that it contains air, pus, or sanguineous serum in its cavity, and moreover that a perforation of the lungs has taken place.

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PHTHISIS—SULPHUR.*

Primitive symptoms.

Dry cough, which continues a long time in bed in the evening before going to sleep, and which is more violent at that time than during the day. Dry cough, which wakes one up at night.

Consecutive symptoms.

Accumulation of mucus in the chest and throat. Coughing is excited, especially after eating, with such violence, that it appears impossible to cough fast enough; the chest is spasmodically contracted, and a contraction is felt in the throat as if one were going to vomit.—Every inspiration excites two or three coughs, and this excitement becomes more violent in the afternoon. Expectoration having the taste of that which occurs in an old coryza. Short respiration on going into the open air; respiration becomes short when one talks much. Sensation of pressure on the chest, which impedes respiration. Stertoration and rattling in the chest, till the expectoration is diminished. Respiration is often suspended during the day, till the suspension produces suffocation; respiration is sud-

denly suspended when one turns on the left side in bed, at night, but restored when one assumes a sitting posture. A sort of lassitude in the chest; one breathes with difficulty. Contraction of the chest, as if there were something within it.—Shooting in the precordial region, or in the right side of the chest, when one lies on the left side at night, and on the least movement; violent shootings which commence in the right side of the chest, and traverse the precordial region and stomach—shooting in the chest, extending to the back. On waking in the morning, the chest is, as it were, too hot. Heat in the throat, and hot breath on waking in the morning. Sensation of cold in the chest; a sort of tension as if caused by a chill. Rattling in the left side of the chest when sitting and lying down, which ceases when one holds the breath. One wakes in the morning with a flow of blood towards the chest. Violent flow of blood towards the chest, a sort of yawning, with a disposition to be sick, and trembling in the right arm. The ribs on the right side are painful, especially when touched.—Shooting in the sternum, especially when touched.

Sympathetic symptoms.

On going to bed, much cough, with heat in the head and face, and cold in the hands. Shootings are experienced in the region of the xiphoid cartilage when coughs. Dry cough by day, during which shootings are felt in the right side of the abdomen; and at the same time coryza. The cough causes headache; pain as if caused by contusion and tearing. In the afternoon and evening, oppression over the whole body, but especially in the chest; a sort of oppression which seems to affect from the outside, with anxiety after going to bed, and sweat which distresses with every kind of annoyance.

* Sulphur is indicated in pulmonary consumption when the disease presents the characteristic form of symptoms exhibited by sulphur. Same remark for all other remedies.

Cracking in the sternum when one moves. All the chest is, as it were, on the stretch. Painful pressure in the back, below the shoulder-blades, in the evening. Pain between the shoulder-blades; tension when one is lying down, and when one moves. Burning pain between the shoulder-blades. Burning in the chest, and great heat in the face. Sensation of heat in the skin of the whole body.

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PHTHISIS—LYCOPODIUM.

Primitive symptoms.

Tickling, which excites a cough, as if the vapor of sulphur were in the larynx, with expectoration of a salt taste and gray color. Desire to cough and expectorate, with sensation of dryness in the throat, as if the mucus were agglutinated in it, and tickling in the back part of the throat, which causes coughing. Dry cough every morning, with a sensation as if there were a hoarseness in the larynx, (when, however, there is none.)

Consecutive symptoms.

After the cough, expectoration of a gray color and salt taste. Cough, followed by bloody expectoration. Violent cough, with thick expectoration of a yellowish-white color. Violent dry cough, which continues a long time, and degenerates into a cough with yellowish puriform expectoration, accompanied by a sensation of excoriation in the chest. Pain in the chest when coughing, as if it were raw on the inside, with expectoration of a grayish yellow. The chest is, as it were, filled with mucus; wheezing is heard in the trachea on breathing, during the day. Fullness, oppression, and contraction of the chest in the open air. Pressure on

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the left side the chest. Oppression on the chest. Sensation as if of pressure and excoriation in the chest. Tearing in the region of the left clavicle. Tension in the chest, especially in the right side, when taking an inspiration. Violent tensile pressure on the right side of the chest. Sharp sort of tension forwards, on the right side of the chest. Tearing pain in the right side of the chest.—Catching and shooting in the left side when breathing. Shootings in the sternum, on taking a deep inspiration. Shooting forwards, in the left side of the chest, which scarcely permits one to draw breath.

Sympathetic symptoms.

Violent throbbing in the head when coughing. Nocturnal cough, almost without interruption, producing pains in the head and both sides of the abdomen. The region of the stomach is painful in consequence of the cough. Pullings in the back, between the shoulder-blades.

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PHTHISIS—KALI-CARBONICUM.

Primitive symptoms.

Scraping, which ends in a cough. Respiration occasions a scraping in the chest. Uneasiness in the chest towards evening. Cough provoked by a tickling in the throat.

Consecutive symptoms.

Cough in bed, in the evening. Cough every five minutes, from nine o'clock in the evening till morning. Much coughing in the morning, with expectoration, but especially in the evening. Cough which requires so much effort as to dis-

tract the patient. Cough with abundant expectoration. Stertoration in the chest at night, when one lies supine. Sensation of tearing in the lower part of the chest, especially on the left side, which descends into the abdomen, but which, notwithstanding, continues to be felt in the left side of the chest. Full cough, with little expectoration, night and morning only; at the same time cold in the head; dull shooting in the *bottom* of the left side of the chest, under the false ribs; chest painful, as if it were bruised; weakness in the chest.

Sympathetic symptoms.

Violent shooting and tearing under the right shoulder-blade; shooting, squeezing in both shoulder-blades; cold and heat alternately in the evening; sweat in bed in the morning; extreme irritability; excessive fickleness, at one moment calm, the next passionate, often full of hope, sometimes sunk in despair.

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PHTHISIS—SEPIA.

Primitive symptoms.

'Tickling in the trachea, and dry cough; generally most violent after lying down in the evening.

Consecutive symptoms.

Violent dry cough, with shootings in the right side of the chest; frequent dry, loud, rattling cough, with pain in the precordial region, and a sensation of scraping and pain in the larynx, as if it was raw; this sensation does not take place during deglutition; the cough does not wake one, but after waking it is violent and continued; there is frequently a stertorous noise

in the trachea, and expectoration of mucus. Accumulation of a great quantity of mucus in the larynx, which it is difficult to bring up with the cough, but which is easily precipitated into the pharynx by the effect of deglutition. After a rattling of mucus in the chest, there is a violent cough with expectoration, while the throat experiences the same pain as if it were raw, and continues painful for more than half an hour; wheezing and stertoration in the chest, while the cough brings up little expectoration; rattling noise in the chest until the cough has dislodged the expectoration. In the evening, after getting into bed, short rattling cough, with expectoration of a great quantity of pure and clotted blood; expectoration of blood every morning, caused by the cough, without pain in the chest; expectoration of white mucus, like grains of millet; much coughing, day and night, with expectoration; at night the patient is awakened by the cough; his chest appears to him to be hollow and raw; the breath and expectoration discharged by the cough have a putrid taste; the expectoration dislodged by the cough is gray and yellow; the patient cannot breathe, when the cough brings up no expectoration; great oppression in the chest, stertorous respiration, frequent cough, with abundant (purulent) expectoration, the slightest movement interrupts respiration; oppression on the chest morning and evening. The patient wakes in the night from oppression and anxiety; he suffers for a whole hour from difficult respiration; and on waking in the morning he still feels a slight oppression; sensation of a weight upon the chest, which obliges one to take a deep inspiration. In the evening, pain under the false ribs on the right side, which interrupts respiration and prevents the least movement; ebullition of blood, which flows towards the chest, as if hæmoptysis were about to ensue.

Sympathetic symptoms.

Hoarse dry cough, vomiting of a bitter liquid in bed in the evening; the cough causes shootings in both sides of the upper part of the abdomen; shootings in the back when coughing; the upper part of the sternum is painful when one coughs—shootings in the right side of the chest, and in the shoulder-blade, when breathing and coughing; burning and constrictive pain about the shoulders, the chest, and the neck in the evening; sensation of an unusual temperature; one is either too cold, or feels a degree of heat which subsequently degenerates into sweat; swelling of the entire body, of the face, the abdomen, and the arms as far as the wrists, without thirst and with very short respiration; for every second or third day, with cold and heat alternately, at uncertain hours, also at night; the heat is accompanied by very copious perspiration; attack of heat for several days successively, from one o'clock till six in the afternoon; profuse nocturnal sweat, which floods the body from evening till morning.

PHTHISIS—SILICEA.

Primitive symptoms.

Hoarseness, with frequent dry cough; dry and frequent short cough tearing the chest, which is sore, as if it were raw; oppression on the chest.

Consecutive symptoms.

Violent, continued cough, with expectoration of a great quantity of transparent mucus; violent pressure on the chest when one wishes to cough, which, however, pain prevents his doing; nocturnal cough; expectoration of bloody mucus.

One spits a little blood in the morning, after a violent cough. Obstruction in the chest alternately with pain in the lower part of it; violent and painful oppression on the chest, one cannot take a deep inspiration. Tearing pain in the left side of the chest; violent shooting across the right side of the chest; violent pressure on the left side of the chest, in the false ribs; violent pressure on both sides of the chest.

Sympathetic symptoms.

Pressure and pulling in the right side of the chest, ascending towards the armpit; swelling of the feet, especially in the morning, on getting out of bed; less decided in the evening; this swelling causes much tension in walking; stiffness in the joint of the foot, with feeling of fatigue in the foot, and swelling round the ankles; perspiration over the whole body every night in bed; copious sweat every night; towards the morning, the patient is often seized with uneasiness and impatience.

GLEANINGS—NO. IX.

COLLATED FROM

PAINE'S MEDICAL

AND

PHYSIOLOGICAL COMMENTARIES.

On page 178, Vol. 2nd, Dr. Paine styles Homœopathy the "most frivolous and pernicious doctrine of the age;" and on the following page says: "It has occasionally happened that gentlemen who belong to the Science of medicine have so far recognized Homœopathy as to justify an experimental inquiry. But we have

generally found that this tolerant part of the profession have either no definite views of physiology, or prompted by what we cannot but regard as a mistaken liberality," and states "that it is wholly upon the latter principle that a distinguished professor of the New York School of Medicine was induced to suggest the propriety of making the comparative merits of Alloëopathy and Homœopathy the subject of a prize dissertation, thus, by implication, even conceding the possibility of superior claims to the latter."

After a careful perusal of the Commentaries, we have arrived at the conclusion, that Dr. Paine thinks that almost every disease which flesh is heir to, may be resolved into inflammation, or venous congestion; while blood-letting and starving, aided by calomel and tartar emetic, collectively form the "scientific" and "philosophical" method of overcoming these two many-headed hydras. Sill, venous congestion and inflammation, we also learn, will not always give way before scientific and philosophical treatment, and find that the Dr., with about as good grace as little boys submit when led up to be flogged, is often forced to turn a deaf ear to "Science" and "Philosophy," and condescends to use means which experience has abundantly proven to be efficient and safe, and which we intend to prove are Homœopathic, although the Dr. insists that there is a "fundamental error" in the doctrine of Homœopathia; thus proving, that although the Dr. may "write exactly, talk learnedly, and be indeed a luminary in the company of savans, that his humbler neighbors nevertheless, often far outstrip him in the fearful combat with disease. And that he gains in real skill when his transcendental stilts become awkward, and he takes to plain walking in the paths of experience."

Thus in Vol. 2, p. 485, we read that "opium, sometimes in large doses, is a curative means in delirium tremens, [the pathology of which, according to Dr.

Paine, is venous congestion of the brain,] whilst in an excessive quantity, at other times, opium induces venous congestion of the brain." The Dr. feels this to be rank Homœopathic practice, but says that he "can dispose of this apparent difficulty at once, by analogies in relation to ALL! other poisons which are employed in the treatment of disease." And thus is the difficulty disposed of: "*In their curative dose, they may overcome the very [similar] disease which they excite in greater quantities. This is true even of blood-letting itself.*" Now as the Homœopaths look upon all drugs as poisons, it seems to us that Dr. Paine here admits the Homœopathic law as one of universal application in the cure of disease.

A little lower down on the same page, Dr. Paine says: "If opium cure the venous congestions of the brain, which are produced by alcohol, it will generally aggravate those from most other causes, far more so than it will inflammation of other tissues." And adds: "Thus too, in the venous congestions which attend intermittent fevers, the bark [which is well known to cause venous congestion,] may cure even when apoplexy, depending on congestion to the brain is present; whilst it will aggravate congestions which depend on other causes." While on page 541, we are told that "blood-letting is the great remedy in the early stages of typhus fever, (which is also a venous congestion, according to Dr. Paine,) but may be destructive in its more advanced. Tonics and stimulants (such as bark, wine and brandy,) must now often take its place, however local congestions and inflammations may exist." So it seems that alcohol, (wine and brandy) which causes venous congestion, will cure the venous congestion that attends typhus fever; while the bark apparently does not aggravate the venous congestion of typhus

fever more than it does that which attends intermittent fever.

To make the case a little stronger we add, that Dr. Paine repeats similar assertions in many parts of his writings.— Thus, in Vol. 2, page 503, he says: “venous congestion, like certain modifications of inflammation, may not yield to any extent of blood-letting, but may ultimately, as when attendant on intermittent fever, require the specific, [the homœopathic, see 7th and 8th Gleanings,] agency of quinine,” and states that “we have an imposing example of this principle [i. e. of the Homœopathic principle,] in the extraordinary control, as stated by all Italian writers, which is exercised by the bark over the apoplexies which distinguish the intermittents of the European peninsula;” and modestly adds, that “he may say however, that bark, and even mild stimulants, are sometimes suited to inflammations which spring from other causes.” On page 505, we are told that “in neglected or protracted cases of congestive inflammatory diseases, where the vital forces are sunken, blood-letting may in either case, aggravate disease, whilst it may be removed by tonics and stimulants,” which he should add, cause congestive inflammatory affections.

Is this the way to prove that there is a fundamental error in the doctrine of Homœopathia?

Besides, we are not inclined to admit that opium will generally aggravate venous congestions from most other causes, while it will cure those which are produced by alcohol. It is well to premise that Dr. Paine quotes Flourens, “who found after many trials, that opium always produced venous congestion to the brain (cerebrum) alone; (see Vol. 2, page 480.) And the following page cites Dr. Rush, who states that, “It has been proved by many facts, that opium, when taken in an excessive dose, acts by inducing a simi-

lar state of the system with that which is induced by the *miasmata* which bring on malignant and inflammatory fevers.”— Eberlee also compares typhus fever to that state of the system produced by poisoning with narcotic substances; so that there is not the slightest doubt that opium not only causes venous congestion, but that this venous congestion is similar to that which attends malignant intermittent, congestive or typhoid fevers. Dr. Paine assuredly cannot be ignorant of the beneficial effects of opium in some stages of the above mentioned diseases. Hufeland, (see *Enchiridion medicum*, 4th edition, page 841,) says, “The use of opium is attended with more brilliant results in malignant intermittent fevers, than in any other disease. Here it undoubtedly is the only remedial means upon which we can rely, and we can only say that we have become masters of this disease, since we have been made acquainted with the curative powers of opium; for which knowledge we are principally indebted to L. HOFFMANN. I [Hufeland] refer to those cases of intermittent fever, in which every paroxysm is attended with the most dangerous apoplexy, sopor, &c., and in which, unless opium be used, death usually takes place during the second or third paroxysm. In these cases, opium may save life in two ways; first, by using it during the attack of apoplexy. And whoever thinks to cure this apoplexy with blood-letting, will find himself most miserably mistaken. Opium is the only remedy that will save life. And secondly, by preventing the attack of apoplexy, in order to effect which 1 grain of opium must be given immediately before the paroxysm.” Hufeland also states that the most certain method of curing obstinate intermitting fever, (which is a venous congestion according to Dr. Paine,) is to give 1 grain of opium just before the paroxysm. And he attempts to explain

away the evident Homœopathicity of this treatment by assuming the Cullenian theory that the proximate cause of intermittent fever, and of the apoplexy that attends it, is spasm of the capillary blood-vessels. Eberlee, who compares typhus fever to poisoning with narcotic substances, (and opium is the narcotic *par excellence*,) has used opium in that oppressed state of the system, [called venous congestion by Dr. Paine.] characterized by much jactitation, flushed face, stupor, partial coma, small pulse, &c. Miner, in his Essay on Fevers, informs us that the dangerous and troublesome coma, (morbid disposition to sleep,) which often occurs in the last stage of fever, and the counterfeit torpor in the low stage of typhus fever, are more easily counteracted by opium and alcohol than by any other means whatever. And also states that "the occurrence of dangerous coma and torpor is far more rare when opium and alcohol have been previously used, than under any other mode of treatment." We think it a fair inference, that if a half a dozen varieties of venous congestion can be cured by Homœopathic treatment, it is possible, to say the least, that all other varieties of venous congestion may be cured by similar treatment. And if venous congestion is the proximate cause of as many diseases as Dr. Paine labors to prove that it is, a host, nay, the majority of diseases must succumb to Homœopathic treatment.

We wonder how Dr. Paine can presume to assert, in an article written as a guide to students in their search after truth, that there is a fundamental error in the doctrine of Homœopathia; that Homœopathy is the most frivolous and pernicious doctrine of the age, &c. &c., and in order to avoid the charge of dishonesty of intention, we must class Dr. Paine among "a certain class of medical inquirers, who have vast power, are among

the most zealous, and carry in their train no small proportion of the silent multitude. The busy men—alchemysts in medicine—who, whilst they enlighten, by their conflicts with nature, the more thinking and practical class, *draw a veil over their own eyes, and become a blind guide to the blind.*" (See Vol. 1, p. 380.)

We proceed to the consideration of the second many-headed hydra, inflammation.

In Vol. 2, page 529, Dr. Paine says, "Take a simple form of inflammation, such as scalds, here the two opposite [i. e. the homœopathic and antipathic,] modes of treatment, local it is true, but not the less direct, are constantly attended with success. So, too, in certain modifications of inflammations of the eyes, stimulants and sedatives appear to have an equal effect." We venture to suggest that almost every application to an inflamed eye or skin, must act in a manner more or less Homœopathic. But as Messrs. Cooper, Vetch and Travers, probably have had more experience in the treatment of inflammation of the eyes, than either Dr. Paine or ourselves, and as their statements are positive, and put forth in a truthful spirit, we will quote them. (See Cooper's Dictionary, Vol. 2, page 225, 6th edition.) "The *slightest* application of lunar caustic," says Dr. Vetch, "can often remove the highest degree of morbid sensibility to light, and instantaneously restore quietude to the organ; it can prevent incipient changes, and obviate advanced ones, and it may also be used in solution, [applied to inflamed eyes,] as a valuable *sedative*." And Dr. Cooper remarks: "The mention of so stimulating and active a substance as the lunar caustic having a sedative effect may excite surprise; *but the fact is unquestionable*, and well illustrated in the treatment of several diseases," (see *Gleaning No. V.*) And in support of this position, Dr. Cooper quotes Dr. Travers, who as Dr. Cooper

says, "correctly states, that in inflammation of the eyes it is remarkable that even the weaker forms of medicated lotions irritate, and *none more than such as contain opium*. The relief afforded by anodyne fomentations is very various. I have known them (says Dr. Travers,) objected to as *painful*, and patients inquire if they may not substitute warm water for the watery solution of opium, and watery infusions of poppy and hemlock. The same is true, especially in painful herpetic [tetter-like] affections of the skin, and in acutely irritable ulcers. *Upon all these, a watery solution of opium often acts as a stimulant and augments pain, while the solution of lunar caustic as often assuages it.*" The antipathic law is certainly at fault, and the homœopathic triumphant here. So much for inflamed eyes; now for burns, scalds, inflamed skins, &c.

Dr. Kentish ("that admirable surgeon," according to Dr. Paine,) the author of the stimulating plan for the treatment of burns, was evidently fully impressed with the truth of the Homœopathic principle; for he lays it down as a law, (see *Cooper's Dictionary*, Vol. 1, page 211). "That any part of the system having its action increased to a very high degree, must continue to be excited, though in a *less* degree, either by the stimulus which caused the increased action, [Isopathy] or *some other having the nearest similarity to it*, [Homœopathy] until by degrees the extraordinary action subsides into the healthy action of the part!" Guided by this theory, Dr. Kentish pronounced holding the burnt part to the fire, the best mode of relief; but as parts of the body are often burnt to which this cannot be done, the most stimulating applications must be used; for in this class there is little fear of any of them being greater than that which originally caused the burn or scald. The strongest rectified spirits, heated as much as the sound parts

will bear, should be applied. These and other applications of the same class will give the most speedy relief. They are to be continued only for a certain time, *lest they cause the very disease which they are given to cure*. They are then to be succeeded by *less* stimulant applications, until the parts act by natural stimuli. The action of the whole system should also be raised by means of those substances that speedily excite the system to action, such as ether, alcohol, opium, wine, &c. By this means, says Dr. Kentish, "the action of the whole system is raised and made to meet the increased action of the part, by which procedure, the lessening of the increased action of the part to equal the action of the whole, is rendered more easy. Thus there is an unity of intention in both the external and internal curative means, leading to the restoration of the unity of action, and the cure is performed. After supporting the system, until suppuration commences, gradually desisting from the stimulating plan, diminishes the secretion of pus, and wonderfully quickens the healing process. I (Dr. Kentish) can truly assert, that I have cured very many extensive burns and scalds in one, two, three or four weeks, which under the old method would have taken me as many months; and some, which I believe would have been incurable under the old method."

A little lower down on the same page, we learn that "chilblains may be as well, if not better, cured by leeching and sedatives, as by local stimulants, and of the latter, cantharides, specific (aye! homœopathic.) in its action, is one of the best." Again, on page 529, we read that "the Brunonians must have sometimes succeeded in removing all sorts of acute inflammations by active stimulants, notwithstanding the general havoc: and the more potent the poison, short of death, the greater was the probable success."

We beg leave to add, that we know from the most authentic records, that fever patients under the Brunonian practice, did recover, and not in a much less proportion than in the present day, (*see Johnson's Med. Chir. Review, July, 1826, page 18.*) Dr. Paine goes on to say, "we have familiar examples of this in the popular, though often fatal treatment of colds by hot gin slings; a method by the way, which originated with Van Helmont."

Dr. Paine will learn from the following quotation from Joannis Baptistæ van Helmont opera omnia. Francofurti, 1682. p 158 et 59, that Van Helmont discovered and practiced, according to the Homœopathic law, as early as the 17th century.

Statuunt itaque scholæ omnes, sola contraria contrariorum fore remedia.— Quibus videlicet omnis excessus (nomine morbi insignitus), in symmetriam redigeretur. Plausibilis ista et stupida doctrina placuit facile omnibus, in ignaviâ subscribendi pronis: quippe, quæ sensu rustico, magno compendio, et passim a quolibet facile conciperetur: atque hinc inde avidissime est imbibita. GALENUS interim, quamvis amputationem, vel resectionem nosceret enti nato, privative appositam, attamen non addubitavit partium vel humorum ablationem, respectu membrorum, redigere ad seriem contrariorum. Neglexitque privationum familiam, ceu adultero congressu natam. Hinc universum quæcunque numero, situ, magnitudine, proportionem, affluxu, vel effluxu, dissentirent, a debito ordine assumsit, tanquam si essent contraria, ut fatuæ suæ regulæ stabilitatem faceret. Quasi medicina non operaretur physice; sed per solam staret mathesin. Hinc tandem absurdo generalissimo, indicationes naturales morborum, per solas contrariorum oppositiones fieri dictavit. Axiomatibus enim suis necessitates subservire voluit, non autem axiomata, necessitatibus conformia erexit. Quæ ruinam proinde fa-

cere jubentur, quotquot ad tantæ ignorantie lubitum, efficta propinantur. Manet itaque hactenus a scholis et vulgo adorata maxima universalis velut medendi apex, quæ per contrarietates, id est, per rixas, lites, bella, pugnam, crisesque, sanandi tritam orbitam consignat. Sic enim creditum, sic factum, fictumque est hactenus, atque id tam extra controversiam, quod nil æque censeatur plausibile et subscribendo pronum, suaque intelligendi facilitate, oblectando et obripiendo incautum quemlibet decipiat.

At cognitio causarum atque sanandi radices, longe occultiori stipite crescunt, quam quod vulgus rustico sensu flores earundem decerpat. Nec consideravit GALENUS, quod unum contrariorum, toties prædicari oporteret (juxta ARISTOTELEM), quoties alterum, eo quod utrumque staret sub eodem genere, parilique privilegio gauderet. Quocirca neque investigavit unquam, quodnam esset illud genus, sub quo staret positiva frigiditas, sive frigus, contrarium calori putrido tam multiplici, quot febrium finxit species. Nimirum ubi reperiret frigus, maligno, putrido, hecticoque calori contrarium, tolidemque passuum excessibus calori repugnans. Quæve ista esset singularis, et individua frigoris actio, tam diversorum graduum, atque specierum, quibus totidem calores subjugati, ad symmetriam cogherentur, quod sane quamdiu neglectum a Galenicis fuit, etiam remedium cuique feбри justum, mansit ignoratum, adhibitæque fuerunt remedia, a conjectura et casu præscripta.— Angustiis nempe Galenicis, utrobique sua subjacent mendacia, in mortalium necem conspirantia.

Irrisit quidem GALENUM PARACELSUS, helvetico sarcasmo, licet subinde ad eandem methodum coactus recurrat, suæ increpationis continuæ immemor. Coagulata nempe, non raro resolutis et resolutibus contraria, esse voluit: imo multoties ad explosas intemperies elemen-

tales, incoactus recurrit. Tandem fervore contradicendi, omnium medelam constituit in similitudine tam naturæ, quam causarum morbificarum, cum ipso remedio. Indistinctionis scil. plenus ubique. Ego vero sub libertate philosophica, nemini addictus magistro, sentio: quod si ablatione causarum, omnis inde affectuum connexitas amputetur; omnem morborum sanationem, eadem quoque causarum lege, definiri debere. Adeo quod correctio, ablatio, extinctioque efficientis immediati (quæ privationem effectus inde consequentis, intra se adæquate claudant), potissimum in medendo cardinem continent. Non autem similitudines, ut neque remedium contrarietates. Inprimis morborum producta (puta calculum), uti in se, suum agens, in se coagulatum retinent: ita quoque ablatione solius effectus, persæpe sanari. Quia simul quandoque tollitur connexio causæ internæ, sive immediati efficientis, cum materia sua. Adde his, quod sola solutio connexitatis, efficientis ad materiam: adeoque luxata, vel laxata adaptio, extinctioque, ut pacatio privativæ perturbationis in Archeo (quæ in se nonnunquam meram privationem includunt), totam non raro sanandi historiam compleant, absque ullâ contrarietate, vel similitudine remedii, ad causas occasionales. Quod ipsum meminisse debuisset Paracelsus, si ad sua semel respexisset arcana. Animadvertisset nemque cito, unum aliquod istorum, omnis propemodum morbos ex æquo profigare, citra relationem ullam similitudinis, aut contrarietatis: at solius tincturæ vitalis irratione, dono, arcano, id est, superaffluentia bonitatis.

On page 530, Dr. Graves is quoted, who treated erysipelas (the inflammation of which was characterized by the ordinary phenomena of true erysipelas,) by the stimulating plan, and with the exception of a single case, successfully. Dr. Paine also quotes Fothergill, Haygarth and Pringle, as having treated rheumatism

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successfully with bark; and on the same page refers to the number of physicians who still adhere to the stimulating plan of treating inflammatory and congestive typhus, erysipelas, Fothergill's sore throat, &c. &c.; and remarks that Louis and his school treat gastro-enteritis (inflammation of the stomach and bowels,) by tonics and stimulants, with partial success.

On page 531, Dr. Paine says, "It may be, as we have said, that moderate stimulation by alcoholic liquors must be employed in some cases of inflammation or venous congestion, at or near their invasion, in conjunction with the depletive system, to sustain or exalt the prostrated vital properties." On page 541, we are told that "blood-letting is the great remedy in the early stages of typhus fever, but may be destructive in its more advanced. Tonics and stimulants must now often take its place, however local congestions and inflammations may exist."

Very many passages to the same effect might be quoted, and although we will not defend all the quotations that we have just made, as the best Homœopathic practice, but on the contrary, think that many of them, especially the routine bark and wine practice, are what Hahnemann has stigmatized as badly understood and worse practiced Homœopathia; still it is evident that *some* varieties of inflammation may be treated successfully with remedies more or less Homœopathic; hence it is, to say the least, *possible* that all varieties of inflammation may be cured by means of Homœopathic remedies. As we have proved again and again in our previous Gleanings, that almost every variety of inflammation, and inflammation of almost every organ, have been cured homœopathically, we will not tire our readers' patience by citing further proofs here, but we own that we are not a little surprized to find that "the guide

of students in their search after truth, and the expounder of the distinguishing principles that direct the medical philosopher" should scout all Homœopathic practice as absurd :

"Yet, though he tease and balk your listening ear,
He makes one useful point exceeding clear ;
How'er ingenious on his darling theme,
A sceptic in philosophy may seem,
Reduced to practice, his beloved rule
Would only prove him a confounded fool."—COWPER.*

In Vol. 1, page 239, we find a distinct section for the consideration of "Irritation and INFLAMMATION FROM BLOOD-LETTING!!!" and learn that Dr. Paine "thinks it may be shown that inflammation is sometimes excited by the excessive loss of blood, and that this [viz. inflammation,] is the *usual* result of an excessive evacuation of blood." Also, that "in all the reputed cases of excessive re-action following the loss of blood, the symptoms and morbid products, denote either the antecedent existence of inflammation, or *inflammation resulting from the loss of blood*, or from an antecedent predisposition" [to inflammation we presume.] The two latter causes may act conjointly ; and, as we have hitherto explained, a timid abstraction of blood is not an unusual cause of inflammations. "*Excessive blood-letting, on the other hand, unlike too small a loss [of blood,] will establish inflammation independently of any antecedent predisposition.*" On page 240, we read that "by excessive loss of blood an injury is inflicted, suddenly and severely, upon the vital powers of all parts. The brain suffers particularly ; and if irritation or excessive reaction follow, we [Dr. Paine] know of no recorded instance

which has not also presented the usual phenomena of inflammation, either in the brain or some other organ. If death ensue, effusion of lymph, or disorganization, &c., are the concurring results. Still another cause may have operated, and have been overlooked." While a little lower down on the same page, we read—"there are cases on record where inflammation was manifestly *induced*, or aggravated by an excess of loss of blood ; whilst the whole philosophy of its operation shows the possibility of such a contingency!" On page 170, Vol. 1, we read, "although blood-letting, therefore, be a remedy for inflammation, the excessive use of it, as we shall further show, may induce that affection." On page 186, we read of "inflammation aggravated or induced by the excessive loss of blood." The above quotations will suffice to prove that Dr. Paine *thinks* that inflammation may be induced by excessive blood-letting, while Marshall Hall has absolutely proved that it causes diseases similar to inflammation ; so that there can be no kind of doubt that blood-letting is homœopathic to inflammation.

Although there is scarcely a shadow of a doubt, that blood-letting is homœopathic to some stages of inflammation, still we think it will prove equally difficult for Dr. Paine and the Allœopathic school to admit the same. The Homœopaths think that they have well grounded theoretical objections to the use of the lancet. They maintain, like Doctor Paine, that an alteration in the vital properties, is the first step, and the true proximate cause of inflammation ; that an alteration in the condition or function of the nerves is the second step ; while those changes in the blood and blood-vessels, which constitute the visible phenomena of inflammation form the third step. And as blood-letting is only calculated to relieve the third series of changes, it, un-

* Dr. Paine quotes the above lines against Louis, in his Med. Phys. Commentaries, Vol. 2, page 752.

aided by the internal use of drugs, can never radically cure inflammation. It is evident from the above that the proximate cause of inflammation can never be removed by blood-letting.

In order that what we here assert may not be put forth without sufficient proof, we add, that Camerer, Magendie, Stanley and Robinson, after dividing the par-vagus and sympathetic nerves, found the mucous coat of the intestines or other parts disorganized as after inflammation under ordinary circumstances. Conjunctival inflammation has been very rapidly produced by dividing the nerves, especially the sympathetic, by Cruikshank, Dupuy, Brachet, Mayer, Magendie, Petit. Bichat, by dividing the spermatic nerves, brought on inflammation and a deposit of matter in the testicles. Magendie ascertained that when the ophthalmic branch of the fifth pair of nerves is divided in the cranial cavity of a rabbit at the Pons Varolii, inflammation is speedily lighted up in the surface of the eye, which eventuates in opacity of the upper segment of the cornea. What is still more remarkable is, that, when the nerve is cut on the petrous portion of the temporal bone so as to involve the destruction of the ganglion of Gasser, the resulting irritation is not only more violent in degree, but much more deeply seated, as well as more deplorable in its effects, the consequence being nothing less than a complete disorganization of the organ.

When the Pneumo gastric nerves are cut high up in the neck, the lining membrane of the air-passages assumes a dark color, the lungs are engorged with black blood, and an abundance of serum is poured into the parenchymatous texture, as well as into the pulmonary vesicles and the minute branches of the bronchia. The pleura generally participates in the irritation, and there is almost always more or less inflammation of

the stomach, with a suspension of the secretion of the gastric juice. Brodie found, after tying the brachial plexus of nerves; that in a short time inflammation of the integuments of the remote parts of the arm is produced which progresses until all the soft structures are involved in gangrene.

Now blood-letting evidently cannot cure a disease of the nerves; it can only for a time remove a general or local excess of blood, which certainly is neither the efficient cause, nor the essential part of inflammation. Blood-letting evidently is not the best means of checking the alteration in the chemistry of the blood, the solution of parts of the organic substance into a papescient mass, the formation of coagulable lymph or of pus, or the generation of new blood-vessels, nerves, &c. &c.; all of which changes take place during, and form essential parts of, inflammation. The merest tyro will recognize at once the great importance, or in fact absolute necessity of our attaining to the knowledge of some drug or drugs which possess the specific property of controlling and curing inflammation.—Judging theoretically, blood-letting should not form, as it now does, the main and only reliance of the physician for the cure of inflammation; and experience has abundantly proved that blood-letting, although often a valuable palliative, will not, unassisted by the action of internal remedies, cure inflammation. And accordingly physicians have always used drugs, such as mercury, digitalis, antimony, &c. &c., in conjunction with blood-letting, in the treatment of inflammation. Homœopathic treatment is often reviled and scouted as mere symptomatic treatment; but it must be evident from the above statement, that blood-letting strikes neither at the cause nor essence of inflammation, but merely removes for a short space of time,

a prominent effect or symptom of inflammation, viz : excess of blood.

The above remarks have been made with reference to simple inflammation ; and far less should blood-letting form the main-stay of the physician in the treatment of inflammation caused by the action of some specific poison, such as that which produces typhus fever, scarlet fever, erysipelas, tuberculous inflammation of the lungs, &c. &c. Still as Marshall Hall has abundantly proved that blood-letting will cause an affection *similar* to inflammation, and Dr. Paine insists that inflammation is the almost invariable result of excessive blood-letting ; if blood-letting has any specific control over inflammation, it must arise from its greater or less homœopathicity. Hence the Homœopathist should not utterly discard the lancet ; but far less should he rely principally upon it, in the cure of congestive or inflammatory diseases.

REASONS

FOR INVESTIGATING AND BELIEVING IN
HOMŒOPATHIA.

Communicated in a letter to the Editor.

BY B. C. DUTCHER, M. D.

PERMIT me to commend the zeal for truth and the enterprize to give it circulation, so amply manifest in the publication of the Examiner, as worthy the emulation of all wise and good men who have for the object of their action, the health and happiness of mankind.

The principles of the system you advocate are, in my judgment, the most

sound and logical in their theory, and efficient and successful in their application to the treatment of diseases, of any I have ever investigated ; and it may be a matter worthy of remark, (so far at least as my observations have extended,) that in every instance where Allœopathic physicians have properly investigated the science and principles of Homœopathia, and applied them in practice, they have become enthusiastic advocates for the system.

So self-explanatory and consistent with reason, and so self-demonstrative in their effects when judiciously applied for the restoration of the sick, are they, that they naturally and irrevocably lead every candid and unprejudiced mind into a firm defence of their superiority over all other systems extant. Such were the facts in my own case.

I studied the Allœopathic system of medicine agreeably to the requirements of the law of the State, and from the hands of a legally authorized board of examiners received my Diploma to practice physic and surgery. I accordingly commenced the practice of my profession, and my efforts were attended with (at least) ordinary success and patronage. But occasionally, however, cases would fall under my care that were extremely complex in their nature and ambiguous in their diagnosis, where the directions of the most popular and approved Allœopathic authors would fail of success. I had heard much of the high claims of Homœopathia, and of its distinguished superiority over Allœopathia from those who were its advocates. But at this time I considered the whole pretensions of Homœopathists a mere humbug or phantom, hatched up in the wild unlicensed ramblings of a visionary brain, calculated to do great injury to those who might fall victims to its vain pretentions.

I at length, however, through the pur-

suggestions of a friend, was induced to test its validity in the case of a boy aged twelve years, the malignity of whose disease had resisted the remedies prescribed both by myself and those also of two distinguished Allœopathic physicians who were called in consultation.

It was our unanimous opinion that the boy must die. As a dernier resort, through the urgent solicitations of my friend, (who was a Homœopathist) I presented him a record of the symptoms, and received from him (as he said) the remedy indicated. I gave it to my patient, and to my great surprize, in the course of two hours after found him relieved from a great portion of his sufferings, and the fatal tendency of his malady quite subdued. From that time out until I dismissed him from my hands cured, nothing but careful nursing was used. But I was still unwilling to believe in the utility of Homœopathia, and attributed the recovery of my patient to the coincidental interference of nature or Providence.

CASE 2. Mrs. M.—. Two practitioners of the old school, who denominated her disease indigestion and general mau-rasmus, had attended her for six months, when their further services were dismissed on the ground (as she stated) that she had gradually grown worse, through the whole course of their attentions to her. I was next consulted in her case, and after hearing her statements through, I concluded she must have had a fair trial of Allœopathic treatment and again resorted to my Homœopathic friend for advice, and under the use of the remedies indicated, the lady rapidly recovered, and in two weeks from the time I was called to her, I dismissed her cured.

CASE 3. The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. S.—. Its disease, Pertussis and Epilepsy. It had been treated for some time by Dr. S., an Allœopathic physician, without benefit, and the child's parents

becoming dissatisfied, consulted me in the case. I again (as it had been treated under the old system,) had recourse to the new, which resulted in the entire restoration of the child's health in the course of eight days.

CASE 4. The daughter of Mr. B., aged eleven years. Disease, Chorea Sancti Veti. I placed her under the old treatment for ten days, when I was taken ill and was not able to resume my practice for two weeks; during which time Dr. M., an Allœopathist, gave his kind attention to my business during my illness. I tested Homœopathia in my own case, as you may remember, under the attentions of Dr. Gray and yourself, with the most happy results.

After my recovery, I found my Chorea patient much worse than I left her, with information from Dr. M. that her malady had gradually increased in violence from the commencement of his attention to her. I then left her a few days without any medicine, her difficulty still increasing; after which I resorted to the new treatment, and was happy to find my patient, in twelve days, restored to health.

These were the evidences that induced me to yield my old notions of medicine to the adoption of the new system. I could not believe that providence or nature would exercise such kind interference towards me in every case, and always at the particular period of giving Homœopathic remedies. With the above facts before me, I felt it my duty to investigate the system, and I am happy to state, that my confidence in its high importance increased with a practical investigation of the subject, so much so that I adopted its entire use for the last two years I remained in practice, with the most happy and satisfactory results. It is now about six years since I relinquished the practice of medicine and devoted my exclusive attention to dental surgery. During which

period I have had frequent opportunities of testing its efficacy in the relief it gave in cases of difficulty and suffering connected with the mouth and teeth. The system does, and doubtless will, continue to meet with violent opposition for a time, from a large portion of the faculty, but be assured it will acquire devoted advocates for its superiority as fast as honest minds investigate its true claims. Its principles are the inductions of truth, and truth is lofty in its nature, and pure in its character—commands respect and deference from all who will examine its merits, and will sooner or later subjugate the medical world to its influence.

DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM DR. HUMPHREY.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 12, 1841.

DR. HULL,

Dear Sir, — Conceiving the following case to be one of much interest, inasmuch as it illustrates, in a very striking manner, the efficacy of Lachesis, a remedy peculiar to Homœopathy, in a case of Malignant Typhus, presenting a combination of symptoms which almost invariably terminate fatally, I send it to you for publication in the Examiner.

Yours,

G. HUMPHREY.

MALIGNANT TYPHUS.

On the 25th of February, I was requested to visit Mrs. S., a lady of about thirty years of age, of a highly nervous temperament.

For the last twelve months, she had been frequently indisposed, and had al-

ways resorted to Allopathic treatment. On the present occasion, however, she consented to try Homœopathy.

I found her exhibiting the following symptoms, viz : Violent pain in the head and back, oppression at the chest, with quick and laborious respiration, skin very warm and dry, pulse 120, and weak, tongue clean and rather moist ; chills and flushes of heat alternating with each other, bowels two or three days previously had been violently acted upon by a large dose of *Seuva* and *Manna*, but had now become torpid again. *Aconite* was administered.

26th. This morning the symptoms remained without any perceptible change, excepting some slight delirium. *Bryonia*.

In the afternoon, the pain in the head and back subsided, her mind was less affected, but her whole surface presented an efflorescence interspersed with elevated inflamed points, resembling the incipient stage of small pox, which there was great reason to apprehend, as two of the patient's children had quite recently recovered from the varioloid. This eruption caused much itching and burning. *Rhus* was prescribed.

27th. Delirium continues, strength prostrated, tongue coated with dark brown mucus. The eruption less vivid, inclining to a dark color, bowels costive, and some gastric derangement ; *Nux*.

28th. No amendment, and as the symptoms indicated danger, a consultation was agreed on. On the next day, Dr. I. Green visited the patient with me, when the following symptoms were present, viz : delirium, wildness and suffused redness of the eye, with dilated pupils, a little sleep, inability to answer questions or to protrude the tongue, which was dry and covered with a dark brown coat : sordes about the teeth and gums, breath offensive, constant restlessness and tossing about in bed, kicking off the bed

clothes and picking at them, or catching at imaginary objects; pulse quick, weak and tremulous; hands often cold and discolored; feet and legs as far as the knees also cold.

The rash which had appeared with the eruption before mentioned, had now lost its vividness and presented a much darker aspect, and the red elevated spots assumed a petchal appearance. Tenderness of the abdomen existed to a very considerable extent, but no tympanitic distention of it, or discharges from the bowels. Belladonna was ordered to be given every three or four hours. These symptoms continued for three or four days with very little alteration; during which Belladonna, Hyosiamus and Veratrum were the remedies employed. Mustard was also freely applied to the extremities.

On the 4th of March, as there still remained much tenderness of the abdomen on pressure, Nux was given, which evidently excited a favorable action on the bowels, and the tenderness passed off. The effect of this remedy was farther manifested on the following day, when copious discharges of very dark fetid fecal matter took place. These discharges were involuntary, as those of the urine had been for several days past.

On the 6th and 7th, these discharges became more frequent, and the vital energies of our patient seemed to be rapidly declining. Veratrum, 6 in drop doses was prescribed every four hours; nourishing diet and drinks were also liberally given for the purpose of supporting her prostrate condition.

March 8th. This day a considerable change of a very unfavorable character took place. The fecal evacuations had ceased, but in their place a large quantity of blood, apparently dissolved, was almost constantly passing from the bowels. Our expectations of her recovery were now nearly gone, and upon every succeeding

visit, we expected to learn the death of our patient. During the next three or four days, a great looseness of the bowels existed, amounting to six or eight discharges every twenty-four hours. These evacuations consisted principally of blood, mixed however with a little muco-purulent and fecal matter, and at all times very offensive, which led us to apprehend an ulcerated condition of the bowels. The remedies used to modify and restrain these inordinate discharges were Mercury, Veratrum and Belladonna. In the mean time her other symptoms underwent no favorable change. There was the same wild delirium and restlessness, carphologia, with attempt to get out of bed; screaming without the power of distinct utterance, great difficulty in swallowing, unconsciousness, and sinking of the vital powers. The remedy which we considered best adapted to meet these various indications, though having little confidence in its vaunted properties, was *Lachesis*, and accordingly at ten o'clock, P. M. on the 11th, *Lachesis* 6. was directed, one drop in a spoonfull of water being ordered every three hours.

12th. During the night three doses of *Lachesis* had been administered, and the patient passed a more comfortable night than she had done for the preceding ten days. Upon visiting our patient this morning, we were very agreeably surprised at witnessing the favorable change in her symptoms.

Her delirium had vanished and reason resumed her empire. She recognized her attendants and friends; she was able to speak, which for ten days past she could not do; her restlessness had subsided and a general calm ensued. There was one symptom, however, which, though not dangerous, was agonizing; it was an insatiable thirst, her constant desire was water; this she incessantly demanded, and when her parched tongue

could no longer give utterance to her wishes, she employed significant gestures with her hands directed to her mouth for more drink. No sooner was the vessel of water applied to her lips than its contents were swallowed with the greatest avidity, and a renewed cry for more was heard: this desire for water was very liberally complied with; it would have been cruel to have denied her, for it really appeared as though all her past sufferings had been concentrated in this agonizing thirst. We were fully aware that this symptom was the effect of Lachesis, and therefore were disposed to let it alone. Accordingly we ordered no medicine to counteract it.—Nourishing drinks as well as a free use of water, were directed. During the day the intensity of the thirst gradually subsided, and the following night was passed very comfortably.

13th. Thirst still continues, but less severe—improvement progressing—the patient in every respect better. China was directed.

From this time the patient has gone on gradually improving, under the use of China, Bryonia, Chamomilla and Dulcamara, as they were respectively indicated by her condition. Complete recovery has now taken place. In conclusion, it is to be remarked that, throughout the treatment of this case such directions relating to diet and regimen were given as the condition of the patient required.

ON THE DISEASES

INDUCED BY MERCURY.

Dr. Dieterich, of Munich, has published a lengthened work on the numerous forms of mercurial disease, in which he

treats at length all the maladies which are, or said to be, induced by an excessive or imprudent use of this mineral—as hydrargyria or mercurial fever, salivation, pancreatic ptialism, diabetes, hydrosis or excessive perspiration, various exanthemata, as eczema, herpes, miliaria, &c., different forms of ophthalmia, angina, periostitis, enlargement of the lymphatic and also of the parenchymatous glands, ulceration of the mucous membranes, neuralgia, asthma, tremors, paralysis, and several other diseases, including a peculiar form of cachexia.

We shall select only a few excerpts.

The following are said to be the symptoms, &c. of *Mercurial affection of the Pancreas*.

“The pancreatic mercurial ptialism, or alvine sialorrhœa, has hitherto been generally confounded with the mercurial diarrhœa, which often accompanies it: it may, however, exist alone. It is indicated by a pain in the left hypochondrium which gradually extends towards the epigastric region, by unpleasant eructations, and a purging of white or greenish serous frothy matters. The eyes are languid, the face is pale, and the tongue dry; there is a most unpleasant, often metallic, taste in the mouth; the thirst is great, the skin cold, and the pulse small and rapid; subsequently, the colicky pains become more severe, and the region of the pancreas is the seat of a burning pain, increased by the slightest pressure, and so forth, and so forth.”

Whenever such a change takes place, the use of mercury should be at once discontinued.

COMMUNICATIONS ON FILE.

1. Letter from Dr. Humphrey, of Philadelphia.
2. Letter from Dr. Kitchen, of Philadelphia.

THE

• HOMŒOPATHIC EXAMINER.

N^{o.} 5.

MAY, 1841.

VOL. II.

CLINICAL LECTURE

ON

HOMŒOPATHY,

BY PAUL CURIE, M. D.

LONDON.

CHRONIC GASTRITIS.

GENTLEMEN,—

We are now about to examine a new medical science, which leads us to the completion of the old, but which still requires the aid of the latter to be in itself complete.

If we throw a glance over the past, we shall find that by means of studies made upon the bodies of the dead (*anatomy*), we are led by induction to recognize (*diagnosis*), and to class a large portion of the diseases which affect humanity. But we have hitherto required a law, for the application of the medicaments to cure them, and also a perfect knowledge of these medicaments. Hahnemann has appeared, and revealed to us, both the law of application and the science of medicaments.

It is my intention to make known to you these two branches of this new science.

Vol. II.—19.

Like many others, Gentlemen, I have seen a multitude of systems pass before me: I have deeply studied them all, both in theory and application, and the result of this study has been the conviction, that medical science has been actually converted by them into a tower of Babel, and that the *truth* must be sought for independent of any system. For this reason I have thanked God and Hahnemann, that the Homœopathic law (*or art of curing*) has been revealed to humanity; and have proudly accepted the task of propagating and teaching it to the world.

I purpose, in these lectures, to conduct you to theory by practice; I shall, therefore, succinctly explain all that may be necessary to the full understanding of my first lessons. For theoretical details, I refer you to the works of Hahnemann.

There is in man an ever active power, which unceasingly strives to expel from his organic structure whatever might tend to its premature disorganization; a power, of which, till the present time, no just idea has been formed, because all labors and all observations have been hitherto directed to his already disorganized (*dead*) body; but this power is most evident in that man who, although diseased, is still in his active (*living*) state. We call it vital power, or principle.

Medicine acts in co-operation with the vital power. External symptoms being the result of the struggle which the vital principle makes against the disorganizing

malady, a remedy must be administered, which, in its effects, shall offer the greatest similitude with the symptoms observed. (*Similia similibus curantur.*)

You see, gentlemen, the importance which medicinal substances here assume. Much has already been done, but there still remains much to do. In order to acquire the science of medicaments, it has been necessary not only to try them on the living, but on man in the healthiest possible condition, that that which is only the symptom of a disease may not be confounded with the effect of the medication. It has been necessary, also, to analyse the individuality of the remedy, in order to ascertain what preparation, and in what proportion it will be most efficacious.

These recent labors have shown, that a medicament, whether animal, vegetable, or mineral, is composed of two principles, the one material, and the other essential, which may be divided and subdivided to infinity by trituration; a proceeding which, by separating the material particles, develops the essential properties, and carries the power of action beyond human calculation. And if we recollect, that a medicament is further strengthened by the vital principle, an equally beneficial power, with the action of which it combines, we shall be no longer astonished at the mode of preparing and administering it in infinitely small doses, and at its successful opposition to those diseases which present the most serious symptoms.

As to the three virus', Syccosic, Syphilitic, and Psoric, the recognised principles of every chronic malady, it is by the side of the patient that we shall verify and study them in their whole, and in their details. But before then, I request you, Gent'n, to read with attention the works of Hahnemann entitled '*On Chronic Diseases*;' *Organon, or the Art of Curing*; and especial-

ly, the *Materia Medica*, which cannot enter too deeply into your thoughts and the direction of your studies.

CASE.

November 11th, 1839. M. J., a female servant, aged twenty-six years, with brown hair, fair skin, lymphatico-sanguine temperament, of a gentle and patient temper, had been ill for four months, and attributed her malady to over work. When a child she had a scabby eruption on her head, especially behind the ears. Two years ago she was seized with a vomiting of blood, which returned four months back; she was then treated allæopathically, and took various purgative pills.

Symptoms.

1. Loss of appetite.
2. Dislike to greasy food, meat, tea, coffee, and butter.
3. Great thirst, especially in the evening.
4. Vomitings of food and bile, preceded by a great sensation of weight in the stomach.
5. Fullness of the stomach, increasing in the evening.
6. The epigastrium painful to the touch.
7. A sinking, like that caused by hunger, at the pit of the stomach.
8. Palpitations in the epigastric regions, and sensations like the fluttering of wings.
9. Flatulence in the stomach and intestines.
10. Aching pains in the intestinal canal, especially at night.
11. Aching pains in the left hypochondrium, especially at night, alleviated by lying on the part, and very tender to the touch. An aching pain between the shoulders, of the same character as that

in the hypochondrium, and felt at the same time.

12. Constipation ; several days without evacuations, and the evacuations very hard.

13. Suspension of the menses, which had previously occurred at the time she vomited blood.

14. Sleep constantly interrupted by the pain in the stomach and intestines.

15. Disturbed dreams.

16. Lowness of spirits.

Prescription.

Pulsatilla, 2 globules, to be taken at one dose, dissolved in a table spoonful of water.

Diet.

Pork, veal, game, lamb, duck, goose, greasy food, fermented or spirituous liquors, vinegar, all acids, tea, coffee, pepper, and all spices, expressly forbidden.

For breakfast, cocoa ; for ordinary food, beef, mutton, roasted or boiled fowls ; fresh fish, some vegetables ; light puddings and meat broths are recommended.

Water, or toast and water, as a drink.

November 18th. After taking the medicament the symptoms were all increased, but began to diminish at the end of three or four days ; and when the patient again came for consultation on the 18th of November, an amelioration had taken place in all the symptoms, especially the vomiting, the feeling of sinking, and the constipation. The pains of the hypochondrium and between the shoulders, were the only symptoms which were not diminished.

Prescription.

Pulsatilla, 2 globules, taken at one dose, and dissolved in a spoonful of water.

November 25th. After having taken the medicament the symptoms again increased, but in a less degree, and were of less duration than on the former occasion. The vomiting had further diminished, the evacuations were more regular. The medicament was allowed to continue its action.

December 2nd. Much better the whole week ; the patient had had but one vomiting, all the pains were much diminished, the thirst was less, and the appetite began to return.

Prescription.

Pulsatilla, 1 globule.

December 9th. Felt much better, excepting that she was a good deal troubled with flatulence ; no menstruation, although two weeks beyond her usual period. The medicine was allowed to continue its action.

December 16th. Pain in the hypochondrium much diminished, and the hypochondrium not sore to the touch, the pain between the shoulders removed.—The fullness, soreness, and flatulence of the stomach also removed. The aching of the bowels still remained, but in a lesser degree. Three hard motions during the last week. Slight craving, fluttering, and beating in the stomach. The sensation of weight at night much decreased, and the vomiting entirely removed. Appetite nearly natural, and she had now no dislike to anything. Spirits improved. Dreams, causing fear (coffins and dead people.) Menstruation had not reappeared. Aching pain of the back and hips. She had caught cold, and had a coryza with a discharge of thick mucous, attended by heaviness of the forehead and aching pain in the teeth.

Prescription.

1 Globule of Dulcamara, to remove the effect of cold.*

CHOICE OF THE MEDICAMENT.

Several persons complain of the immense difficulty which the choice of a medicament offers; you will now find, Gentlemen, that by the arrangement I am about to point out to you, we shall be able to simplify and remove every difficulty.

We will first divide symptoms into three classes; in the first we will include all the primitive or characteristic symptoms, clearly pointing out the nature and seat of the malady; in the second we will place the consecutive symptoms, pointing out the degree of intensity of the malady; and, in the third, the sympathetic symptoms, showing the greater or lesser degree of sympathy existing between the organ affected, and certain others.

Our first care must be, to thoroughly establish and recognize the symptoms belonging to each of the above divisions; and, in order to demonstrate this, we will work the preceding case.

The case given offers the following characteristic symptoms:

At 4. Vomittings of bile and food.

At 5. Fullness of the stomach.

At 6. Pain on touching the epigastrium.

At 7. Sinking feeling at the pit of the stomach.

Among those medicaments, the action of which is more decided upon the stomach than upon any other organ, we take those, which in their effects offer the

* Since the above was written, the patient has had one globule of sulphur, and six days afterwards one of pulsatilla, the effect of which has been, that the menses have returned, and she feels complete relief from all the previous symptoms.

symptoms given above, and we find that—
Bryonia, Nux vomica, Pulsatilla, and Sulphur, give as at 4.

Calcarea, Lycopodium, Nux vomica, and Pulsatilla, give as at 5.

Bryonia, Nux vomica, and Pulsatilla, give as at 6.

And Arnica, Antimonium, Baryta, Bryonia, China, Gratiola, Ignatia, Natrum, Pulsatilla, give as at 7.

Now as we find that *Pulsatilla* is the medicament which offers the most perfect correspondence, we shall continue our verification with it alone.

For consecutive symptoms we have the following:

At 2. Disgust towards greasy food, meat, tea, and coffee.

At 8. Palpitations in the epigastric region.

At 9. Flatulence in the stomach and intestines.

At 10. Aching pain in the intestinal canal.

At 11. Pain in the hypochondrium and between the shoulders.

As the primitive symptoms have pointed out, that we have before us a phlegmasia of the stomach, known under the name of *Gastritis*; the consecutive symptoms show us that the disease has arrived at its second period. There we again find that we cannot do better than choose *Pulsatilla*.

We then reach the sympathetic symptoms, which are:

At 1. Loss of appetite.

At 12. Constipation.

At 13. Suspension of the menses.

At 14. Interruption of slumber by pain.

At 15. Disturbed dreams.

At 16. Lowness of spirits.

And although it seems almost impossible that a medicament which, in its effects, presents the *characteristic* and *consecutive* symptoms, should not also offer the *sympathetic* symptoms; nevertheless,

for the sake of accuracy, we verify it; and, as the whole of our verification answers in the affirmative, we administer *Pulsatilla* conscientiously, and with certainty, until new symptoms call for a new medicament.

However, before we definitively fix upon the medicament, we must seek further for the causes which have given rise to the alterations in the above case. The patient attributes the present *Gastritis* and the *Hematemesis* from which she has suffered, to over work. We have no doubt that these maladies may be developed by the influence of this accidental cause; but we must assuredly find their source in a more deeply-seated, pre-disposing cause, the influence of which will be always felt as long as that principle has not been attacked, and which we find elsewhere indicated by the chronic malady of the skin, pointed out to us by the patient. The *Psoric virus* being sufficiently demonstrated, the proper medicament must be sought for, and chosen from among the *antipsoric* remedies. In this case we still approve of *Pulsatilla*, which will be followed by sulphur, in continuation of the *antipsoric* treatment.

It is proper that I should here make an observation, which I have not been able to introduce sooner, from the fear of destroying the clearness of my explanations. You will, probably, have been surprised to see the *pain in the intestinal canal* ranked among the consecutive symptoms, as it may at first appear to you to be the sign of a new disease, attacking a new organ. My answer to this is: that if the pain in the intestine did characterize a particular disease, it would not appear in a simple form; and it would be accompanied by combined symptoms, by which we should generally recognize the *Gastro-enteritis*; whilst from the form taken in this case, it simply shows us the degree of intensity to which the inflammation has arrived,

which is in the act of spreading itself over the surrounding organs.

ON THE DISEASE.

If it be important, Gentlemen, to possess a thorough knowledge of the effects of a medicament, in order to apply it in conjunction with the vital principle; if it be important thoroughly to know its power of action, that we may not administer too large a dose; if it be important to have entirely ascertained the accidental and predisposing causes of diseases, that we may attack them in their sources, it is not less important to be thoroughly acquainted with diseases in their whole, and in their details, that we may acquire that promptitude of action which distinguishes the skilful practitioner.

In consequence of this conviction, and after having called your attention to the choice of a medicament, we will proceed to the study of the disease, viewed as a whole, or in detail, by showing you, always in reference to its known and classed symptoms, those medicaments which are specific in its different phases.

The generic terms, under which are comprised so many different and variable alterations, seem to us to be useful, inasmuch as they incessantly remind us of the invariable seat of the malady. We will, therefore, make use of them in all our descriptions.

Thus the term, *chronic gastritis*, which we recognize as belonging to the phlegmasia referred to in the preceding case, alone tells us in what series of medicaments we ought to seek that one which is suitable to it. We shall now see what groups of symptoms it represents.

Chronic gastritis is very common; it chiefly attacks man between the ages of twenty and fifty, rather than in his infancy or old age; but it often succeeds to acute gastritis, and still more often, with its

peculiar form, proceeds from the influence of the following accidental causes.

The use of irritating medicaments, such as emetics in strong doses, or repeated purgatives, narcotics, astringents, iced drinks when the body is in a state of perspiration, an excess of alcoholic liquids, excesses of the table, the habitual use of food highly seasoned with pepper or spices, meats with but little of the animal principle in them, such as veal when too young, lamb, &c., too large a proportion of coffee or tea, the labors of the study, and excessive watching, strong pressure, blows, and falls on the epigastric region, chills, living in damp places, violent and concentrated passions, and fits of anger.

Chronic gastritis is slow in its development, which renders it at times more dangerous than acute gastritis, or any other malady which is more painful in the beginning, because the persons attacked with it longer hesitate in seeking the aid of medicine. It is more particularly among women that its consequences may be serious; for the menstrual courses, which monthly operate as a salutary revulsion, allow the inflammation to prey upon the mucous membrane, without sufficient violence of pain to force them to have recourse to medical aid. At the period of their cessation, this affection suddenly develops itself in so formidable a manner, that that which in the beginning appears to be less alarming in women than in men, causes regret that the more decided warnings which it gives to

the latter sex have been wanting. The disease terminates in *resolution*, *ulceration*, *induration*, *cancer* and *perforation*.

The prognosis varies according to the duration of the gastritis, its intensity, the degree of disorganization which it has effected, the age and strength of the subject; and it is, as I have just said, at the commencement, less dangerous among women than among men, on account of the revulsion caused by the menses. But if, during the course of the disease, these should cease, without reference to the age of the patient, the prognosis becomes more serious than among men, all circumstances being otherwise equal. I do not mean to say that it is always fatal, but, generally speaking, in all chronic affections of females, amenorrhœa is a bad symptom, as it often announces an advanced stage of the disease.

Chronic gastritis shows itself in various forms, and thence arise several groups of symptoms, the description of which we will take from medical writers, at the same time showing the medicaments which correspond to these symptoms.

The *gastric derangement* of authors is certainly one of the transient forms of chronic gastritis; its symptoms consist of a sensation of uneasiness and weight in the epigastrium, a loss of appetite, eructations, nausea, inodorous risings, vomitings of yellow, greenish, and bitter bile, a yellow tint upon the *alæ nasi* and the upper lip; lastly, a sensation of fatigue and weakness.

First Phase, known under the name of Gastric Derangement.

1st. Sensation of uneasiness and weight in the stomach.

2nd. Loss of appetite.

3rd. A bitter taste in the mouth.

Medicaments.

1st. *Bryonia*, *Ignatia*, *Nuxvomica*, *Pulsatilla*, and *Tartarus emeticus*.

2nd. *Bryonia*, *Ign.*, *Nux vom.*, *Puls.*, and *Tart. emet.*

3rd. *Bryon.*, *Ign.*, *Nux vom.*, *Pulsat.*, and *Tart. emet.*

4th. Eructations, nausea, inodorous risings.	4th. <i>Bryon., Ign., Nux vom., Pulsat., and Tart. emet.</i>
5th. Efforts to vomit, and vomitings of yellow, greenish, and bitter bile.	5th. <i>Bryon., Ign., Nux vom., Pulsat., and Tart. emet.</i>
6th. Yellow tint in the <i>alae nasi</i> and the upper lip.	6th. <i>Bryon., and Nux vom.</i>
7th. Sensation of fatigue and weakness.	7th. <i>Bryon., Ign., Nux vom., Pulsat., and Tart. emet.</i>

The following form of Chronic gastritis is more decided than the preceding, inasmuch as the patients feel a painful sensation in the region of the stomach, which is dissipated by the introduction of food, and which causes them to say that they require frequent eating. But this pain returns in two or three hours after a repast, and it is more acute than before the introduction of food. A throbbing is also frequently felt, which might lead to a belief in the existence of an aneurism in the ventral aorta. They moreover feel thirst,

heat in the palms of the hands, sudden risings or flatuosities, lassitude in the limbs, slight pain in the head, and sometimes a tendency to sleep after eating; lastly, they are tormented by obstinate constipation. Every day, after every copious repast, this scene is renewed; appetite is scarcely ever felt, and stimulants afford only momentary relief. Almost all patients attacked by this form of *chronic gastritis* are melancholy. (It is described by authors under the name of *dyspepsia*.)

Second Dyspepsian Phase.

Medicaments.

1st. Painful sensation in the region of the stomach, dissipated by the introduction of food, which returns in one or two hours after eating, in a more violent manner.	1st. <i>Bryon., Cocc., Ign., Nux vom., Puls.</i>
2nd. Swelling of the stomach.	2nd. <i>Bryon., Cocc., Ign., Nux vom., Puls.</i>
3rd. Flutterings in the region of the stomach.	3rd. <i>Cocc., Nux vom., Puls., Rhus., Tart. emet.</i>
4th. Thirst.	4th. <i>Bryon., Cocc., Ign., Nux vom., Puls., Rhus., Tart. emet.</i>
5th. Heat in the palms of the hands.	5th. <i>Carbo veg., Cocc., Lyc., Nux., Staph.</i>
6th. Sudden risings, flatulence.	6th. <i>Bryon., Carbo veg., Nux., Puls., Sulphur.</i>
7th. Lassitude in all the limbs.	7th. <i>Belladonna, Bryon., Nux., Puls., Sulph.</i>
8th. Pain in the head.	8th. <i>Bryon., Carbo veg., Cocc., Ign., Lyc., Nux., Puls., Rhus., Sulph.</i>
9th. Tendency to sleep after eating.	9th. <i>China, Graphites, Nux vom., Rhus., Sulph.</i>
10th. Obstinate constipation.	10th. <i>Bryon., Cocc., Graph., Ign., Nux., Puls., Sulph.</i>
11th. Scarcely any appetite.	11th. <i>Bryon., Cocc., Graph., Ign., Lyc., Nux., Puls., Staphysagria, Sulph., Tart. emet.</i>
12th. Melancholy.	12th. <i>Bry., Ign., Nux., Puls., Sulph.</i>

In a third form of *chronic gastritis*, the pain and swelling of the epigastrium immediately follow the introduction of food. If the phlegmasia occupies the splenic portion of the stomach, the muscle of the left side of the epigastric region contracts under the hand which presses it, whilst that of the opposite side remains immovable; the same muscular contraction takes place on the right. And besides, when the inflammation is seated in the pyloric portion, the painful sensations increase two hours after eating, when the chymous paste passes into the duodenum. When the phlegmasia occupies the cardiac portion, the pain is generally felt at the moment when the alimentary ball reaches the stomach.

If we neglect these first symptoms of

gastritis, and especially if we exasperate them by a stimulating regimen, more serious phenomena soon make their appearance. Vomitings become more frequent, the cheeks become red during digestion, the pulse accelerates, and the skin becomes dry and arid during the accomplishment of this act. Fits of a short, dry cough, not followed by expectoration, often provoking vomiting, declare themselves. (It is the gastric cough of authors.) In all the preceding degrees of *gastritis*, flesh may be preserved, and the epigastric region may not be tender to the touch, but in this last phase, loss of flesh and epigastric sensibility are almost constant. Nevertheless, there are some patients in whom nutrition is carried on effectually, notwithstanding the very advanced state of the disease.

Third Form of Chronic Gastritis.

Medicaments.

- 1st. Pain and constant swelling of the epigastrium.
- 2nd. Frequent vomitings of bile and food.
- 3rd. Redness of the cheeks during digestion.
- 4th. Acceleration of the pulse.
- 5th. Skin dry and arid during digestion.
- 6th. Fits of a short dry cough, provoking vomitings.
- 7th. Wasting of flesh.

- 1st. *Arsenic, Carb. veg., Graph., Lyc., Natrum, Carb., Puls., Sulph., Nux vom.*
- 2nd. *Ars., Bryon., Silicea, Nux vom., Puls., Sulph.*
- 3rd. *Baryta, Lycopodium, Mang., Nux., Phosphorus.*
- 4th. *Ars., Bryon., Car. veg., Graph., Lyc., Natrum, Carb., Nuc., Puls., Sulphur.*
- 5th. *Ars., Belladonna, Calcarea, Graph., Lyc., Mang., Natrum, Sep., Sil.*
- 6th. *Ars., Graph., Lyc., Nuc., Puls.*
- 7th. *Ars., Graph., Lyc., Nuc., Puls., Sulph.*

The disease continues to increase, and we soon see the following symptoms added to the preceding. Darting pains are felt under the xyphoid appendage, or in the right hypochondrium; in the first instance the epigastric region is resisting, and the anterior coat of the stomach is manifestly thickened; in the second instance, an oblong tumor, so much more easily defined in proportion as the wasting progresses, shows itself towards the

pyloric region; almost all the food is rejected by vomiting some hours after it is taken, the pulse is continually accelerated, the skin burning, dry, and arid, and these two symptoms further augment after eating; the countenance presents an earthy (*livid*) aspect, or looks like yellow wax; lastly, the vomitings become continuous, and everything is rejected, even the lightest liquids, and in however small a quantity the patients may take them.

Some persons, however, (and the instance is not rare,) preserve the faculty of digesting food, even in the most advanced state of the disease; and even where a cancerous disorganization of the stomach exists, they only vomit a colorless liquid, and occasionally a part of that which they have drunk. When the *gastritis* lasts a

certain time to this degree, the schirrous, or cancerous disorganization of the stomach no longer delays its operation, and later still, the matter vomited becomes blackish, and like coffee grounds, or melted suet; the cancerous disorganization is then complete.

1st. Darting pains in the xyphoid appendage, or in the right hypochondrium.

2nd. Oblong tumor towards the pyloric region.

3rd. Almost all the food rejected by vomiting, and almost as soon as taken, even to the smallest quantity of liquid.

4th. Pulse continually accelerated:

5th. Skin burning, dry, and arid, a symptom which further augments after repast.

6th. Visage earthy, or waxen yellow.

7th. Vomiting of a colorless liquid.

8th. Blackish vomitings, like coffee grounds, or melted suet.

1st. *Bryon., Calc., Cocc., Coffea, Con., Lyc. Natr. mur.*

2nd. *Ars., Calc., Graph., Lyc., Nux.*

3rd. *Ars., Bryon., Lyc., Nux., Puls., Sil., Sulph.*

4th. *Ars., Bryon., Calc., Graph., Lyc., Natr., Nux., Puls.*

5th. *Ars., Graph., Lyc., Nux., Sil., Sulph.*

6th. *Ars., Cocc., Graph., Lyc., Nux., Puls., Sulph.*

7th. *Ars., Calc., Puls., Lyc., Nux., Sil., Sulphur.*

8th. *Ars., Plumbum, Veratrum.*

In very nervous, irritable individuals, accustomed to study their sensations, whose sympathies between the stomach and the brain are easily awakened by the slightest impressions, Chronic gastritis, besides the symptoms above described, is often accompanied also by headaches, ringing in the ears, giddiness, vertigos, melancholy, panic, want of sleep, and inclination to suicide. The patients are, moreover, in continual uneasiness concerning their sufferings, so that they are almost absolutely incapable of occupy-

ing themselves about anything but their health. They believe themselves to be afflicted with all the ailments which are mentioned before them, or of which they read a description. They constantly change their physician, and their remedy; a feeling of enlargement and pain in the hypochondria accompanies all their digestions, a great quantity of inodorous gases escapes from the mouth; and, lastly, they are tormented by an obstinate constipation.

1st. Headaches.

2nd. Ringing in the ears.

3rd. Giddiness, vertigo.

4th. Melancholy.

5th. Panic.

6th. Want of sleep.

7th. Inclination to suicide.

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1st. *Bry., Nux., Puls., Sepia., Sulph., Ver.*

2nd. *Ars., Bry., Calc., Conium., Graph., Lyc., Nux., Puls., Sepia, Sulph.*

3rd. *All the above.*

4th. *Dillo.*

5th. *Calc., Cocc., Graph., Ign., Nux., Sep., Sulph.*

6th. *All the above.*

7th. *Aurum, Natrum, Nux., Puls.*

8th. Thoughts fixed upon their disease, uneasiness.

9th. Inodorous gases escaping by the mouth, with noise.

10th. Obstinate constipation.

8th. *Calc., Nux., Puls.*

9th. *Al.*

10th. *Bry., Cocc., Graph., Lyc., Nux., Opium, Plumb., Sulph.*

A redness, or brown, or slaty gray color, and a thickening of the mucous gastric membrane, are the alterations most frequently to be met with in the dead body after chronic gastritis; sometimes this membrane is found to more or less destroyed, or rather converted into a gelatinous mass. It is often thickened and converted into a fatty substance, every where homogenous; this disposition is especially observed at the pylorus, which more often, as well as other parts of the organ, presents encephaloid matter, melanosis, cartilaginous, and bony transformations; but these alterations are no longer the signs of chronic gastritis, they are the commencement of the schirrous state. Sometimes the thickening of the walls of the stomach is almost entirely formed by the muscular tunic, which is hypertrophied. Ulcerations are rare, but, nevertheless, more frequent, as I have already said, than after acute gastritis. They usually occupy the thickened and degenerated portions of the membrane; they are sometimes found cicatrized. Perforations are more frequent in chronic gastritis than in the acute form of that disease.

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As we have before said, Gentlemen, it cannot be denied, that the use of strong doses of medicaments is among the accidental causes of a great number of the chronic phlegmasias which we so often meet with in the course of our practice. Gastritis, enteritis, gastro-enteritis, and all maladies having their principal seat in the stomach and abdomen, are more

particularly developed by the abuse of medicaments, prepared and administered as they were, before a fixed law had made every branch of medicine a complete and exact science. It is to be regretted that this immense progress is not yet universally recognized, and more particularly so, for medicamentous maladies, which are so much the more dangerous, as the apogee of the science must have been attained in order to recognize, and to know how to attack them at their source.

Here you will observe another powerful reason why the greatest attention should be paid when inquiring into the causes of an affection; for when a disease has been developed by the influence of a medicament administered according to the erroneous method hitherto pursued, the only way of curing it is to administer the antidote of that medicament.

A medicament seems to have a double action, viz., the primitive action, which is proper to it; and the secondary action, which is entirely opposed to the first. We may find an example of this in a medicament, the property of which is to produce a relaxation of the intestines by its primitive effect, and which, by its secondary effect, produces constipation, more or less strong, according as the purging shall have been more or less marked.

We shall further dilate on this phenomenon in the following lectures; but, until then, that which has been said at the commencement of the present will be sufficient.

After having shown you the groups of symptoms, which we comprehend under the generic term of chronic gastritis, I

shall call your attention towards those medicaments, the effects of which present us, not only with the malady in its whole, but, also, in all the different forms in which we find it in practice.

If the primitive symptoms of a disease characterize the disease, the sympathetic symptoms characterize the medicament.

We shall commence by *pulsatilla* and *nux vomica*, which offer the chief resources in *gastritis*, and the employment of which is almost always sought for, either as intermediary, or fundamental medicaments. To obtain satisfactory results, it is merely necessary to administer 1 or 2 globules.

PULSATILLA

will be found so much the more specific against corporeal alterations, in proportion as there shall be lowness of spirits, and a propensity towards quiet sorrow, at least gentleness and resignation, especially if, while in health, the patient be benevolent and gentle (even giddy and careless.) It principally agrees, therefore, with those of lymphatic complexions, and, consequently, is but little suitable to persons who are prompt in their own defence, and precipitate in their movements.

Pulsatilla agrees with fair persons, and females, whose menstruation is sluggish, and with those patients whose symptoms increase towards evening.

NUX VOMICA

is most efficacious in corporeal alterations, where the patient possesses an ardent, lively, and active temperament, or a disposition for mischief and anger. Among the chronic affections, against which *Nux vomica* displays its good effects, we may distinguish those arising from an abuse of coffee and wine, from a sedentary life, and from excess of literary labor. It is, therefore, more suitable to men than to women.

Nux vomica agrees with dark complexions, women, with whom menstruation is usually premature or too abundant, and with patients whose symptoms increase before mid-day.

CHRONIC GASTRITIS.

PULSATILLA.

NUX VOMICA.

PRIMITIVE SYMPTOMS.

Cramping pains in the stomach, which terminate in vomiting.

Pressure in the epigastrium in the morning, and after eating, with vomitings of food some hours after repast.

Distention in the region of the stomach; soreness like that of a bruise.

Pressure, heaviness at first, then tearing pain in the pit of the stomach.

Cramp in the stomach after eating, or when fasting. Contraction of the stomach.

Contraction and relaxation alternately, in the epigastric region.

Pressure in the epigastrium after eating, with throbbings in this part.

Pressure in the pit of the stomach, followed by distension.

PULS.

Cardialgia an hour after eating.
Weight in the stomach like that of a stone.

Spasm in the stomach in the morning, as if after a long fast, which ceases after eating.

Gnawing pain in the stomach, a sort of devouring hunger, which ceases in a short time.

Throbbing, sensibility to the touch in the epigastrium, like that of the arteries.

NUX.

Tearing pain in the pit of the stomach, which is dissipated by eating.

Burning sensation in the epigastrium and cardia. Burning pain in the stomach, and below it, accompanied by uneasiness after eating.

Pressure in the stomach like that of a stone.

Spasm in the stomach which subsides into heat. Pressure and spasmodic pain, from the pharynx to the pit of the stomach.

Ravenous hunger, followed by a feeling of satiety and fullness.

A throbbing sensation in the pit of the stomach.

A sensation as of something turning about in the region of the stomach.

Palpitations in the region of the stomach, and throbbings perceptible to the touch.

Violent shootings in the pit of the stomach.

Great tenderness in the region of the stomach, produced by external pressure.

Distension in the epigastrium, with pains when touched.

SECONDARY SYMPTOMS.

A putrid herbaceous taste at the bottom of the throat, the interior of the mouth covered with a disagreeably smelling mucus in the morning, on awaking.

A mucous, salt, bitter, insipid, earthy, or sweetish taste in the mouth.

Taste in the mouth like that of putrid meat, with vomiting.

A bitter taste with a desire for acid, followed by cold, and cold sweat.

Taste of pus in the mouth, in the morning.

Empyreumatic taste in the mouth, in the morning.

Bitter taste at the bottom of the throat.

An acid, or putrid taste in the mouth in the morning.

A bitter taste in the mouth, especially when expectorating saliva or mucus.

Empyreumatic taste in bread.

Mucous, acid, herbaceous, metallic, sharp or putrid taste, with discontent and languor in the morning.

Disagreeable, and almost sulphuric taste in the mouth and nose.

Solid food and drink leave an acid taste in the mouth.

Milk, causing sourness.

PULS.

A sweetish taste in the saliva.
 A bitter taste in drinking, eating, and chewing, especially of bread, or after having swallowed solid food or liquids.
 Dislike to bread, butter, and milk.
 Bread appearing sour and dry.
 Diminution of taste for all sorts of food.
 Want of appetite from fullness of the stomach.
 Absence of thirst.
 Thirst in the evening.
 Fat meats, pork and pastry, derange the stomach.
 Nausea, and a desire to vomit, accumulation of mucus in the mouth, which soon gives place to a sour taste.
 Sensation rising in the throat as if a worm were crawling there.
 Sensation of nausea, and desire to vomit after meals, with a grumbling in the sub-costal region.
 Vomiting, with darting pain in the back, which is directed towards the omoplate.
 Vomiting, with effort, of an aqueous, green matter after eating, which has a sour smell, and burns like fire in the larynx.
 A flowing of saliva to the mouth, as if vinegar had been drunk.
 Tearing and shootings in the sub-costal region, as if there were an abscess there.
 Tension, dragging pains in the hypochondria.
 Insupportable sensation of dryness in the throat, and upon the tongue (without visible dryness,) with thirst; and nevertheless internal repugnance, like a sort of desire to vomit, which prevents drinking.
 Food seems too salt, and after eating it, a salt, scraping taste rises in the throat for more than an hour.
 Regurgitation of a bitter liquid.

NUX.

Hunger, with repugnance to all sorts of food, especially bread and coffee.
 Food seems to have no taste.
 Hunger; however little may be eaten, a feeling of great satiety.
 Hunger, with aversion to food.
 Thirst in the afternoon.
 Thirst, but water and beer cause disgust.
 Liquids load the stomach.
 Nausea when attempting to eat.
 Periodical nausea.
 Sickness with nausea, and salivation in the morning.
 Constant nausea and vomitings, especially in the morning, and after eating.
 Vomiting of food; chronic vomiting of solids and liquids.
 The throat dry in the morning on awaking, and fœtidity of breath, of which the patient is sensible.
 Regurgitation of a bitter, sour, or aqueous liquid.
 After rising, a fœtid vapor seems to escape from the mouth.
 Acid, bitter, sour, or aqueous risings.
 Cramping, putrid, sour risings.
 Bitter risings when fasting.
 Risings of bitter taste and smell, with yawnings after eating.

PULS.

NUX.

Risings of the smell and taste of that which has been eaten.

Noisy eructations.

Bilious, bitter, or sour risings.

CONSECUTIVE FITS.

During a sensation in the pit of the stomach as if something were torn away, with heaviness in the same place; rising and regurgitation of an aqueous liquid (without vomiting.)

Shocks which rise from the stomach into the larynx, with tension and pain in the throat, accompanied by uneasiness, and a sensation of internal heat, which ceases after eating.

A sort of syncope after dinner, with nausea and puffs of heat; all cease on lying down.

Sudden attacks of nausea and sickness after dinner, then much rising without taste or smell.

Often seeming to be on the point of having risings, but they do not come, and the œsophagus then appearing as if contracted by a spasm.

Agitation of the blood in the body, with nausea and disagreeable sensations, which wander to different parts of the body.

Weakness, anxiety, uneasiness, general pain like that after a strong purgative, on leaving the dinner table. The uneasiness arises from the pit of the stomach.

Vomitings of mucus.

Sour smell and taste, towards evening, with headache, dragging pains round the lower part of the skull.

At night, tingling of the hands and feet, with heat in the face, and at the pit of the stomach, where heat and pressure are felt.

The heat rises to the throat; the patient seized with nausea, anxiety, and confusion; a feeling of stupidity and ringing in the ears.

Nausea in the evening, accompanied by a feeling of anxiety, with a trembling which obliges the patient to lean the head against some object.

Sudden fits, shortly after dinner, paleness of face, nausea, rising from the pit of the stomach; anxiety and trembling

PULS.

NUX.

all over the body, with increasing languor, until the patient is obliged to lie down.

SYMPATHETIC SYMPTOMS.

Heaviness in the head.

Confusion in the head, and pain in the forehead, as if splitting in two.

Stupidity in the head and pains in the eyes.

Tearing cephalalgia: the brain is affected from the moment of waking.

Shooting, piercing pain in the parietes, with dimness of sight, hummings in the ears, and vertigos.

Cephalalgia in the temples, as if they were pressed by a tight ligature.

Sharp dartings, which traverse the brain after dinner till the evening, intermingled with shiverings and attacks of syncope.

Cephalalgia, like the pulsations of arteries in the brain.

Cephalalgia in the occiput, throbbings, isochrone to the pulse.

Headache with loaded stomach; heat in the eyes.

Throbbings in the arteries all over the body, which are especially felt in the morning.

The urine red, or brown.

Urine having a sediment like brick-dust.

Great lassitude in the limbs, as if after a long walk, with trembling of the knees.

Tension of the knees after walking.

Languor and sleep after waking, impossible to keep awake.

Aching pain in the limbs, and especially the joints, which oblige the patient to stretch the limbs, accompanied by heat all over the body—without thirst.

Frequent attacks of vertigo.

Chronic vertigo.

Vertigo in the evening, and in bed, as if objects were turning round.

Emptiness in the head, like that after a nocturnal debauch.

Vertigo, turning round with obscured sight, and loss of consciousness.

Vertigo after eating.

Confusion in the head after mental labor.

Congestion of blood towards the head.

Heaviness in the head, especially in the morning, with vertigo.

Cephalalgia after thinking, as if the skull would burst.

Cephalalgia after eating, or in the morning, increased by motion.

Shooting cephalalgia on one side of the head, with nausea, and vomiting of sour matter.

Heat and redness of the cheeks after eating, the head being confused.

Great dryness at the bottom of the throat after dinner.

Heat of the head during dinner.

Dry cough at night, excited by a tickling below the larynx.

Anxious oppression in the night and morning, and after eating.

Throbbings of the heart.

Fatigued in the morning when rising; the arms and legs ache as if they had been lying on too hard a bed.

Weight and lassitude in the arms and legs, by fits, especially on rising.

Numbness of the arms, hands, legs, calves, and feet.

PULS.

Idleness, wishing always to remain sitting or lying.

The limbs seem as if bruised.

Agitated slumber.

Heat during the night, which obliges the patient to be uncovered.

Agitated slumber, with horrible starting dreams ; anguish on waking, as if a crime had been committed.

Trembling all over the body, with cold sweat.

In children, a desire to be always carried ; sighs and groans during evacuation.

Sinking, discouragement, irresolution, cross and hypochondriac humors.

Anxiety, sadness, timidity, weeping, or gentleness and complaisance.

Anxiety and agitation, with fear of death.

Distress, especially in the epigastrium, even causing suicide.

NUX.

The legs bend and totter.

Convulsive pains in the legs.

Numbness of the legs during dinner.

Bending of the knees, with trembling and weakness.

Sudden pains, like shocks, which shake and traverse the whole body.

Dislike to motion and the open air.

Wish to lie down.

Great irritability of the nervous system.

Wasting of flesh, especially in children.

Great uneasiness in the morning.

Great diurnal somnolence, especially after eating.

Great agitation at night.

No pain ; sometimes obliged to be covered up, at others uncovered.

Startings and alarm when sleeping.

Waking at about three in the morning, with an increase of symptoms.

Bad dreams ; frightful, troubled, disgusting, and uneasy dreams.

Dislike to every species of labor of the mind, or any other ; desire to be always lying down.

Discontent and extreme sadness after eating, with the feeling of an overloaded stomach.

Bad humor after eating, which causes offence to be taken at everything which is said.

Great distress towards evening ; often accompanied by palpitations of the heart, and a desire to commit suicide.

Ill-humored, quarrelsome, violent, and choleric temper ; suspicious, prompt, ardent, and zealous.

Mischievous, malicious, and contradictory.

Irresolution.

GASTRITIS. ARSENIC.

Characteristic symptoms.

Pressure in the stomach after eating—pressure and burning sensation in the præcordial region of the stomach, the abdomen, and the rectum—aching and uneasiness in the præcordial region—pains in the region of the stomach during vomiting.

Consecutive symptoms.

Constant nausea, with vomiting and diarrhoea—violent vomiting and choking—chronic vomiting of food, followed by bile—violent vomiting of water mixed with mucus—vomiting of black matter—vomiting of green matter with diarrhoea, immediately after having drunk a very small quantity of liquid—no power of tasting food—violent desire to drink cold water, but which can only be taken in a very small quantity.

Sympathetic symptoms.

Vertigo in the evening—vertigo with throbbings in the head on assuming an erect posture—heaviness and sensation of emptiness in the head, with a buzzing noise in the ears in a room, which subsides in the open air—throbbing, frontal cephalalgia, with desire to vomit—face pale and earthy—face yellow, with sunken eyes surrounded by a bluish circle—ulceration of the lips, aphthæ in the mouth—fœtid breath—palpitations of the heart with great anguish—rending pains the back and lower limbs—torpor of the limbs—wasting of flesh—desire to lie down and sudden weakness—restoration of strength on lying down, a wish to rise again, but instantly falling down—want of sleep during the night, with agitation and constant tossing about—awaking with a

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sudden start, and trembling during sleep—uneasiness and nocturnal pains which force the patient to quit the bed—moral excitability—pettishness—excessive fear of death—madness.

GASTRITIS. BRYONIA.

Primitive symptoms.

Pressure like that of a stone on the stomach after eating—burning sensations in the stomach—all food lies heavily in the stomach and returns by *regurgitation*—burning sensation in the epigastrium—shooting sensations in the epigastrium—vomiting of food.

Consecutive symptoms.

Return of the taste of food, or a bitter flavor after eating, or when the stomach is empty—efforts to vomit with suffocation—hiccup with suffocation and vomitings of that which has been eaten, or of bile—suppression of evacuations—obstinate constipation.

Sympathetic symptoms.

Vertigo—frontal and burning cephalalgia—yellow earthy tint—redness and burning heat every day after eating—putrid odor from the mouth—tongue white and foul—bitter, insipid, clammy, and putrid taste in the mouth—extreme thirst—repugnance to food—general, hot, shooting pains after slight emotions—want of sleep—frequent desire to yawn—vivid dreams—irritability—pettishness—choleric fits—anxiety.

GASTRITIS. CALCAREA.

Primitive symptoms.

Weakness of the stomach, with slow digestion—oppression in the stomach af-

ter eating, accompanied by cough—cramp in the stomach—pressure in the epigastrium, with sharp pain—cramp in the stomach, with vomiting of food.

Consecutive symptoms.

Vomitings of acid matter—bitter taste in the mouth in the morning—hunger a short time after eating—hunger in the morning—constant and violent thirst, especially after having drunk anything cold, with loss of appetite—chronic disgust for animal food—bitter risings.

Sympathetic symptoms.

Vertigos—chronic attacks of the head, as if there were a board before this part—giddiness and trembling before breakfast—pale and yellow tint—constant expectoration of acid saliva—constipation—laxity, and a sensation in the limbs as if they had been beaten, after evacuation—irritability before evacuation—urine foetid, with a white sediment—sudden lassitude—extreme lassitude after a moderate walk in the open air—faintness—swooning—somnolence during the day, and desire to sleep early in the evening—uneasy dreams—frequent reveries—nocturnal oppression, with heat, anxiety, and agitation in bed—oppression in the epigastrium at night, with pressure on the larynx and in the head—thirst during the night—nervous weakness—uneasiness at twilight—morose humor, with heaviness in the legs—fits of despair at the loss of health—melancholy.

GASTRITIS. COCCULUS.

Primitive symptoms.

Violent cramps in the stomach—a feeling of tightness in the stomach—gripings in the epigastrium, with difficulty of

breathing—fullness of the stomach, which impedes respiration—cramp in the stomach immediately after eating—anxious oppression of the epigastrium—desire to vomit while eating—risings, with pains in the stomach and præcordial region.

Consecutive symptoms.

Nausea, even to faintness—foetid risings, with desire to vomit—putrid risings—violent risings when empty—metallic taste in the mouth—acid taste in the mouth, especially after eating—extreme disgust for every species of food, whether for eating or for drinking—bread tasting acid—tongue yellow, and loaded—evacuations hard, and difficult—constipation.

Sympathetic symptoms.

Vertigo resembling intoxication—desire to vomit on rising in bed, and which forces the patient to lie down again, especially after eating and drinking—cephalgia, as if the head were empty and hollow—heaviness and heat in the eyes—blue circle round the eyes—numbness of the hands—soreness in the limbs on being touched—all the symptoms, especially those of the head, aggravating after drinking, eating, sleeping, or speaking—pains generally accompanied by sadness—sleep interrupted by alarming anxiety and agitation—uneasy, frightful dreams—sharp and sudden pains—extreme moral sensibility—disposition to take offence at everything, accompanied by choler.

GASTRITIS. IGNATIA.

Primitive symptoms.

Pains in the stomach, which disturb sleep, and increase on pressure—burning sensation in the stomach—obtuse pain in the epigastrium on pressure—sensation

of weakness and emptiness in the epigastrium.

Consecutive symptoms.

Nausea, with agitation and anxiety—regurgitation of undigested food—regurgitation of bitter water in the mouth—hiccup always succeeding eating or drinking—aversion to eating or drinking—repugnance to milk—the taste of milk lasting a long time in the mouth.

Sympathetic symptoms.

Vertigo, with dazzling before the eyes—heaviness of the head—sharp tearing pains in the brain, with throbbing—pale complexion—cracks and bleeding of the lips—pain on the internal surface of the lower lip as if it were excoriated—tongue moist, white, and loaded—the mouth constantly full of mucus—evacuations hard—tenesmus—urine watery—limbs heavy and bending—pricking numbness in the limbs—violent yawnings, with a sensation of dislocation of the jaw—feelings of alarm; irresolution.

GASTRITIS. LYCOPODIUM.

Primitive symptoms.

Pressure of the stomach—pressure of the stomach, with a bitter taste after eating—pain in the stomach, with shivering, and torpor of the hands—swelling of the epigastrium, with pain when touched.

Consecutive symptoms.

Nausea—frequent nausea, in the morning when fasting—greasy, acid risings—fits of violent hiccup—tightness and fullness of the chest after having eaten—a bitter taste in the mouth in the morning—immoderate hunger—bulimía—absence

of thirst—loss of appetite—repugnance to cooked and hot food, to brown bread and meat.

Sympathetic symptoms.

Vertigos, with vomiting; heat in the head; congestion of blood towards the head; heaviness in the head; cephalalgia, with faintness and great internal agitation; hair becoming grey; smarting in the eyes; faintness produced by music, noise, or the sound of an organ; frequent attacks of heat in the face; complexion yellow, pale, livid, with deep wrinkles; a blue circle round the eyes, and a blue tint upon the lips; the teeth turning yellow; evacuations difficult; exoneration requiring great effort; constipation; sensible weakness; especially during repast, with a horror of motion; fermentation of blood in the evening, with agitation and trembling; want of internal strength; fatigue in the limbs on first awaking; constant desire to lie down; frequent yawnings and somnolence; somnolence during the day, and early in the evening; falling asleep late; sleep agitated with frightful, anxious dreams, and frequent wakings; night-mare; fear of solitude; irritability and touchiness, with a desire to weep; weakness; obstinacy; cholera; extreme indifference.

GASTRITIS. SILICEA.

Primitive symptoms.

Pressure of the stomach like that of a stone; pressure of the stomach after drinking quickly; chronic pressure of the stomach; sourness and vomitings successively after eating; pain in the epigastrium on pressure; gripings in the epigastrium some time after eating.

Consecutive symptoms.

Risings of the taste of that which has been eaten ; sourness, with shuddering. Nausea in the morning, followed by regurgitations of bitter water ; constant nausea and vomitings ; nausea every morning, with cephalalgia, and pain in the eyes when they turn ; vomitings after drinking ; loss of appetite, with violent thirst ; repugnance to warm food, only able to eat that which is cold ; disgust to meat ; infants refuse to suck, and vomit after sucking.

Sympathetic symptoms.

Vertigoes so as to cause falling ; vertigoes, with nausea ; confusion in the head ; giddiness in the evening like intoxication ; congestion of blood towards the head, with throbbings ; daily weight in the head, especially towards the forehead ; livid complexion ; paleness in the face ; dull pains in the teeth ; mucus constantly in the mouth ; constipation, with efforts, unattended by any result ; mucus evacuations ; numbness of the arms and legs ; sensibility to atmospheric variations ; faintness ; swoonings ; great wasting ; sleeping late ; numerous and anxious dreams and dozings, with frequent wakings ; want of sleep, occasioned by fermentation of the blood, and heat in the head ; night-mare ; anxiety and uneasiness ; cross in temper ; discouragement, with internal disgust to life.

GASTRITIS. SULPHUR.

Primitive symptoms.

Sensibility in the region of the stom-

ach ; pressure of the stomach after eating ; cramp in the stomach during the night ; racking pain in the epigastrium ; burning sensation in stomach and epigastrium.

Consecutive symptoms.

Nausea after eating ; nausea with vomitings of acid, bitter, and aqueous matter ; a cold sweat over the face ; vomitings of food ; foetid risings during the night ; regurgitations of food ; sourness ; salivation ; aphthæ ; foetid breath after eating.

Sympathetic symptoms.

Vertigo ; confusion in the head with a difficulty of thinking ; cephalalgia with nausea ; pale, sickly complexion ; eyes sunken and surrounded by a blue circle ; total loss of appetite with a repugnance to bread and meat ; insipidity of food ; appetite only for acid aliment ; however small the repast, a pressure like a weight on the chest ; bitterness in the mouth in the morning, which disappears after eating ; desire for evacuations without result ; evacuations thick, knotty ; chronic constipation ; evacuations only every two or three days ; dry cough ; numbness of the limbs ; universal agitation which admits of no repose ; wasting away ; feeling more ill when standing upright ; diurnal somnolence, insurmountable in the afternoon and evening by candle-light ; getting to sleep late ; sleepless, agitated nights ; late sleep in the morning, unrefreshing ; night-mare ; irritability ; ill humor and weakness ; agitation and precipitation ; anxiety in the evening ; sadness and sinking.

A POPULAR ESSAY
ON
ALLGEOPATHIA AND HOMGEOPATHIA.

BY
C. BRUCHHAUSEN,

STUDENT OF MEDICINE.

*Non est fingendum, nec excogitandum
Sed invenendum quid Natura faciat vel ferat.*
BACON.

NOTHING is of more general interest to mankind, than health. Deprived of this good, even life, riches, and all opportunities of earthly happiness are unavailing. The care of it therefore, the restoration in case of disturbance, (disease,) must be a matter of the highest importance; the peculiar province of the physician. But who, hearing that name, will not think of the bitter cup, the instruments of torture, and the often unsuccessful exertions of the medical art? Physicians! Although no one wishes to dispense with their services, a feeling of awe and distrust clings to our heart in calling them. Physicians! There is a kind of mystery shrouding them, which, though medicine is no longer administered by priests, as in ancient Egypt and Greece, and among savage nations, makes people shrink from investigating its claims to reverence.

Shall this always be so? Is not their practice affecting life and health, a subject sufficiently serious to stir up our minds and to be accounted for by the profession.

Every office of trust and profit is exposed to criticism; why should the doctors be exempt from a rule as rational as it is republican?

An inquiry into the discipline and treatment of medical practitioners seems the more expedient at the present period, as war is in their own camp, of which only the unhappy sufferers will fall the victims. From their merits and dignity, if really deserved, such a proceeding will not detract, and on the contrary save us a great deal of trouble, money, and perhaps life itself.

I will try to give a popular exposition of the science in general, and of the systems now in vogue in particular. The public then will have a fair chance of judging and choosing accordingly.

Truth, crushed to earth shall rise again,
The eternal years of God are hers;
But error, wounded, writhes with pain,
And dies among his worshippers.

BRYANT.

I commence with a fable of Gellert's, adapted to the subject, by Dr. Werber, as an explanatory introduction.

"A blind man and a lame man, proposed to arrive at the same time at the same place. The lame man, thanks be to his sound eyes! was well aware of the way and the end of it, but he lacked the power of motion. The blind, enjoying well-conditioned limbs and strength of body, was able to move, but could not perceive either the path or the goal. Sensible of their reciprocal wants, they soon found out the means of satisfying each other. The lame placed himself upon the shoulders of the blind and directed him in the road: the blind bore the lame on his back, and both of them attained their end."

The relation between the lame and the

blind men shadows forth that of Nature and the physician. Nature is endowed with powers, which operate according to certain laws appropriate to the preservation of a healthy condition against disturbing attacks. Thus constituted, Nature is always active to conserve the normal organization and its functions, and to counteract disturbances inflicted on it from some external cause. But Nature follows only a blind innate instinct; she is possessed neither of consciousness nor will, she has only the active faculty of producing organic and dynamic mutations. As she operates without intelligence or will, she, in extraordinary occurrences and hindrances, will be at a loss for expedients, which are to be sought from another quarter. In this respect she resembles the strong, vigorous-limbed blind man, who wants a guide to reach his destination without jeopardy and within a shorter space of time.

The guidance of the blind active healing power of nature, (*vis naturæ medica-trix*), is to be taken up by the reflective spirit of the physician; he is the seeing and discriminating eye of Nature, he is her conscious reason and active will. Nature and spirit together constitute one whole. Nature, by her creative vital power and active instinct of healing, and the spirit, by its scientific recognizance and artificial action, would effect the natural, rational process of healing. Nature, divested of the guidance of intelligence, by her blind active instinct would as often lead to destruction as to salvation of the organization. The physician's spirit leads her and her activity to salvation.

The physician's spirit, however, can only guide or lead, giving to the healing instinct, when it goes astray, the most suitable direction, moderating when it operates to excess, reviving it when exhausted, removing the obstacles of which the senseless instinct cannot rid itself

without external assistance. Where the healing power of Nature is extinct, even the aid of the medical spirit is in vain.

Medicus curat, Natura sanat morbos.

(The physician takes care of diseases, Nature heals them.)

This sentence is evidently right and true in all its bearings.

Let us now consider how these requirements are complied with in the various methods of curing diseases.

It is not my intention to give here an historical review of the different systems prevalent from time to time from the *Asclepiads** down to the *Brownists*† during these twenty-three centuries; it is useless to mention theories past by and each overthrown by the other, proving only the uncertainty of speculative knowledge, and the insufficiency of a practice based upon transcendental hypotheses. Nor will I attend to quackeries destitute of all scientific foundation, which cannot boast of a cure unless made by some lucky hazard, and leave the dupes scarcely to be pitied.

The question I will dwell upon is, the old school and the new school of privileged physicians, pointing out the distinctive course of Allcæpathy and Homcæpathy.

Claiming for both the preliminary studies of anatomy, physiology and pathology, as indispensable to a profession engaged

* From the family of *Asclepios* or *Aesculapius*. *Aesculapius* was accounted the most eminent practitioner of his time. The Greeks attributed to him the invention of medicine. His name continued to be revered after his death; he was even ranked among the gods, and the principal knowledge of the medical art remained with his family till the days of *Hippocrates*, who reckoned himself the seventeenth in a lineal descent from *Aesculapius*.—*James Thatcher Amer. Medical Biograph.* p. 10.

† *John Brown*, M. D. of Scotland, living about the middle of the last century, the framer of the *Stimulative System*.

in the treatment of the human frame, and that of botany and chemistry to a certain extent, I will scrutinize and contrast the therapeutic part of the science, in which they principally differ, and which is the most essential to the patients.

The old school of medicine dates from the Greek physician, Galen, who lived about 130 years after Christ at Alexandria, (Egypt,) the then emporium of science, and collected and arranged the traditions of the art into a system, which, with only few substantial alterations and additions, (the number of recipes however is legion,) has since flourished through the middle ages amongst the Arabian and European physicians, and still remains the code of Allcæopathy.* It is an aggregate of sundry remedies reputed either from experience or suggestion to be serviceable in various maladies. Its sovereigns are cathartics, emetics, opium, bleeding and calomel. The principle guiding in the application of most of these remedies, is : *contraria contrariis opponenda*. (One thing [disease] is to be opposed by its reverse.)

This phrase appears at the first impression, most plausible. Fire, we see, is extinguished by its opponent, water, and again water dries up by fire. But will it hold good in animated Nature, in the human organism, living and compound of so many elements and powers, which, when affected by disease, ought not to be destroyed, but restored to harmony—health!† The fatal consequences of antipathic treatment are obvious.

* Allcæpathia, derived from the Greek words *ἄλλος* (allos,) another, and *πάθος* (pathos,) suffering, signifies a kind of treatment which pretends to cure disease by means which bear any relation to it, impressing the system in another way.

† Bear in mind !

In cases of costiveness, e. g. purgatives are administered ; by the evacuations they effect, a momentary relief is given indeed, but will the alimentary canal be more inclined to do its duty ? No, it is as unwilling as previous to that forced action : more purges are required to open the bowels. Their repeated use weakens the intestines and brings on alternately looseness and constipation—*dyspepsia*.

In inflammations of the lungs and other organs, the antiphlogistic apparatus, especially the lancet, is resorted to, and the Allcæopathic physician is proud of the maxim : *Tolle causam ; cessante causa cessat effectus*, (Take away the cause ; as soon as the cause ceases the effect ceases.)

Does blood-letting eradicate the cause of the evil ? No more than letting out water takes the noisome filth of a sink away. It at best alleviates the violence of the malady, but enfeebles the patient, and the stream of life being thus lavished, disease often terminates in death.*

Speranza (an Italian physician,) remarks, that amongst those laboring under pneumonia, who had been attended by Dr. Brera, the fatal results were just in equal proportion to the number of venesections. Of one hundred patients treated without bleeding, fourteen died ; of those bled twice, nineteen ; of those bled three to nine times, twenty-two, of

* I refer also to an opinion given by an old school physician, (Kruger-Hansen's *Brillenslose Reflerionen*, page 87,) reading as follows : "An organ inflammatorily affected exhibits no activity above the normal state. Its contractibility is reduced, it does not resist the rushing on of the humidities, it cannot rid itself of those intruded, because its organic coherence is impaired ; its form and texture is changed, it inclines to chemical dissolution. This deficiency of contractibility, the impaired coherence will not be increased by drawing off blood from the over-filled organs, but by enhancing its reaction, its repulsive power."

those bled more than nine times, sixty-eight in the hundred. Apparently prepos-
terous is bleeding in cases of puerperal
fever, after a female has endured so great
a loss of blood in the natural way (lochia.)
There is little doubt they will fall victims
to this sanguinary inclination.

And the convalescents after bleeding,
seem to confirm the fable of vampy-
rism, looking rather like phantoms than
like human beings.

I abstain from animadverting upon the
abuse of bleeding caused by ignorance,
so frequently occurring, and gladly observe
that some intelligent practitioners, wise
by experience, have of late come to the
conviction, that even in cases of apoplexy
and palsy, where bleeding seems to be
more indicated than in many other in-
stances, have found other remedies more
salutary than venesection; restraining at
least phlebotomy for this French fash-
ion of Broussais' recommendation.

Not less pernicious and perverse is an
English importation, the calomel-mania,
exemplifying the proverb:

Si non esset Mercurius, non esset Me-
dicus. (If there was no Mercury, there
would be no physician.)

Since the days of Dr. Johnson,* who
introduced its frequent use from his East
India practice, in Europe the multitude of
doctors, especially of English education,
seeing a tongue clothed and a pulse irri-

tated, cannot forbear prescribing (if not
laxatives, emetics or bleeding,) calomel
to salivation. Dr. Rush termed this viru-
lent agent the Sampson of the *Materia
Medica*; a name proper indeed, because it
has slain its thousands, and it is in a great
measure owing to its abuse, that scrophu-
la, rachitis, liver complaints and dys-
pepsia are so prevalent in this country.*

Of the emetics I will only say, that
they oftener injure than improve the
condition of the stomach.

Opium, so abundantly administered in
nervous affections, will soothe them, but
the sensibility is only suppressed by this
powerful narcotic, not restored to the nor-
mal tone; it is increased sometimes to a
frightful state of nervousness, or brought
down to dull stupidity.

The revulsives (derivativa,) are avowed-
ly palliatives of a similar tendency. As
long as blisters, plasters, setons and is-
sues are applied, the sufferer feels some-
what relieved, the disease is arrested for
a while, to reappear when the artificial
sores are healed.

Still worse is the practice of curing
eruptions (as the itch) by salves or some
other external application. The morbid
matter, so driven back from the surface of
the skin, settles on the internal organs,
stomach, lungs, &c., and causes spasms,
phthisis, paralysis and apoplexy, which
baffle the most skillful treatment com-
mon for such diseases, and can only
be remedied by treating the original evil,
or by its spontaneous reappearance.

The antipathic or allcæopathic method
succeeds in part, because two diseases in
the human system generally suspend each

* Since I have written this, I learn from
Thatcher's *American Medical Biography*, that
Dr. Benj. Rush, Professor in the Pennsylvania
University at Philadelphia, (1769—1812,) car-
ried bleeding and the depleting system farther
than ever had been done before by any of his
contemporary physicians, and in like manner,
he urged the use of calomel, (which were con-
sidered great improvements at his time,) and
by his authority this mode of curing has most
effectually been introduced in American prac-
tice.

* During the discussion between Drs. Draper
and Watson, at Boston, Dr. W. stated, that in
the course of four years he had taken from the
citizens of Boston and vicinity, 100 barrels of
blood, and had administered 49 pounds of Mer-
cury.—*Albany Evening Atlas*, March 8, 1841.

other, just as a master will not allow another of a diverse character to command in the same house. The sickness is silenced, but rarely done away. One demon having finished ravaging, the other too often returns the more angry, and consummates his course of pain and trouble.

In most cases, allcœopathy may be compared with an archer, who, to hit his mark, shoots at the opposite wall with all his might, to compass his end by the rebounding of his arrow. Such an archer, to say the least, will not often succeed.

Even in those maladies, against which allcœopathy, by some happy chance, rejoices in specifics acting to the very point, (such as Quinine for ague, Sulphur for itch, Mercury for syphilis,) the diseased are seldom restored to full health. The patients, after having been freed from the malady, begin to labor under a disease excited by the remedy, similar to, and sometimes more formidable than, the original one. This is owing to their maxim that the effect is in the ratio of quantity.* As they want large doses of medicine given on the antipathic or allcœopathic principle, to accomplish their end, which results properly in nothing else than to make no curative impression whatever, so the very remedy they use, which, slightly and prudently applied, would have served to perform a gentle work of art, remains as a venom in the system, and ruins the constitution of the sufferer.

Changing diseases, however, is not curing them. On the whole it is evident, that such treatment does not help Nature along, in compliance with the intimation of our parable, nor will it stand the comparison

* Their large doses, at all times pernicious, become peculiarly so in these cases; but the habit is confirmed upon them by the apparent immensity with which large doses are exhibited in cases of a non specific character, and they cannot descend to safe and curative doses.

with the ideal held out by one of its heroes, (Hufeland's *Enchiridion Medicum*,) who says: "A method of medicine which acknowledges and respects in all that it does, the law of life and the action of Nature as superior, which regards itself not as the agent but as an instrument of the internal process of healing, which takes the indications for acting only from the wants and demands of the affected Nature, and determines accordingly, which conceives all that passes within the organism, (disease as well as its own operations of healing,) as living and active, in short, which lives in life itself, and recognizing all that lives, elevated by life to a higher sphere of existence, also moves working in that sphere and becomes one and the same with Nature—this is the only true art of healing, based upon the eternal laws of Nature," &c.

Alas! the common practice tries to force, to oppress, to violate her, glorying in the motto, *Medicus Naturae magister*, (the physician is Nature's master.) Alas! he is rather to be styled a tragedian, exhibiting so many acts of the same drama, and destined to accompany his hero to the burial ground.

Even the living, those recovered by, or in spite of, their interference, do not generally do much honor to Allcœopathists. The inhabitants of no part of the world possess, comparatively speaking, so great an abundance of comforts as those of the United States, favored by their political and social institutions; notwithstanding these advantages, nowhere does sickness prevail to so large an extent; a calamity, which, besides luxury and climate, can mostly be retraced to drugs swallowed as medicines, and to the extraction of blood.

It accounts for beauty decayed in its prime, strength prostrated in the vigor of life, fair complexion and full habit reduced to pallor and emaciation, the ornaments of the mouth blackened and rattling, leathern

faces, rheumatic arthritic living thermometers, &c.—all effects of the abuse of Mercury, Iodine, Cinchona, Arsenic, Opium, and other drugs.

Enough to arouse our commiseration and wrath. I believe I shall fulfill a duty by directing the public attention to these facts, and to warn them to be cautious in asking such assistance.

By these animadversions I do not know which to blame most, the practitioner or the system. The most of the professional men would, as to their conduct, stand justified before a court of physicians: they act in compliance with the dogmata, which are preached from the professor's chair and preside over the pupil's examination. But can the result give satisfaction to the community? And what is the prospect for the future? I will refer in the words of another Allcæpathist (Christoph Girtanner's *Darstellung des Brownischen System*, 1798)—“In the great Egyptian darkness of ignorance, in which the physicians are erring, not even the least beam of light appears, by which they may set themselves right. When two doctors convene at the bed of a person dangerously ill, it often happens to them, as to the Roman augurs, that they can scarcely forbear laughing, when they look at each other. Nay, neither a universal medicine (panacea) nor a universal principle is known to them, by which they may be guided in the labyrinth of the human system to an adequate treatment; for still they wander in the allcæpathic, antipathic and specific methods.”

Here we may apply what the great Bacon says: “An innovation is to be made from the very foundations, if you do not like to move around in a circle with a trifling, contemptible progress.”

Such a revolution is now going on, a revolution which promises to become one of the greatest benefits ever bestowed by

Providence on mankind by Homcæopathia* discovered or revived by Dr. Hahnemann. He has furnished a principle to rely on, and materials to work with, and thus ending the uncertainty of experiments, the success is left to the adept's care and skill, to perform a fair work.

The secret of Nature, the axiom for adapting medicine to disease, the key and rule for all physicians to cure, cito tuto et jucunde, (quick, sure and easy) as it is purported by Celsus, is contained in these few words: *Similia similibus curantur*, (like cured by like,)[†] which means a malady is cured by a remedy, which, when administered to a healthy individual, would bring on symptoms similar to those of the disease it is intended to cure.

It will be proper to enter briefly into the theory of the system.

The sentence, “like is cured by like,” strikes us as very strange and paradoxical. We feel compelled to believe, that a medicine creating symptoms similar to the

* The name is derived from the Greek words *ὁμοιος* (omoios) like, similar, and *πάθος* (pathos,) suffering, and means a method which uses remedies analogous to the disease.

† This implies not a logic like this: e. g., a wound inflicted by a sword is to be cured by a stroke with an axe, or that a man who has been hurt by a fall from a staircase, is to be thrown down from the second story. Such witticisms, which occasionally have been uttered, are below common sense. In the alleged cases, Arnica would be of use, internally and externally applied, because the essence of this herb administered to a healthy person would produce pains like those of a bruise. It stops bleeding, relieves the cutting pains, and introduces the natural process of healing.

Surgical assistance, in case of necessity, is not inconsistent with the Homcæopathic system. There are also antidotes given in considerable quantity, not excluded from the practice, in certain urgent cases, e. g. of poisoning, to remove first the injurious substance.

disease, should tend to increase and aggravate it. This is verily the primary effect. The symptoms are enhanced, although, if the right remedy be given in the right dose, scarcely perceptible and only for a while. But by this irritation, at the same time, the vital power of the organism is aroused, and, by the specific relation of the medicine, directed and concentrated towards the very affected organ or system. The human body possesses the property to keep up and to restore its integration, as a piece of Indian rubber pressed down reassumes its former position: this is the power of reaction. By the congenial medicament this reaction is enforced. Nature begins to prosecute a course of exertions to rid the system of the disturbing cause, it works off, decomposes, destroys or absorbs the morbid matter or disposition. The endeavors of Nature must be supported in all the phases of the derangement by the appropriate medicine, and success will not fail if the innate vitality is strong enough to carry through the process; the disorder is changed into order—health. The philosophy of Hom. is quite natural and conclusive. Disease is the reflection of something heterogeneous to our system, and Nature's endeavor is to thrust forth this morbid matter.* By what could the crisis be better promoted, than by something affinitive, sympathizing with such endeavor, joining her efforts,—by a medicine producing similar phenomena. The physician who thus imitates and aids Nature, (far from the mode of altering, directing or counteracting her sacred laws,) may be rightly recognized as Naturæ Minister.

We shall be still better satisfied with the reform, when we look at the management and the materials used for the purpose.

* This definition is not expressly made up for the purpose, but given already by old Sydenham

Hahnemann, wise by so many failures of by-gone ages, gave up trying to divine the famous *prima causa*, the a priori substance of life and disease, which is concealed from us as Divinity, although manifest in his creation. He relies on a basis of perceivable reality—ascertaining the totality of the symptoms which appear in the diseased. He trusts only to the most careful examination, and to the most minute details. After these statements, due respect being paid to the diathesis in which the disease has sprung up, and to other pathognomical and physiological indications, the medicament is chosen, which corresponds nearest with all the symptoms, or at least the most prominent and characteristic of them. The remedy is continued or changed according to the then ensuing signs, until health is restored. Dissimilar to the old school, the new one, depending only on a natural development of the innate powers, diminishes the doses and protracts the intervals of administering them, in proportion to the advancing reaction.

As a secondary negative measure, a certain regimen is inculcated, (recommended also by good Allœopathists,) which enjoins to avoid all that might counteract or weaken the effect of the medicine and the operation of the healing power of Nature. It is however not the intention by this diet to starve the patient; spices, liquors, acids, indigestible food, coffee, tobacco, and in some cases fruits are the only things forbidden, all kinds of pure nutritious food being allowed. Individual cases may require particular prescriptions more or less strict, depending upon the doctor's arbitration.

I will now speak of the Homœopathic remedies. Homœopathia does not pretend that her stock is exclusively *botanic*: on the contrary, as man takes his food, she is supplied from every natural kingdom. Nor lays she claim to novelty in this re-

spect ; most of the drugs are also used in the compounds of the old school, although many a valuable substance has been added. The superiority of them consists in their simplicity, in their being more accurately known as to their effects, and applied on a different principle, as already shown.

Of the Allcæpathic Materia Medica, Frederick Hoffmann complains in these terms : "The more useful it is, in the practice of the medical art, to have an intimate acquaintance with the true and not fictitious virtues of the medicaments, in reference to the diverse character both of bodies and maladies ; the more it is to be regretted, to be wondered at, that, to say the truth, there are only few remedies, the virtues and operations of which are sure and well ascertained ; but most of them deceive the hope and expectation of the practitioner, because the true properties of the pharmaceutical substances are still hidden, as in Democrit's well. There remain, of course, few of sure proved virtue ; the most are suspected, fallacious and fictitious."

So says a refined writer of the old school. Hahnemann explains the fact : "Most of the assumed virtues of the simple remedies were originally brought to light by domestic practice, by men who frequently were not competent to judge of the genuineness of the drug, often not to give its name, and least of all accurately to mark the diseased state in which it was said to have been useful. The old herbalists collected these bald reports, mixed with superstition and conjecture (old women-tales) very briefly, superficially and confusedly, and one copied from the other down to modern times. A few books which form an exception to the foregoing, Bergius and Cullen, are so much more meagre in their statements of the virtues of medicines, that little positive information is to be gained from them, since they generally, especially the latter, omitted

every thing doubtful and uncertain. But one among thousands, Murray, specifies the cases in which the medicines were used. These authorities are generally contradictory, an affirmative side against a negative, and thus even here we are at a loss to decide."

When they were ignorant of the effect of the simple remedies, what must be imagined of their medley, in which they address one drug to that, another to another organ, system or symptoms, entirely unaware that the mixture would change the nature of the ingredients, and that the address (superscription) might be lost or miscarried.

I need not attempt to show the fatal consequences arising from such a state of an important branch of medical science.

Hahnemann commenced his reform by trying on his person, his family and friends, and other individuals of either sex, a number (eighty-three) of drugs, (plants, roots, minerals, metals and substances of the animal kingdom,) and went through the task with a perseverance and accuracy never surpassed in the history of medicine. During thirty years he was thus employed, almost without interruption, suffering under the effects of one or the other drug, and three several times thereby nearly brought to the grave. His illustrious example has been followed by his disciples, and within half a century a more glorious result of authentic notices on the virtues of medicines has been obtained, than during the 2000 years of allcæpathic experience ; which alone deserves the gratitude of the whole medical profession. In about 300 drugs hitherto proved, the means have been discovered to meet every disease, against which the old school vaunts to possess a remedy, from the slightest cold, head or toothache and diarrhœa, to the most acute

fevers, typhus, epidemics* and complicated chronic diseases; also some preservatives, e. g. against scarlet fever, measles, cholera and hydrophobia; even sometimes against amputation, which the Allcæpathists are so ready to declare necessary.

All these remedies, except a few minerals, are not compounds, but simple preparations of single drugs, for the administration of which an innocuous substance is used as a vehicle. Tinctures or essences, dilutions, triturations, are given in a form to render them rather agreeable than disgusting, even to the most delicate palate.†

It remains yet to say a few words concerning the minute doses, which have been made the scope of so much ridicule. "How," the controversialists exclaim, "how can atoms of a medicine, or at highest a few drops have any, to say nothing of healing, effect." When referred to facts, they contend: "It is all imagination!" Imagination, I confess, is in some cases a mighty lever, and many examples of the kind are related in the annals of the

* Hahnemann was the first to advise the abundant use of Camphor in the first stage of the Cholera morbus, thereby most effectually checking this fiend of the human family. In all stages and forms of it, Homcæopathy proved superior to Allcæopathy; which did not a little contribute to attract public attention and to overcome prejudices, especially in Austria and Russia. The old school physicians were astounded to make out the *prima causa*, and to devise the means of meeting the new plague. Wo to them who asked the benefit of their assistance! Thousands succumbed to their learned ignorance under augmented suffering.

† Two entirely opposite rumors have been stated by our adversaries: they call the Homcæopathic physicians sugar doctors, and on the other hand they charge them with using poisons. It will be superfluous to refute them, after what has been said on this subject.

science; but, pray, how will you perform a cure by imagination on infant children, in whose maladies, (croup, hooping cough, convulsions, in the period of their cutting teeth, dropsy of the brain, &c.,) Homcæopathy has proved so beneficial and successful? Nor will imagination hold good in bruises, eruptions, inflammations, nervous and typhus fevers. Or how will it influence brute animals; for Homcæopathy has been tried also on horses, cattle, and dogs by veterinarians, with the best success.

So small a dose as is commonly administered by Homcæopathists, would, it is true, not much affect a healthy person, even not a sick one on the antipathic principle; but elected by affinity, it touches a pre-disposed sensitive organ or system, which like a sore will feel the slightest impression, and by its influence on the nerves, (dynamic operation) like that of a signal, communicate to the whole organism. Of this kind of affinitive spiritualism we find many instances in the physical world. A spark elicited by striking a flint, when directed to a piece of wood or stone, is entirely harmless; but if brought near gunpowder, it will not be so indifferent and inoffensive; when set in connection with a mine, it kindles a whole lot of combustibles and blows up rocks and walls of earth. The odors of flowers or musk, which, exhaling only millionth parts of smelling matter, affect the olfactory nerves, the electric fluid, the magnetism, (which by the bye, operates homcæopathically,) the contagiousness,* the antipathy of certain persons anticipating certain objects before seeing the vestige of them, all neither tangible nor ponderable, demonstrate sufficiently the efficacy

* Which conveys infection by breath and transpiration.

of small doses, and high dilutions.†

They add only to the pre-eminence of the new system. How many sick are laboring under the afterpains of the remedies I have already had occasion to allude to, and will abstain here from expatiating upon. It was for that momentous reason, that Hahnemann descended to such diminutions.

By all these arguments it will appear, that Homœopathy, though not able to give immortality in this sublunary world, accomplishes the cardinal object of medicine better than any other method, and that those who have espoused it, did by no means embark on a sea of moonshine, as a punster of the old school has said, but that they, by their good compass and vessel, have at last discovered and reached the land of promise, under the auspices of a second Columbus, the old sage of Meissen.

I finally proceed to reason by facts, and to give some illustrations of the new theory.

I. Observations elucidating the mutuality of the healing and affecting virtues, taken from domestic practice, and established beyond dispute :

A frozen man must be covered with snow, to be restored to life.

Burns are easily healed either by placing the affected part near the fire or by applying something exciting a similar sensation, (heated spirits of wine or oil of turpentine,) whilst the antipathic cold water would give momentary relief, but afterwards cause much pain and delay of

† There is still a variance of opinion in reference to the use of the so called low or high dilutions. The higher developements of the medicine however are commonly considered better suited to chronic diseases, whereas the lower are admitted to be more serviceable in acute cases. Experience will teach to settle the matter in question.

the healing process, sometimes even suppuration and mortification.

The reaper in the summer's heat, or the over-heated dancer, for quenching their thirst and the feverish state brought on by their exercises, take but a sup of something warm and stimulating, and continue moving; ice-water, or exposure to cold air, would lay them on the bed of sickness.

Vaccination* exciting an eruption similar to the small pox, is a remedy or rather a preventive against this scourge.

Sulphur baths produce itching and a kind of scab, which they are known to cure.

Martial waters are roboratives, and color the hue of the weak and pale; the same drunk by healthy persons in considerable quantity and for a longer time, produce pallor and debility.

Ulceration of the throat, sanguineous stools, etc., are known to result from the abuse of mercury; on the contrary mercury is known to be a specific against syphilitic ulcers and dysentery.

II. I refer to a number of cures (recorded in Hahnemann's Organon) performed on the principle *similia similibus*, by old physicians, who were not conscious of it, or thought it applicable only to solitary cases. The list contains the most celebrated names of the profession among diverse nations, Sydenham, Boerhave, Hunter, Bell, Heister, Thierry, Werlhof, Stahl, Haller, &c., and I appeal to the experience of every reflecting practitioner.

III. I will give a few citations which have the authority of antiquity, so fiercely claimed by allæopathists, and do justice

* I cannot forbear here to mention, that Zabdiel Boylston, a physician of Boston first introduced, as early as 1721, the inoculation of the small pox in America (trying it first on his only son of 13 years of age,) and met with the severest opposition and persecution for his philanthropic undertaking.

to illustrious predecessors, although Homœopathia is an original conception of Hahnemann.

Already the father of all rational medicine, Hippocrates, of the isle of Cos, esteemed by all parties for his subtle spirit of observation, living 450—301 B. C., says in his Aphorisms on Man :^{*} " By the like, from which a malady arises, convalescency ensues. Strangury not existing, is caused by the same by which it is stopped ; and cough like strangury is produced and removed by the same. By vomiting, vomitorition ceases." And in another place of the same work he says : " Administer to those who labor under melancholy and would strangle themselves, the root of Mandragora in less weight than what might create insanity in a healthy person, giving at the same time a hint as to the quantity of the doses required."

Basilius Valentinus, in his book, " de Microcosmo," plainly comes out : " Like is to be expelled by its like, and not by its contrary, heat by heat, cold by cold, piercing by piercing ; for heat attracts heat, cold attracts cold, as the magnet does in regard to the iron. He who does not attend to that, is not a real physician, and may in silence boast of no medicine." And in his *Curus triumphalis Antimonii* repeating the sentence : Poison against poison, he adduces the following examples : " A frozen egg thaws in cold water, a frozen limb gets sound by fomentations of snow water. On inflamed parts of the body apply an inflamative matter, namely alcohol, which is pure fire, or the quintessence of sulphur ; one heat then attracts the other, according to the magnetic manner and form, espouses the heat of its equal, and brings to the inflamed limb not relief but recovery." Hierony-

mus Cardanus, rejecting the Galenian doctrine of contrariety of remedies to the disease, declared, that e. g. diarrhœa was to be treated by purgatives, and constipation of the bowels by opium.

Theophrastus Paracelsus, an eccentric natural philosopher, (flourishing 1527—43,) not less renowned for his astonishing cures, than for his alchemical mysteries, affords some remarkable anticipations of the principle as well as of the kinds of medicines, saying in his book "*de Morbis metallicis*:" " all is poison and medicine at the same time ; alchemy separates the good from the bad. What excites jaundice, cures also this disease ; from the bad yellows arise, but if the good be separated from the bad, it is an arcanum against yellows. The medicine which is intended to cure paralysis, is to be taken from what causes lameness." As for his medicaments, he abhorred compounds and tried to develop the virtues of herbs as well as of minerals simple, by a natural chemical process in essences (elixirs.)

Dr. Stahl, once celebrated for his *Aurum potabile*, confessed, that the wonderful effects of it, given in very small doses, were not owing to its composition, (which was but oil of vitrol,) but to the adaptation of these costly drops to the disease on a different principle, maintaining, that the phrase *Contraria contrariis* was false, and that *Similia similibus* was to be adopted.

Albert Haller, conspicuous in poetry as in physic, writes in reprobation of the metaphysical speculations :

" The depth of Nature is not penetrated
By any human spirit pro-created."

Haller, who first laid down a solid basis of physiology, recommended in his preface to the *Helvetian Pharmacopœa* (Basel 1771) the following course as a basis of

^{*} Πᾶσι νόσον τῶν κατ' ἀνθρώπων.—I. 51.

medical science: "First, the medicine is to be tried without any additional mixture, on a healthy person, and the smell and test of it having been ascertained, a small dose of it is to be administered to him or her, and attention must be paid to all the affections which follow therefrom, as to pulse, warmth, breathing, and secretions. Then according to the phenomena appearing in the healthy body, proceed to experiments on a sick one."

All these admonitions, however, were as a voice in the desert, and it was not until the year 1790, an epoch, when in a new social order beginning in Europe, millions of men perished, that the genius of Hahnemann also was struck with the idea, which, commencing a new medical era, would lead to preserve our race from lingering sickness and a premature tomb.

A biographical notice of the author of *Homœopathia* will, I suppose, be of interest to the reader.

Dr. Samuel Christian Hahnemann, is a native of Meissen, a small town in the kingdom of Saxony, Germany, and was born the 10th of April, 1755. After a careful collegiate education, a consumptive sickness, which he had contracted in consequence of his laborious studies, determined him to apply himself to medicine. His father, a painter of chinaware,* could not afford to support him; the young man had to gain his livelihood, whilst at the university of Leipsic (1775—76,) by his linguistical knowledge. By translating English medical works he contrived also to continue his studies at Vienna, renowned for its medical institutions, (1777.) Here he, by his character and learning, won the friendship and confidence of Dr. Quarin, physician to the Leopold's Hospital, who frequently entrusted its patients

to his care, and made the acquaintance of Baron von Brückenthal, Governor of Transylvania, (an Austrian province.) This gentleman employed Hahnemann as domestic physician, librarian and superintendent of a Museum of coins at Hermanstadt, allowing him at the same time to practice medicine in the city. His improved circumstances enabled him to resort to Erlangen, a German university, to attend a year more the lectures, and to graduate, 1779. For a period of ten years he resided successively in Mansfeld, Dessau, Magdeburg, practicing medicine. Dissatisfied, however, with the uncertainty of the medical art, he then relinquished the practice of it, settled at Leipsic, and devoted himself to chemistry and literary occupations. In the course of these pursuits, he discovered a new mode of preparing mercury (*Mercurius solubilis Hahnemanni*) and invented a composition, which exposed the adulteration of wines with lead (*Hahnemannian wine-test*.) It was also here that a consoling prospect dawned upon his researches after truth in medicine. Hahnemann in translating Cullen's *Mat. Med.*, was not content with the explanation attempted by the Scotch theorist, of the febrifuge power of the Peruvian Bark. *Cinchona*, according to that theory, should almost specifically remove intermittent fevers; but his unwearied investigations afforded incontrovertible evidence that there were numerous forms of this disease not under the control of the bark: he had also remarked, that the same applied to persons in health, produced symptoms singularly analogous to those of the fever. By the latter circumstance, he was induced to try the experiment on himself. Taking *Cinchona* in considerable doses when in health, he perceived that the severe symptoms, under which he labored, were similar to the ague, which prevails in marshy regions, (pure intermittent fever.) Encouraged by this

* For which Meissen is so much known.

hint, he went into a course of medicinal trials, the result of which is Homœopathy. He in this course became fully convinced, that drugs are injurious to healthy persons, i. e. they produce disease; that drug-diseases, in many instances, were remarkably similar to some forms of spontaneous disease, and that drugs in general are only able to cure, if given in diseases similar to those which they produce themselves. After having issued several essays on the subject, he published, in 1810, his *Organon of the rational art of healing*; from 1811—21, his *Materia Medica Pura*, in 6 Vols., and from 1828—37, the *Chronic Maladies*, in 5 Vols., which are fundamental works of the new science.*

In the year 1812, he commenced teaching and practicing his system, and had soon an opportunity for showing its efficacy. After the famous battle, near his then residence, (Leipsic, 16th, 17th and 18th October, 1813,) a contagious typhus was developed, which proved most fatal to those attacked with it. He gave instructions to combat it successfully, (by *Bryonia*, *Rhus tox.* &c.,) and out of 180 under his own attendance, all recovered except one, already advanced in age. Selfishness and laziness of the interested, however, opposed and decried him at every pace, and by the many intrigues of his antagonists, he was compelled, 1821, to leave his native state and to take refuge with the Duke Ferdinand, of Anhalt Coethen, who generously offered him an asylum,† favored him with an entire immunity from the

* Homœopathy since has received a great many additions and improvements, and exhibits a considerable literature of standard works and periodicals, (especially in the German language.) A supply of the principal Homœopathic medicines, and books, and pamphlets, written and translated on the system, may be found in New York and Philadelphia.

† Employed him as domestic physician.

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apothecaries' monopoly, and raised him, by the titular distinction of Court Counselor, above the reach of petty personal rancors. Here he quietly labored, concentrating his energies with Drs. Brunnow, Mühlensbein, Stapf and Moriz Müller, to perfect the edifice, so well designed, and began to enjoy enviable reputation, popularity and happiness in the midst of a family of affectionate children, who participated in the trials of their parent through weal and woe. In 1829 was celebrated his fiftieth anniversary of doctorship. In the year 1835 he married Miss Marie Melonie d' Hervilly-Gohier, as his second wife, a French lady, forty years of age, perfectly independent as to fortune, and descended from an ancient family of wealth and rank, whom he had cured, and was induced by her to take up his residence at Paris. Here he still lives, and exercises his mighty influence in teaching, writing and practicing.*

Homœopathy is in the ascendancy: it will, as Mirabeau once prophesied of liberty, make the tour of the world. Originated in Germany, the land of many a useful invention, it has taken ground in that country, in France, in Switzerland, and Italy; it has been spread over Denmark, Sweden and Russia; it has crossed the sea to settle in England, and Scotland, and in America; it has made its appearance even in Turkey and Egypt.†

* An interesting description of his personal appearance and of his noble consort, the bride of his eightieth year, may be read in Dr. Hull's valuable *Homœopathic Examiner*, Vol. I, No. VII, 1840, published at New York, entitled: "A visit to Hahnemann, by the Editor."

† In several universities of Germany and France, Homœopathic professorships and dispensaries have been created, and in this country an academy has been founded at Allentown, Pennsylvania, which, so soon as an appropriate organization of Professors shall be fully obtained, will contribute its aid to the dissemination of Homœopathic knowledge.

The practitioners* of the old school, who have given it a fair trial and have been initiated into its mysteries, have embraced it, and no one has ever recanted or regretted this change.

The patients benefited by it, gratefully look at it as a work of redemption. It redounds to its reputation, that the better educated classes, especially, were foremost to bestow upon it their favor and patronage.

the misuse of mercury, in eruptions of the skin, in scald head, &c. It is most indicated in ulcers, when the pains are burning, but change to throbbing and pulsating when the patient moves. It often proves a specific against blind piles, with burning sore pains, attended with drawing, rending pains in the back (sacrum.) It is also an antidote to the injurious effects of alcohol and opium.—Real Lexicon, Vol. I. p. 22.

ACIDUM MURIATICUM,

(MURIATIC ACID,)

MAY be used in many forms of *nervous fever*, but it is most serviceable in *putrid typhus*. In *violent neglected catarrhal fevers, with nervous affections*, (the so-called *nervous catarrhal fevers*), particularly when accompanied with spitting of blood, it has been used with much benefit. As it produces a peculiar *cachexia* with disposition to hæmorrhage from various organs, but particularly from the lungs, it will also prove one of the best remedies in the worst stages of *scurvy*; in which disease it will prove the more serviceable the greater the debility, the general painfulness of the whole body, and the greater the dejection of the mind of the patient.

It has often proved beneficial against *impotence*, also in *malignant ulcers from*

ACIDUM CYANICUM.

(PRUSSIC ACID.)

AMMONIUM (*Spirits of Hartshorn*) is the most powerful antidote against Prussic acid that we are acquainted with; it should be given in small doses and repeated frequently.

As a medicine, it is particularly serviceable in the *most dangerous forms of nervous affections*, be they acute or chronic. It deserves particular attention in *cataleptic and tetanic affections*, and also in *epileptic convulsions*, when from their severity and long continuance, paralysis or apoplexy are to be feared. It is also serviceable in some forms of *nervous*, but more especially in *typhus fevers*, when the patient lies unconscious, with pale sunken countenance, with paralysis of the tongue, with involuntary passages from the bowels and of urine. Finally, in many *spasmodic affections of the chest*, and in the second or third stage of croup, with all their frightful accompaniments.—*Real Lexicon*, Vol. I. p. 17.

* Dr. Gross, in his *Homœopathic Journal*, already (1832) gave the names of 226 converts, of regular educated physicians, a list by no means complete at the time; now their number is said to exceed 2000.

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CLINICAL LECTURE

ON

HOMŒOPATHY,

BY PAUL CURIE, M. D.,

LONDON.

CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.

CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.

Chronic Inflammation of the Mucous Membrane of the Bronchia.

THIS phlegmasia is also known by the name of a *rheum*, when it is slight; by those of *catarrh*, *pulmonary catarrh*, when more severe; finally, it has been called *suffocating catarrh*, *dry catarrh*, *moist catarrh*, *mucous catarrh*, and *inflammatory catarrhal fever*, on account of some particular symptoms which it occasionally presents. In substituting the word *bronchitis* for that of *catarrh*, the above terms may be preserved with advantage.

The predisposing cause of this disease is the principle of *psora* showing itself by constitutions weak, phlegmatic, possessing little blood or vital heat. Individuals thus predisposed frequently take cold, and often from the slightest causes. It is so likewise with persons whom a too tender mode of rearing up and extreme precaution have rendered too susceptible, or with those who are weakened by loss of blood, or who are in a state of convalescence. The more frequent the attacks of bronchitis, the more one is liable to its recurrence.

The most common exciting cause of this phlegmasia is, the impression of cold on the whole surface of the skin or some parts of this membrane; for instance, a shoulder, an arm, the chest, or the feet, when it acts while the body is heated. It is chiefly also at seasons when the variations of temperature are frequent, in the spring and autumn for example, that this phlegmasia most commonly shows itself, and that we sometimes see it prevailing as an epidemic.

This disease is produced also by the influence of the immediate contact of cold air on the mucous membrane of the bronchia, by that of air hot, or charged with irritating dust, by the inspiration of chlorine, of ammonia, of nitrous gases, of acetic acid, and by the presence of a foreign body in the bronchia.

It is to be observed that the bronchitis,

which results from the last class of causes, is less acute and less varied than from the other classes. It is a fact, established by the repeated observations of numerous authors, that inflammations produced by direct causes, physical, chemical, or mechanical, are generally less severe and stubborn than the same inflammations caused by any other influence. Loud shouts, singing, declamation, may sometimes occasion this affection.

The symptoms of chronic bronchitis manifest themselves in general in cough and expectoration; but few sympathetic phenomena are added, at least, during its first stage. The cough is more or less frequent; it often returns by fits, especially in old men. It is dry (*dry catarrh*), or only accompanied by lumpy expectoration, very small and never mixed with air, semi-transparent, pearly, white, and of the consistence of starch ⁽¹⁾; or moist (*moist catarrh*); ⁽²⁾. In the last case the nature of the expectoration varies, the spittle is yellow ⁽³⁾ or greyish ⁽⁴⁾, or purulent ⁽⁵⁾, and more or less opaque (*mucous catarrh*); otherwise, it is transparent, without smell, ropy, and like white of egg diluted with water (*pituitous catarrh*) ⁽⁶⁾. When the cough is dry, it is sometimes accompanied by dyspnœa, and returns by fits (*dry asthma*) ⁽⁷⁾; or it pre-

sents neither of their phenomena, and begins with the character of dryness, without having been preceded by acute bronchitis (the nervous cough of authors.) After some time, some patients lose flesh and strength, the appetite diminishes, thirst arises, the skin becomes hot, particularly at the palms of the hands, and the pulse quickens ⁽⁸⁾. All these symptoms increase during the night; they are succeeded by perspiration towards morning. A looseness soon supervenes; emaciation makes rapid progress, and the patient sinks. This sad termination sometimes happens, by this phlegmasia passing into the acute state. In some cases the patient appears to sink under the exhaustion produced by the abundance of the mucous secretion.

Chronic bronchitis is seldom so severe. We see many old men seized every winter with a cough, which does not in the least disturb their other functions, and scarcely those of respiration and of the circulation, and which leaves them on the return of summer. This is its ordinary course, and it most frequently continues thus thirty or forty years, without apparent influence on the general health of the individuals whom it attacks. In old men, chronic bronchitis, when of long duration, often ends in a dilatation of the bronchia, which Laennec attributed to the presence of spittle (the phlegmasia seems to us the undoubted cause.) The inflammation diminishes the cohesion of the bronchial tubes, while it weakens their resistance, and during the fits and shocks of the cough, they yield to the effort which the air, momentarily imprisoned and driven with force against the tubes, exerts against their shock, finish at length by thus acquiring a larger dimension. If the dilation goes on slowly,

⁽¹⁾ Amm. Carb. Ars. Bell. Hep. s. Con. Bry. Mez. Nux v. Phos. Puls Sep. Sulph. Rhus.

⁽²⁾ Ars. Bell. Calc. Carb. v. Euphr. Lyc. Phos. Pul. Scill. Sep. Sil. Sulph.

⁽³⁾ Ars. Bry. Calc. c. Carb. v. Con. Lyc. Pul. Sep. Stann. Sulph.

⁽⁴⁾ Carb. v. Phos. Puls. Sep. Stann. Sulph. Thuja.

⁽⁵⁾ Ars. Bry. Calc. Carb. an. Dros. Dulc. Lyc. Phos. Stann. Sulph.

⁽⁶⁾ Ars. Cann. Cinch. Phos. Sen. Stann. Staph. Zinc.

⁽⁷⁾ Ant. tar. Bry. Carb. an Cinch. Con. Spig. Sulph. Rhus.

⁽⁸⁾ Ars. Phos. ac. Sil. Stann. Hep. s. Bell. Acon. Puls. Sulph.

which must generally be the case, the bronchia still gives some resistance to the effort of the air, increases the thickness of the parietes in some measure, like every organ forced to act more strongly than in a state of health. If, on the contrary, the dilatation be rapid, the sheaths of the dilated bronchia become thinner, because their extension is quickly carried beyond that which their natural elasticity can bear. At length, accordingly as the inflammation occupies uniformly the whole of one bronchia, or is limited to a point of its extent, or exists in several separate points, the dilatation is uniform, circumscribed, or having many cells.

We shall see, in tracing the morbid anatomical character of chronic bronchitis, that all these varieties of the dilatation of the bronchia are shown in the dead body. The stathescope furnishes the means of distinguishing chronic bronchitis from phthisis pulmonalis, with which it is often compounded.

If, after having examined the patient at different hours, says Laennec, we find neither the pectoriloquy nor the gurgling of the softened tuberculous matter, nor the tracheal respiration of the tuberculous excavations, nor the continual absence of the respiration which indicates tubercular obstruction of some extent; and if the breathing be distinctly heard in the whole of the lung, we have presumptive evidence that the disease is nothing but *chronic catarrh*, and this presumption becomes a certainty if, after some time, we always obtain the same result. To these negative signs we must add, in mucous bronchitis, the mucous rattle, seldom uninterrupted, more rarely general, and not preventing our hearing the breathing, which is hardly ever totally suspended, as in acute bronchitis, and which often acquires a *puerile* character. In pituitous bronchitis the respiration is still distinct, and the rattle which accompanies

it, is in general strongly hissing and sonorous. It often resembles the singing of birds, the sound of a bass string, and sometimes even the cooing of the turtle dove. Finally, in dry bronchitis, the bronchial tube shows no peculiar sign of this variety of the phlegmasia.

It is impossible to determine the duration, even the mean one, of chronic bronchitis, since it may terminate in a few months, or be prolonged fifteen or twenty years. It terminates by resolution, or by passing into the acute state, or by extending to the pulmonary tissue. It becomes, by repetition, a frequent cause of the development of tubercles. It is in general difficult to cure in old men.

Chronic bronchitis rarely produces death, unless it be complicated with other phlegmasia, of which we then find traces. The mucous membrane of the bronchia is commonly found thickened, marbled, greyish, brown or violet, but scarcely ever red; in some cases quite pale, and sometimes lined with a mucous more or less viscons and adherent. The bronchial ganglia are frequently swollen, and the upper part of the lungs full of tubercles. Sometimes extravasated air is found in the pulmonary tissue, and forming on the surface of the lungs irregular vesicles, which may be easily displaced by pressing them with the finger. M. Laennec terms this alteration—*emphysema* of the lungs. This *emphysema* often coincides with a state of obstruction of the mucous membrane of the bronchia, much more considerable in the ramification than in the trunks whence they proceed, and which produces a contraction, at times very considerable, of the bronchial tubes, so as in some cases to obstruct them completely. These last injuries are peculiar to the *dry cough* of authors. Finally, the bronchia are sometimes found dilated; and this dilatation shows itself in three principal forms. At one time, one or many of the bronchial

tubes are uniformly dilated through their whole extent; at another, the dilatation exists only in a portion of the extent of one of these tubes, and forms a swelling which compresses the surrounding pulmonary tissue, and forms a cavity; or lastly, one of the same bronchial tubes presents a series of contractions and swellings successively. These three varieties of dilatation may happen with the thickening or thinning of the sheath of the bronchia. The first case is the most frequent; and the sheaths of the bronchia, which are affected by the dilatation, are found thickened. The mucous membrane is then, in some cases, more firm and dense than in the healthy state, and in others softer and more easily to be removed by the back of the scalpel; the fibrous membrane which covers it is hard and resisting, very dense, and the cartilaginous tissue there is more apparent than in the healthy state. The thinning of the dilated sheath is observed principally in the third variety of dilatation.

BRONCHITIS—SULPHUR.

Characteristic symptoms.

Inclination but inability to cough, attended by dimness of sight. Inclination to cough during inspiration, worse in the afternoon; dry short cough in walking out of doors; short cough in the evening; increased on going to bed, attended by heat in the head and face, and coolness in the extremities. Awakened in the night by coughing; dry cough in the day, attended by a stitch in the right side of the abdomen, succeeded by a stoppage in the nose; cough in the middle of the night, which continues until expectoration ensues; when getting up the same thing occurs again, but not in the day-time. Dry, short, and violent cough, with pain in the

sternum, and unpleasant feelings in the chest.

Consecutive symptoms.

Expectoration of thick mucous, tasting like chronic choryza; greenish, sweetish expectoration, hawking at every deep respiration, with a dry cough, and sensation of emptiness in the chest. Difficulty of breathing on lying down or walking; tightness in the chest in talking; tension and pressure on the chest.

Sympathetic symptoms.

In coughing, pain in the head as if it would burst, and in the occiput as if it were ulcerated; pain in the vertex as from shaking, and pain under the left ribs; in coughing, pain in the head and abdomen; shooting in the side of the chest and occiput, and in the forehead; the patient feels compelled to support his head with his hands; vomiting in coughing, and the chest and abdomen both shaken; offensive breath whilst coughing, and shootings over the left hip to the loins. Pulse intermittent. Chilliness; fever in the evening; perspiration in the morning in bed; perspiration when working. Ill humor; angry disposition; sadness; lowness of spirits; irresolute, with mental and physical indolence; obstinate; nothing gives pleasure, and dissatisfied with everything and everybody; longs for death and feels miserable.

BRONCHITIS—SEPIA.

Characteristic symptoms.

Sensation of dryness in the trachea; towards morning itching in the trachea,

exciting a dry cough ; creeping sensation in the chest which causes a violent inclination to cough ; spasmodic cough ; dry cough in the day time, forcing the patient to lie down, by which it is relieved.

Consecutive symptoms.

The chest and stomach much affected by the cough. Shooting pains in the right side of the chest. Incessant dry noisy stertorous cough, attended by pain in the precordial region; painful scratching in the larynx, as if it were ulcerated, frequently followed by mucous expectorations. Accumulation of large quantities of mucous in the larynx, difficult to bring up, but easily swallowed. After a mucous rattle in the chest, violent cough with expectoration; the throat painful as if it were raw. In the night, sensation of emptiness and rawness of the chest; expectoration of mucous frequently of a saline taste. Asthma, with mucous lodged in the chest; oppression, especially when moving; fullness and pressure of the chest.

Sympathetic symptoms.

Vomiting a bitter liquid, accompanied by a dry cough, chiefly at night in bed. In coughing, nausea and contraction in the throat; heat and perspiration. In an effort of coughing, violent racking pains in the head, and shooting in both sides of the abdomen, shooting in the back, and pain in the sternum. Paroxysms of heat and chills, with thirst; perspiration on the least motion, or in the morning, with a sour odor. Indifference; apathy; ill humor; incapable of doing any thing; melancholy; nerves sensitive at the slightest noise; sadness, with much las-

situde. Patient feels great anxiety about his or her health.

BRONCHITIS—LYCOPODIUM.

Characteristic symptoms.

Tickling irritation and inclination to cough, as if caused by the vapor of sulphur, and generally accompanied by a grey, saltish expectoration. Cough on taking a deep inspiration; also on extending the throat, and during the act of deglutition. Cough in the evening, attended with thirst. About two o'clock in the morning, the patient is awakened by a troublesome scratching and creeping sensation in the trachea below the larynx.

Consecutive symptoms.

The chest as if full of mucous; wheezing in breathing; rattling and gurgling in the chest; sensation as if much phlegm were collected in the throat, and excitation to remove it; tickling in the throat, which excites the cough. Cough caused by an expectoration of a greyish color; tickling with expectoration of saltish grey black mucus; sometimes white or yellow. Sensation of fullness and oppression in the chest.

Sympathetic symptoms.

Violent shooting in the head in coughing; pain in the head and on each side of the abdomen; pain in the epigastrium during incessant nocturnal cough; indifference; fear to be left alone; internal agitation; want of confidence in one's self; burning heat with short respiration;

discouragement ; capricious and morose disposition ; violent without any motive ; suspicious ; no confidence in others.

BRONCHITIS—PHOSPHORUS.

Characteristic symptoms.

Cough ; attended by shooting pains in each side of the chest under the ribs. Cough ; excited by severe tickling irritation in the throat. The cold air affects the chest, and causes a fit of coughing. Cough in the open air affecting the chest and abdomen. Cough when drinking, cold or warm ; violent cough in the evening when reading aloud. Violent dry cough when sitting or lying ; but not in walking. Hollow, mostly dry cough, causing pressure on the epigastrium, and preventing sleep.

Consecutive symptoms.

In coughing the patient is forced to hold his chest ; shooting pains in the region of the heart. Pressure on the epigastrium at every fit of coughing. Shooting pain in the epigastrium when coughing, forcing the patient to support it with the hand, and the throat feeling at the same time sore, as if it were ulcerated. Dry cough which wakes the patient in the night, attended by tearing pains in the chest.—Chronic cough attended by mucous expectoration and painful tightness of the chest. Pain in the abdomen whilst coughing, the patient compelled to support the part affected. Cough causing short and rapid breathing ; mucus expectorations ; viscous expectoration ; white expectoration ; difficult to bring up.

Sympathetic symptoms.

Violent dry cough and incessant aching in the head ; coryza ; and pain in the head as if it would burst. Cough attended by general coldness and dampness on the chest ; irritable, passionate. Coldness of the limbs ; shiverings and chills in the evening in bed, without thirst, sometimes with gaping, succeeded or not by heat. The slightest indisposition is strongly felt, and causes prostration of mind, moroseness ; anxiety, attended by fear and grief for some unfortunate event.

BRONCHITIS—CALCAREA.

Characteristic symptoms.

Tickling in the trachea and throat, as if from a feather. Cough and coryza ; continued short cough bringing watery liquid into the mouth ; dry cough in the night ; coryza with obstruction in the nose ; subsequently flaming coryza.—Short cough in the morning ; mucous expectorations.

Consecutive symptoms.

* Cough excited by eating, or by the sound of a piano. The mucous expectorations have a sweetish taste ; chest choked with mucus without coughing. Mucous rattle in the trachea at night in bed, as in children when the chest is filled with mucus.

Sympathetic symptoms.

The dry cough, accompanied by beating of the heart and arteries ; violent pains

in the head; shooting in the head in coughing; in the evening vomiting of a sweetish nature. Fever daily in the afternoon; gaping and coughing, followed by general heat and a disposition to lie down; coldness of the hands. Very irritable; lowness of spirits; anxious; fretting at trifles.

CLEANINGS—NO. IX.

WE occasionally find a *morceau* of Homœopathic practice recommended and quietly adopted by Allœopathists. Thus we find in the last number of Johnson's Med. Chir. Review, Jan., 1841, page 231, the following notice of

"Nux Vomica in the vomiting of pregnant Women."

1. "Dr. Krøyer, of Presburg, assures us that *minute doses* of the Nux Vomica are a *specific* remedy against the troublesome vomiting to which many women are subject during the early months of pregnancy. In order to insure success, the bowels must be kept in a gently open condition, but neither purged nor constipated. The author says, that the effects of this remedy are certain, provided the vomiting is the result of the pregnancy alone, and is not dependent on any morbid state either of the stomach or of any other organ. The dose recommended is from two to four drops of the tincture—the strength of this is not stated—to be gradually increased to ten, twelve, or eighteen drops every morning in bed, and again in the evening. In many cases it proves quite successful within a week, or even a shorter time; in other cases its use must be continued longer."

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2. And the following notice of Thuya Occidentalis, in Dunglison's New Remedies, page 474.

"The Thuya has long been used as an article of the Materia Medica, but it had of late fallen into oblivion, until the Homœopathists [it would have been more just to have said Hahnemann] restored it to notice."

"HAHNEMANN advises that *condylomata* should be touched with the expressed juice, and Jahn, in his Homœopathic experiments, found that it was not unworthy the attention of experimenters. In two cases in which several celebrated agents had been fruitlessly employed, he applied the juice of the Thuya with apparent advantage: he does not, however, consider these cases to be decisive, as the patient had taken mercury for a long time, and perhaps the effects began to be evident whilst the Thuya was administered." We would merely add, that it is very improbable that prejudice against Homœopathia should cause Jahn to be so very cautious in admitting, and so very careful in qualifying, the benefit derived from Homœopathic treatment; it is very evident that an exalted conscientiousness impelled him not to attribute the benefit derived to the curative effects of the Thuya.

"Fricke likewise made trial of it, as well as of the *Tinct. Thuyae*, which he formed of five parts of spirit of wine; and one part of the juice; but his trials were not favorable. Even in a dilute form, the tincture acted so powerfully as an excitant, on the parts surrounding the condylomata, that it could not be continued, but after three, four, or six weeks' use, was put aside, and other approved remedies substituted for it. Generally, in the course of a few days, the surrounding parts of the skin became sore and very painful, and the condylomata either remained as before, or began to increase in size; in a few instances only did they

disappear under the use of the dilute tincture, and then more slowly than Fricke had noticed from other agents."

"The testimony of Dr. Köhler, of Warsaw, is, however, entirely opposite. For five years, he says, the *Tinct. Thuyae* was employed by many physicians of that city, both in hospital and private practice, and with the most decided success. Riecke, too, affirms that, in 1831, he treated a great number of patients with it, always with the best effect; and without the occurrence of a relapse, or the least sign of inflammation, excoriation, or other inconvenience supervening. It was, commonly, but necessary to apply the remedy for two or three weeks, in order that the removal of every condylomatous growth should be effected. In the generality of cases, the internal use of mercury was conjoined, but even where the external employment of the *Thuya* was alone had recourse to, the result was entirely satisfactory. Riecke not only touched the condylomata with the tincture, but kept constantly applied to them lint dipped in it, and without the supervision of any unpleasant consequences."

Dr. Dunglison says, "it would seem probable, from these discordant results, that there must have been some difference in the preparation."

It should be remembered, that the physicians above quoted are all of the old school.

3. TARTAR EMETIC.

On page 31 of Pereira's *Materia Medica*, Vol. 1, we read that tartar emetic and corrosive sublimate inflame the lungs. And on page 431, we are told that, "Magendie ascribes to tartar emetic a *specific* power of causing engorgement or inflammation of the lungs; for he found, on opening the bodies of animals killed by it, that the lungs were of an orange

red or violet color, incapable of crepitating, gorged with blood, and here and there hepatized. Moreover, it has been assumed, that the same effects are produced in the human lungs; and in support of this opinion a case noticed by Jules Cloquet (Orfila, *Toxicol. glu.*) has been referred to: it is that of a man who died of apoplexy, but who within five days of his death, had taken forty grains of tartar emetic. 'In the lungs were observed blackish spots, very irregular, which extended more or less deep into the parenchyma [substance] of this organ.' Furthermore, it is argued, unless we admit a specific influence of antimony over the lungs, we cannot well explain the beneficial effects of this remedy in inflammation of the lungs. In opposition to this view, I [Pereira] would remark, that in cases of poisoning by this substance in the human subject, no mention is made of difficulty of breathing, cough, pain, or other symptoms, which could lead to the suspicion that the lungs were suffering; and in the case of poisoning related by Recamier (Orfila, *op. cit.*) we are distinctly told that the chest was sound. Besides, we should expect that if tartar emetic had a tendency to inflame the lungs, or at least cause engorgement of them, that large doses of it would not be very beneficial in acute inflammation of the lungs. It would seem that this substance must have an influence over the human lungs of an opposite kind to that supposed by Magendie; for, as already noticed, it reduces the frequency of respiration in a considerable number of instances." On page 410, we read that, "from Magendie's experiments, tartar emetic appears to operate locally and by absorption, its principal action being on the intestinal canal and lungs; for nausea, vomiting, discharges from the bowels, difficulty of respiration, and accelerated respiration, [how does this accord with

Pereira's previous assertion that it does not cause difficulty of breathing, &c. ?] were produced by injecting a solution of the salt into the veins, *by introducing it into the stomach, as well as by applying it in the solid state to a wound.* Traces of inflammation of the lungs! of the stomach and bowels, were found after death. These experiments have been repeated by Rayer and Bounet on rabbits, but without obtaining the affection of the lungs mentioned by Magendie; in some cases, no appreciable lesion was observed in any organ. Dr. Campbell (quoted by Dr. Christison) found no inflammation of the lungs in a cat, killed by this salt." On page 410, we learn that tartar emetic is a powerful local irritant, exciting inflammation and pustulation of the skin when applied to it. According to Magendie, [see page 411,] the redness and inflammation of the stomach caused by tartar emetic should be referred to the *specific* influence which it exerts over the stomach, independent of its direct *local* irritation, since the same symptoms [viz. redness and inflammation, &c.] have been induced by the application of this substance to wounds, or by its injection into veins. And we have before seen that Magendie ascribes to tartar emetic a specific power of causing engorgement or inflammation of the lungs. Yet on page 416, we learn that tartar emetic is a most powerful and valuable remedy in the treatment of inflammation! especially of inflammation of the lungs!!! while on page 417, we find that Pereira is in want of a theory for the explanation of the efficacy of emetic tartar, in inflammation of the lungs and other inflammatory diseases; as he states that all the attempts at explanation are most unsatisfactory. For "whilst almost every writer, admits its efficacy in inflammation, scarcely two agree in the view taken of the mode by which the good effects of

this remedy are produced; as the following statement proves. Rasori explains its operation according to the principles of the theory of *contra-stimulus*, of which he may be regarded as the founder. He considers emetic tartar endowed with the power of directly diminishing the inflammatory stimulus: that it is, therefore, a real *contra-stimulus*. Broussais, Bouillaud and Barbier, ascribe its curative power to its revulsive or derivative action on the stomach and bowels. Laennec thinks that it acts by increasing the activity of interstitial absorption. Fontanelle supposes that it cures inflammation by causing alterations in the composition of the blood. Eberle thinks it is a sedative. Trallier modestly hints, that like many other curative agents, it acts by unknown curative properties. These examples, [continues Pereira,] are sufficient to show the unsatisfactory condition of our present knowledge, as to the mode by which emetic tartar produces its curative effects. But this is no argument against the existence of remedial powers. Shall we deny the efficacy of mercury in Syphilis, of bark in intermittents, of arsenic in lepra, of sulphur in itch, of prussic acid in stomach-ache, and a host of other remedies, simply because we cannot account for beneficial effects? The fact is, that in the present state of our knowledge, we cannot explain the curative action of a large number of our best and most certain remedial means."

For proof that Mercury cures syphilis Homœopathically, we refer our readers to our first Gleaning; for like proof concerning Peruvian Bark in intermitting fever, to our seventh and eighth Gleanings; and we pledge ourselves to prove that Arsenic cures lepra, and Sulphur the itch, Homœopathically, in our next Gleaning; while we now will use our best endeavors to prove that tartar emetic cures inflammation in general, and inflammation

of the lungs in particular, Homœopathically.

First, every one knows that tartar emetic ointment, when applied to the skin, will excite a most intense inflammation, accompanied by a peculiar and excessively painful pustular eruption, which if not checked, will cause very painful and deep seated ulcerations. Second, it will cause inflammation and pustulation of the throat, stomach and bowels, when given internally; in fact, it is such an acrid and corrosive poison, that its action has often been compared with that of arsenic. Hence according to the law, *contraria contrariis*, it should never be used in any inflammatory disease. We have also seen that Magendie attributes to tartar emetic a *specific* power of causing inflammation of the lungs; while in cases of poisoning from the vapors of antimony, the most common effects are, oppression of the chest, which passes over into pain, and finally into violent stitches through the chest towards the shoulders and back, accompanied with a severe, dry and painful cough, which causes headache to an agonizing extent; violent stitches of pain in the chest, and cough attended with headache and rending in all the limbs; great oppression of the chest, stitches in the same, and violent, jarring dry cough; pains in the chest with fever, violent headache, jerks in the limbs, derangement of the stomach, chills, sweat, &c., &c. In further proof we add, that in all the experiments made by the Homœopathists with tartar emetic upon the healthy subject, great heat and burning in the wind-pipe, hoarseness, entire loss of voice, cough with burning in the chest, cough excited by excessive tickling in the wind-pipe, cough with suffocating obstruction of breath; dry jarring and rattling hollow cough, &c., &c., were among the most constant effects. In fact tartar emetic excites a most intense inflammation of

every tissue with which it comes in contact; and in cases of poisoning with it, we find it to cause intense burning pain in the stomach, with coldness of the skin succeeded by intense heat of the surface, and attended with a small, contracted, hard and frequent pulse. As Cantharides and Lunar caustic are looked upon by some of the members of the old school, (see fifth Gleaning.) we are not at all surprised to find that tartar emetic is almost universally considered as a sedative, *par excellence*, as it undoubtedly does produce a depressing and sedative effect when given in small and nauseating doses.

REASONS

FOR EXAMINING AND BELIEVING IN

HOMŒOPATHIA.

BY DR. AEGIDI.

PHYSICIAN TO HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS

FREDERICA, OF PRUSSIA.

In the autumn of 1830 I had the misfortune to be thrown from my vehicle, to severely injure my shoulder, while from exposure to the inclemency of the weather I at the same time took a violent cold. By means of local blood-letting and the usual anti-phlogistic treatment, the most distressing of my symptoms were removed in the course of a few days; still a para-

lytic heaviness of the arm remained, and in the course of a few weeks very severe periodical pains set in, which shot from the shoulder to the elbow; and gradually I lost the use of the arm more and more, while the sensation of palsy and heaviness increased daily; every, even the slightest pressure, upon the diseased part, caused the most insupportable pains; the suffering limb commenced to waste away, while the shoulder and elbow joints began to swell. After exhausting my own medical knowledge, I placed myself under the care of several of my most worthy colleagues; but after the lapse of a year, the above mentioned symptoms still continued, with even more than their former severity; all motion of the arm was suspended; the shoulder hung one inch and a half lower than the sound one; the anterior surface of the shoulder joint and the articular surfaces of the elbow joint were much enlarged; the elbow stood about four inches off from the body, and every attempt to approximate it to the side occasioned the most intense pains; the left shoulder blade was drawn strongly outwards and to one side; the coracoid process was situated about half an inch below the collar bone; the supra spinatus muscle had diminished perceptibly in size. The pains, which were increased to an insupportable degree by the slightest external pressure, were always very intensely aggravated at night, so that any rest and sleep was out of the question. My whole body, but the affected side in particular, became much emaciated; the emaciation even extended to the left half of the face. My pulse was slow; skin pale; I suffered much from coldness of the whole body; and my digestion was much impaired. On account of an hereditary predisposition to gout, anti-arthritis treatment was now instituted by my medical advisers, and two large issues were opened, one upon the arm, the other upon the shoulder-

blade. After the continued use of these means for about four months, without any improvement, the issues were allowed to dry up, and two setons were inserted in their places. As no essential improvement took place in the course of several months, the actual cautery was applied to the shoulder joint; and in consequence I enjoyed comparative freedom from pain for about one month, during which period of time I also recovered the use of my arm in some measure, and even began to flatter myself with the hope of a perfect restoration. But my joy did not last long; for when the burnt places began to heal, slight returns of my former pains set in, and concentrated themselves about the elbow joint which began to swell, while the shoulder joint diminished in size, in the same ratio; so that in the course of several months the elbow joint had become the seat of the same disease that had formerly affected the shoulder joint. To complete my misery, enlargements of other bones, viz: the clavicles, the sacrum, &c., took place, and rendered every position that I could assume in bed extremely painful. In utter despair of any relief from the use of allopathic remedies, I desisted entirely from all medical treatment, and my condition grew worse from day to day.

At length I concluded to consult Hahnemann. I wrote him a statement of my case, and begged for advice and assistance. He answered me, among other remarks: "Your disease is of far older date than you have any idea of. You must have had the itch at some time, or some other eruptive disease, which was improperly cured. Your disease is constitutional; and however scientifically the issues, setons, and the hot iron may have been applied, their action of course could only be local. You thought if free suppuration could be brought about, your shoulder would be cured, and your whole

body would remain fresh and sound. But how miserably were all your hopes disappointed—how rapidly did your disease extend itself. How foolish are such gross ideas of disease, and what cruelty attends their application in the attempt to cure disease! But a ray of truth must soon penetrate into this Egyptian darkness; the dawn of better things approaches.”

No words can express my astonishment at the positiveness with which Hahnemann asserted that I must have been afflicted with some eruptive disease, which had been suppressed, but not cured. Five years before, while I was officiating as assistant surgeon in the Berlin Hospital, I had pricked my finger with a lancet, with which I had just opened an abscess in the person of a patient who was at the same time affected with the itch. I thought nothing about it at the time, but on the following day a small pustule formed on the finger and occasioned an intense itching and burning. I applied caustic to it; and a small sore remained for several days, to which I applied an ointment. About this time I received an appointment as Army Surgeon, and travelled by mail, to join my division; but on the second day of my journey, the wound in my finger became inflamed, and not only my hand, but my whole arm, as far as the shoulder joint, became so swollen and painful that I was obliged to discontinue my journey. Rest and warm fomentations soon relieved me; but several months elapsed before I succeeded in healing the wound in my finger. Soon after it had entirely healed, I was attacked with acute rheumatism in my left shoulder, that lasted for several weeks; but I did not dream that there was any connection between it and my former affection of the hand. With the exception of transient twinges and darts of pain about the shoulder joint, I had considered myself per-

fectly well, up to the time that I was thrown from my vehicle.

Convinced that Hahnemann had formed a correct opinion of my case, I commenced taking the powders he had sent me, and indulged in the highest hopes of a speedy recovery. But my patience was destined to be sorely tried; I had received nine powders, of which one was to be taken every fifth day. During the course of the first week several new symptoms arose, but no amelioration of my sufferings took place. Soon after, however, a slight improvement commenced, and gradually progressed until towards the end of the fifth week, when I could lift my arm with comparative ease, and could bend and extend my elbow; the swelling of the joint had disappeared entirely, and all pain had left me; and from that time until the present, (eight years,) I have never had the slightest return of my former complaint.

After so brilliant a confirmation in my own person, of the value of Homœopathia, I applied myself with zeal to the study and practice of it, and have been abundantly rewarded in frequently witnessing the most rapid and permanent cures of the most dangerous and deep-rooted diseases.—*Translated from the Leipzig Archives of Homœopathia*, Vol. 7, p. 2.

REASONS

FOR EXAMINING AND BELIEVING IN
HOMŒOPATHIA.

BY DR. SCHNIEBER.

CURIOSITY, rather than any desire to learn, first induced me to read Hahnemann's Organon. I became convinced

that however much I might have forgotten Hahnemann's former services, it was impossible that a man possessed of such varied and extensive knowledge, and such clear and mature views of medicine, should cling to one idea through such a long series of years, without discovering his error, if one existed. And no one has yet dared to pronounce Hahnemann a knave or a madman. Again, knavery and mental derangement must be peculiarly contagious, as regards Homœopathia; for the number of physicians who believe in and practice it is at present very far from being small. Hahnemann's "do as I have done; but be conscientious and careful, and you will find every word that I have stated to be true," kept ringing in my ears, and induced me to endeavor to effect homœopathic cures. To my utter astonishment, a case of spasm of the stomach which I had been treating allœopathically for more than a year, was quickly cured with a few doses of the *Tincture of Nux vomica*; insupportable rending pains in all the teeth, which occurred every night, and against which many remedies had been used in vain for more than three months, were quickly cured with a single dose of *Rhus*; a chronic diarrhœa, against which I had used many approved allœopathic remedies, was radically cured with a dose of *Ipecac*. It was impossible that nature should have effected these cures, and I studiously avoided letting the patients know that there was anything peculiar in the mode of treatment instituted. Thus encouraged I proceeded, each new day bringing with it fresh convictions of the truth of Homœopathia, which years of practice have only served to strengthen.—*Archives*, Vol. 2, part 2.

DR. SCHWEIKERT, after practicing allœopathically for more than twenty years, says, in the *Archives*, Vol. 4, part 1, that

he often found himself at the bed-side of his patients at an utter loss what to do; he had thought, observed and acted, in accordance with the best rules of the Art; but often he had been unable to do anything for the relief, much less the cure of his patients, and far too frequently he had felt convinced that he had done actual injury to his patients, increased their sufferings, and rendered their maladies more incurable than they were previously. He was in want of counsel and could find none, when Hahnemann's exhortation, "do as I have done, but be accurate and careful, and you will find every word that I have uttered to be true," first met his ear. "At first I could not bring myself to treat serious and acute diseases in any other method than according to the old, with which I had often happily succeeded in effecting cures; hence I selected such cases with which I had learnt by experience that I could effect but little or nothing by the usual treatment. To my utter astonishment, the action of Homœopathic remedies in these cases exceeded all expectation. Encouraged by such favorable results, I ventured to commence the treatment of some diseases with homœopathic remedies, and new sources of astonishment were opened to me, and I became delighted and convinced." Dr. Schweikert adds, that he can produce many patients that have been cured homœopathically, after being pronounced incurable by learned and experienced physicians of the old school; and that he has succeeded in rendering many comparatively comfortable under circumstances in which it would be folly to expect a cure under any treatment, and after he and others had failed in affording relief by allœopathic means.

DR. RUMMEL states, in the *Archives*, Vol. 5, part 1, that after practicing allœopathically for more than ten years, he

was induced to turn his attention towards Homœopathy, and has convinced himself by experience, that Homœopathic remedies often effect a cure far more rapidly than according to the common method; and that they will often afford relief, and even cure, when no such favorable result is to be expected from allœopathic remedies. And adds, that the law *similia similibus curantur* is undoubtedly true, and that it cannot be explained away by the most learned arguments; and that the manner in which Hahnemann and his disciples have developed this law and applied it to practice, will bear comparison with any other method of treating disease; that it is as rational as any; and it excels most, if not all other methods, in safety, pleasantness and quickness. He also adds, that it has been proven beyond doubt, that the positive effects of drugs can only be ascertained by means of experiments upon the healthy person; that the mechanical trituration of drugs increases their activity in a remarkable degree; that it is a well established law, that drugs, the pure effects of which are to produce effects in the greatest degree similar to the symptoms of the disease which they are given to cure, will cure the disease, certainly, quickly and gently, provided they be administered in the proper dose or doses; and finally, that experience has abundantly shown, that chronic diseases, induced by a miasm, can only be radically cured by means of powerful long acting remedies. And concludes by saying, that the above theses are all sustained by experience, and can only be negated by means of careful experiments similar to those instituted by the homœopaths, and which shall prove productive of opposite results.

DR. BANDIS, physician to the Count Veczay, states, in the Archives, Vol. 5, p. 1, that after practicing allœopathically

for many years, he read and studied carefully the theoretical and practical works on the subject of Homœopathy; and as his circle of practice was very large, he necessarily found many cases of disease which would not succumb to treatment, which apparently was most rational and scientific; and that hence he considered it a duty to test the merits of Homœopathia. To his great surprise he found that the majority of the most obstinate and chronic diseases evidently improved under Homœopathic treatment, and that very many of them were radically cured. He then ventured to treat acute diseases in like manner, and found the superior efficacy of Homœopathic treatment triumphantly established by experience at the bed-side. And concludes by saying that he could no longer doubt the truth of Homœopathia, and now practiced it exclusively.

DR. MESSERSCHMIDT, of Nuremberg, after having grown grey in the practice Allœopathia, was attracted to the consideration of Homœopathia by the perusal of Rau's work, "upon the value of Homœopathia," which was presented to him by Professor Heinroth. This work induced both of them to test Homœopathia; but each adopted a different method. Heinroth read and criticised Hahnemann's Organon theoretically, and the result was the publication of an "Anti-Organon;" but Messerschmidt tested Homœopathia at the bed-side, became practically convinced of its utility, and remains a zealous and worthy supporter of the new doctrine.

SEA-SICKNESS.

THE principal remedies that have been successfully tried, are Arsenic, Cocculus, Petroleum. Silicea has been suggested. We have advised Tabacum with benefit.

HOMŒOPATHIC EXPERIENCE.

BY
DR. SCHÜLER,
OF GERMANY.

Read before the New York Homœopathic Society.

WHEN an Allœopathic physician, who approaches his sixtieth year, ranges himself among the partizans of Homœopathia, his friends have a right to exact of him an explanation of his motives for this defection.

This I now purpose to do with sincerity.

During nearly a quarter of a century, I had followed the banner of Allœopathia. I had employed much time and money in studying its frequent transformations, without finding a thread which could guide me in the labyrinth of medicine; without power to unravel the mystery by which cures were effected. It also happened, often, that I was unable to explain, either by analysis or synthesis, what really took place in successful, or unsuccessful cases. *Tolle causam*, say the clinical manuals; *cessante causa, cessat effectus*. Now, as the pathogenetic powers from all sides that influence and trouble our health, are innumerable, and as it is impossible to see them all, our efforts are almost always directed against a thing entirely unknown. We pursue a shadow, and allow ourselves to be turned from the direct road by this *Proteus*. We think to find in each new system, the rising sun of true reason in medicine; but hope is soon deceived.

In this state of things, the task of the physician becomes more and more painful, and the more so, because a bad theory never fails to exert an unfortunate influence upon practice; and we often ask, if

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it is possible, that nature, who watches so admirably over the conservation of plants and animals, has treated diseased man like a step-mother. It is assuredly to our ignorance of the virtues of medicines, and of the proper mode of using them, that we must attribute, in a great measure, the ravages of disease.

These thoughts besieged my mind and embarrassed my views, in spite of my attention to the letter of the law prescribed by the masters of the art, and I was forced to quit the beaten track, and follow an unknown path. But in wishing to avoid one rock, I fell upon another. That I might escape from this perplexity, I had for a long time turned my attention to Homœopathia; but the cry of reprobation which arose against it, and the apparent paradox of many of its principles, particularly that of the infinitesimal doses, turned me from the study of it, and retained me a faithful adherent of the old method. But my doubts and my fidelity were finally strongly shaken, and it was *experience* which produced this effect.

I shall now state my first experiments in the Homœopathic career, however incomplete and imperfect they may be.

No. I. A female, thirty years of age, without children, had been for some years afflicted with *leucorrhœa*, and anomalous symptoms of the *menses*, to which was added, in time, the commencement of ovarian dropsy. A physician declared her pregnant, but her delivery did not take place at the end of the natural term; this woman consulted me, and I was satisfied that she was not pregnant, but had a dropsy of the left ovary. I was then far from being well acquainted with Homœopathia, or a partizan of it; however, I resolved to employ, in small doses, medicines, which, in their primitive effects, had the greatest analogy to the whole symptoms. Consequently, I prescribed eight powders, each a quarter of a grain

of *Belladonna*, with *mercurius solubilis*, and sugar of milk, of which the patient was to take one daily. At the end of twelve hours, I was informed that a great disturbance of the sight, and unaccustomed dryness of the throat, had caused much alarm, and she requested to know if a second powder was to be taken. I prescribed one half of it, when the symptoms spoken of had disappeared entirely. Though heretofore, after doses of three grains, I had seen these primitive effects supervene, on the third day or later, yet here, notwithstanding the antidote, *mercurius solubilis*, an affection of the sight, dilatation of the pupils, and sore throat, did not disappear until the eighth day, and during this time, the suppressed transpiration was re-established, urinary secretions and alvine dejections returned to their normal state.

The result was, that the size of the lower belly was sensibly diminished, and an *œdema*, which existed on the left leg, disappeared; and the ill-humor of the patient gave place to a lively temper. On the fourteenth day, I gave her half of the second powder, and prescribed exercise in the open air. The melioration continued; the menses reappeared conformably to nature, both in quantity and quality, the swellings of the belly vanished almost entirely, and it became possible to feel the left ovary indurated. As the patient has left this place, I have not been able to obtain any other details of her ulterior situation.

No. II. A female, sixty years of age, had been for a month afflicted with the *blue disease*, (*maladie bleue*.) The blue color showed itself particularly in the lips, eye-lids, upon the tongue, and under the nails. There was joined with it, great anxiety, with oppressed respiration, principally in bed, increased action of the heart, hoarseness, dry cough, spitting of blood, cold hands and feet. From anal-

ogy of symptoms, I chose tincture of *digitalis*, of which I gave five drops, evening and morning. The patient had taken only ten drops, when the primitive effects of this plant manifested itself! the symptoms of the disease became stronger, and I recognised that the medicine was Homœopathic, and the dose too powerful. I suspended it and gave no other remedy. At the end of forty-eight hours, the symptoms began to diminish in intensity, and disappeared entirely in a few days. To my great surprise, the primitive effects of the *digitalis* showed themselves anew at the end of fifteen days. The woman, then, very well, complained of obscurations of sight, and other anomalous disorders of the vision, which lasted an entire day, and caused much alarm; but my astonishment was at its height, when I saw reappear the same symptoms, at the end of some days, and at the same hour. I ordered a cup of coffee, which dissipated them entirely.

No. III. The following case contributed essentially to dissipate all the remaining doubts I had preserved of the feeble action of Homœopathic doses. I had experienced, for many long years, some anomalous symptoms of hæmorrhoids, with a propensity to hypochondria. This state manifested itself once or twice every year, by a complete torpor of the lower belly, constipation, and flatulency. Bleeding at the nose, three or four times a day, weakened me. It was only necessary for me to stoop, or bend forward, or make some effort to expel the stools, to reproduce these hæmorrhages, which proceeded from hereditary disposition and the daily use of coffee. Formerly, I cured myself in fifteen days by a severe diet, taking each day a drachm of the sulphate of magnesia, dissolved in a large quantity of water. At this time, circumstances rendered it desirable to have a more prompt cure. I, therefore, triturated a

grain of charcoal, with ninety-nine grains of sugar of milk, for half an hour, and took a sixth part of this powder. In the course of an hour, I experienced flatulency, and rumblings of the intestines, unknown to me before, and I passed much wind, which re-established the functions of the intestinal canal in its normal state.

The sixth of a grain of charcoal produced, therefore, in a direct manner, the effect which I had heretofore only arrived at indirectly, in fifteen days, by the use of two ounces of sulphate of magnesia.

The nasal hæmorrhages ceased also, after giving up the use of coffee.

From this moment I was fully convinced of the dynamic action of Homœopathic medicines. I was more than ever persuaded, that it was by its quality and not its quantity, that a remedy cured disease. My mind then acknowledged the law too much despised by Allœopaths, yet so important, that the more intense the disease, the more susceptible is the organism to medication, when it is Homœopathic to the affection. I was from this time a Homœopathist. I took up the *Materia Medica pura* of Hahnemann, and studied it with care, and this reading convinced me that all the *Materia Medica*s of Allœopathia, led us into inextricable labyrinths, the habit of inferring the virtues of medicines, *ab usu in morbis*, and left all their real properties problematical; and that a rigorous individualization of their symptoms, as well as those of diseases, was indispensable to the art of healing.

Penetrated with these views, I applied the new method freely, at the bed-side of the patient. Its efficacy may be inferred from the following results.

1. A girl, twenty years of age, afflicted with hysteric head-ache for more than a year, had been treated after the usual method without success. She was of an irritable, timid, morose, and irascible

disposition, and the more she abandoned herself to this temper, the more severe and prolonged became the disease. Agitation, anxiety, ill-humor, depression and loss of memory, announced the approach of the paroxysm which usually took place in the morning, with drawing, aching, pressure in the forehead, terminating in shooting, pulling pains, with heat in the whole head, and at the end of several hours, after vomiting, a diminution of these symptoms, in the same ratio as they had increased. One drop of a dilution of *Nux vomica* arrested an attack at its commencement, and two doses of *Bryonia* produced a radical cure.

2. A robust man, addicted to strong liquors, belonging to a sedentary profession, had been for some weeks broken down, oppressed, and without strength; no appetite, pain in all his limbs, and obliged to keep to his bed. Then his body became swelled; dropsy, with painful *œdema* in the feet, announced a serious disease.

I found he complained particularly of the pain in his limbs, and was fearful on this account to move. *Ledum* appeared to me to be indicated, and I gave immediately a small dose. Favorable effects were produced in a few hours. Transpiration, for a long time suppressed, was re-established, the skin became moist, and a gentle perspiration covered the body. The pains in the limbs steadily diminished. An error of diet disturbed the action of the *Ledum* at the end of eight hours, but a very small dose of *Bryonia* put every thing in good train again immediately.

The swelling of the body still remained, though not to the same extent. I gave a drop of *Arsenic*, which caused it to disappear in fifteen days. For the last three years the patient has enjoyed excellent health.

3. A female, thirty years of age, of a

strong constitution, had been married about nine years, and miscarried three times. In the third month of her fourth pregnancy, she feared a similar result, because she experienced, as before, cold and heat, pressing down pains, with a flow of blood. I prescribed in the morning, *Ipecac.*, and in the evening, on going to bed, a drop of *Sabina*. The next morning all the symptoms had disappeared. The woman was delivered at the end of her time.

4. I have treated with no less success another woman, who had also miscarried three times; but in the place of the *Sabina*, I was obliged to select *Ferrum*.

5. A drunkard, fifty years of age, had been for a month afflicted with a painful swelling of the bone of the left leg. Having been called to him, I dispensed with the use of all the unguents he had used, and prescribed, according to the symptoms, the tincture of *Mezereum*. And in order to satisfy the mind of the patient, I put upon his left leg a cataplasm of the root of *Comfrey*. At the end of fifteen days he had neither pain nor swelling.

6. A man had been tormented forty-eight hours with hiccup and vomitings; the sensibility of the stomach was such, that a spoonful of water was rejected immediately. The *Potio Riverii* and opium had not alleviated the symptoms, nor had injections removed the constipation. I found him in this situation, his face burning, and his body bathed in a cold sweat. I gave him immediately *Bellad.* At the end of three hours, the vomitings had ceased, but there yet remained *hiccups*, which continued also during sleep. The patient in my absence had drank a strong infusion of chamomilla, to cure this fatiguing symptom. The chamomilla having counteracted the *Belladonna*, all the symptoms returned, and the hiccups particularly had become more violent. I gave him a cup of coffee, as an antidote

to the *Chamomilla*, and a few hours after gave a Homœopathic dose of *Belladonna*; in the evening all the symptoms had ceased, and did not re-appear.

HOMŒOPATHIC THERAPEUTICS.

TRANSLATED FROM DR. BEAUVAIS' EDITION
OF DR. SIGEL,

BY

JAMES KITCHEN, M. D.

No. I.

PREGNANCY.

FEMALES, during the first months of pregnancy, frequently complain of uneasiness, waterbrash and vomiting after eating or drinking. These last sometimes several weeks. A few doses of *Ipecac.*, four or six, cure the mildest cases—the most obstinate yield to *Nux. Natr. Mur.* is useful in the worst cases—it is a true specific, which may be given even in second and third attacks.

Diarrhœa is another affection which troubles the pregnant female, reduces her, and is inimical to the child—whether it is during the first or the latter months of gestation, it is not the less injurious—it is however the worst when it manifests itself at the approach of delivery, since in weakening the mother, the strength necessary to parturition is destroyed. As cold is often the cause of the attack, the application of external heat to the belly will aid *Dulcamara* in the cure—also mucilaginous food and drinks, and the prohibition of acids and fruits. If an overmeal or too rich fat meat be the cause, *Ant. Crud.* will be of service. If to these be added pains in the belly and a watery discharge, we must give *Chamomilla*. Is there constant desire to evacuate, with frequent stools of a mucous

bloody and scanty discharge? Merc. Solub. and sometimes Sulph. are the appropriate remedies. This last is especially efficacious when the diarrhoea is obstinate and habitual—we may also at times resort to Phosphor and Petroleum. If the hue of the patient be yellow or earthy, we should expect much from Lycopodium.

Constipation is also frequently very troublesome and inconvenient. It generally happens to those who are habitually constipated before pregnancy. Exercise in the open air, abstinence from coffee and other heating drinks, and the use of fruits, are very proper means to favor the action of Nux, which is almost always indicated in these cases. If after some time in its administration, all the symptoms have not subsided, we may have recourse to Ignatia Amara, as an intercurrent remedy, before a second resort to Nux. —Some cases call for Bryonia, Opium or Veratrum—but whatever remedy we may use, we will find it necessary sometimes to resort, in obstinate cases, to injections, which never interfere with our medical means. If we should not now succeed, we may give Plumbum, Alumina, Platina, Sepia, which are much more effectual, and particularly the last two.

Fainting fits are frequent among the weak and irritable, when in this condition—if arising from tight lacing, it must be attended to—the same attention must be paid to over-heated rooms. We often succeed in restoration by sprinkling the face with cold water. If the person be very plethoric, we may have recourse to Aconitum, Chamomilla, Nux, Veratrum, Belladonna, China, &c. If the patient be very irritable and hysterical, we shall succeed with Pulsatilla, Valeriana, Moschus, Viola odorata, Coccus.

Almost all pregnant women suffer with tooth-ache, which obliges them to resort to medicine, not so much from its violence as its long duration. Even sound teeth

frequently ache, and to have such pulled would be very wrong. We give them in preference Belladonna, Mercurius, Rhus, Staphysagria, Pulsatilla, Hyoscyamus, which render essential service in many cases. However, Sepia, Calcareo, Alumina, and above all Magnesia carbonica, are in most cases still more serviceable.

Another affection, not the less troublesome, is cough, the paroxysms of which, in jarring the belly, produce severe pains. Generally it is dry, and manifests itself sometimes in the early and sometimes in the latter months, often very obstinate and lasting. A similar cough, short, dry, excited chiefly by conversation, having its seat in the larynx and accompanied with oppression of the chest, may be cured by Chamomilla—whilst if it be continuous and convulsive, Ipecacuanha is the proper remedy, given in repeated small doses. Dry, painful, violent cough, especially at morn, giving a sensation as if the intestines were bruised, being obliged to hold the belly with both hands, is cured by Nux, and if of long standing by Ignatia, Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, Conium. Among the Antipsorica, Sepia, Calcareo and Phosphorus are the best.

Prolapsus of the Vagina sometimes presents itself. But a portion is sometimes distended like a ring. If it be the anterior part, difficulty of urinating is frequently added, and can only pass the urine when reclining. But those who suffer with this affection, always complain of burning, lancinating pains in the Vagina, increased by the touch. A single dose of Nux sometimes relieves. This is also good when the patient has an excitable sexual system, experiences during coition burning pains, and for a long time after, a tension of the Vagina. Sometimes we must resort to Ferrum and Mercurius.

Tensive pains in the interior of the genitals, with or without uneasiness in the small of the back, preventing the erect

position, and becoming insupportable on rising, yield to *Belladonna* and *Platina*. Pains of rawness or of excoriation in the Vagina, are cured by *Rhus*, *Mercurius*, *Thuja*, *Ferrum* and *Ambra*.

Burning and itching pains, internal as well as external, call for the administration of *Thuja*, *Mercurius*, *Cantharides*, *Staphysagria*, *Chamomilla*, *Ambra*, and sometimes of *Rhus*, *Pulsatilla*, according to the accompanying symptoms. It is not unusual for coition, immoderate often during the first months of marriage, and the disproportionate relative size of the parties, to be the cause of burning pains in the interior of the vagina. With repose and abstinence, *Arnica* is the best remedy.

Sometimes an *Edema* of the genital parts takes place, but not often without *ascites*; it must of course be cured then with this last. *Helleborus niger* has been serviceable in such cases. We may also look for success with *Bryonia*, *Arnica*, *Mercurius*, *China*, *Dulcamara*, *Colchicum*.

Many women are much troubled, during gestation, with swelling of the veins of the legs, of the genitals and arms, which augments each pregnancy. These varices are chiefly caused by the pressure of the womb on the veins. They have a blue color, and sometimes become as large as a chicken egg, causing burning tense pains, exacerbated by coition and heating drinks. When very large, they may even burst and give rise to considerable hæmorrhage. Washing the parts in cold water, in brandy or rum, bandaging the legs and keeping quiet, are measures which frequently give relief. We may have recourse to *Nux*, *Belladonna*, *Pulsatilla*, *Arnica*, *Ferrum*, *Arsenicum*, *Calcarea*, *Graphites*, *Lycopodium*, *Sulphur*, *Carbo*, *Veg*. The hemorrhoidal knots during gestation call for the same treatment; but it is impossible to cure completely such affections by the aid of medicine.

Metrorrhagia, during gestation, (not menstruation, which occasionally continues till delivery,) is sometimes a serious affection, calling for all the care of the physician, since it often brings on delivery before the natural term. If it begin during the last months of pregnancy, with external cause, we should use *Arnica*, both externally and internally—repose should be attended to. In many cases the means efficacious in preventing abortion may be used advantageously, though not sufficiently energetic to prevent expulsion, one or two weeks before the term. We may also have recourse to the olfaction of *Crocus orientalis*, or *Juniper*, *Sabina*, which sometimes are of avail.

If uterine hæmorrhage has already brought on abortion, it frequently happens that a repetition of the same is attempted in subsequent pregnancies, at the same period. Has abortion taken place? the hæmorrhage which is the result, easily yields to *Chamomilla*, *Sabina*, *Crocus*, *Calcarea*, along with repose and strict diet. These remedies will ward off all unpleasant consequences. The only way to prevent abortion is, to submit, at the commencement of gestation, to medical regimen. Imprudence often brings on the first abortion, and the disposition of the uterus to get clear of its burden during the subsequent ones. A dose or two of *Tincture Sabina* administered at long intervals, is often sufficient to prevent a like accident. *Secal. Cornut* appears to be specific in these cases, provided a dose be given as soon as possible after the disappearance of menstruation, and repeated every fifteen days up to the period of the previous abortion. *Nux* is very efficacious, when the cause can be traced to a varicose condition of the internal genitals, produced by frequent congestions towards those parts. This condition may be the result of a

number of causes, but chiefly of the abuse of coffee, the effects of which, on the genital system, are generally known, and which eventually produce constipations and contractions of the uterus. When psora, not yet fully developed, is the cause of abortion, we must refer to Carb. Veg. Calcareæ, Lycopodium, Sepia, Silicea, Zincum, Ratanhia.

Pregnant women are sometimes attacked with convulsions, which may prove mortal in the last months of gestation. There are cases, where the attacks are renewed during the whole time of pregnancy, and last six or eight hours without apparent injury. The occasional causes are, a sudden fright, anger, obstinate constipation, retention of urine, bad position of the child, uterine hæmorrhagy, and an hysterical disposition. They sometimes are like Epilepsy, but more often resemble Chorea. If they be the result of fright, Opium should be given, the best remedy in such a case—should some time have elapsed since the fright, Aconitum, and sometimes Ignatia, are of service. Has a violent paroxysm of anger been the cause? Chamomilla cuts them short at once; but if accompanied by chills or coldness, we should prefer Bryonia. Are there violent pains, almost insupportable? Tincture Coffea will restore the system to its normal state—and if fever, Aconitum. If the convulsions be brought on by some effort, Arnica, or perhaps still better, Rhus Tox., would be the advisable means—Nux relieves obstinate constipations. If the patient be disposed to hysterical affections, we must carefully examine the kind of spasms, and choose our remedy accordingly. We shall generally find it in Hyoscyamus, Stramonium, Opium, Laurocerasus, Ipecac., Moschus or Belladonna.

False pains are often brought on, during the last months of pregnancy, by congestions towards the uterus, or by cold

to the abdomen. They resemble those of parturition, returning at equable intervals, but do not increase at each return like these last—neither do they begin at the small of the back to pass down towards the genitals,—they have their seat rather in the kidneys, and affect sympathetically the uterus; this is proved by the sensibility of the lower belly to the least touch or motion. They are partly caused by alcoholic drinks, and partly by cold and congestions arising from the abuse of coition. If the proper remedy be not given, they last frequently till delivery, which they render very painful. Such a condition usually gives way to a dose of Nux, Bryonia, Pulsatilla or Dulcamara.

No. II.

PARTURITION.

The act of Parturition, though extremely painful, needs not the aid of medicine. The accoucheur is present, not to operate, since that is nature's business, but simply to direct nature, if necessary, in the right path. To be sure, in some labors, the contrary takes place, and then dynamical or mechanical means are required. In this place we shall only speak of dynamical means, indispensable in the morbid affections of the womb during parturition.

Parturition is accompanied by a super-excitement of the sensibility, especially so in delicate women and in those who are in labor for the first time, and often fills them with despair. In this condition a single dose of Coffea Crud. is often sufficient to put a stop to their agitation and give repose; and above all, if the patient be

not habituated to the use of coffee as a beverage—in such a case the olfaction of Nux Vomica would be much more efficient, and especially so, should she have constant desire to go to stool. This last remedy is indicated, when the pains of parturition are heightened by congestion of the uterus; should neither succeed, we may have recourse to Bellad. and more particularly so in such as are in their first labor, but advanced in years, where the rigidity of the parts may cause a like condition.

Should the pains be too feeble, dynamic means may also be required. Pulsatilla is very serviceable when the pains are rare and weak, with severe pains in the back and drawing in the limbs, which only exhaust, without promoting the deliverance. Should the pains, at first strong, suddenly cease, with agitation and interrupted tremblings, and sometimes violent shakings; should there be a stupefying sleep, with mouth open and snoring, from which she cannot be roused by forcible shaking, nothing answers so well as Opium.

The effect of the Tinct. of Cinnamon, one or two drops, is astonishing, when the pains of parturition have *entirely ceased* without the patient suffering any other pains. It always acts in the most salutary way, and soon brings on strong contractions of the womb. We must, however, confess that this remedy is but palliative, and that its duration of action is not long—it is nevertheless a beneficial palliation, which takes place instantly. This remedy only causes its primitive effects, which promptly cease, and in administering it at this dose, we have not to fear its secondary effects, a metrorrhagia—to such an effect a stronger dose would be wanting, such as a spoonful at least.

Secal. Cornut is likewise an excellent remedy, when the pains are too weak and too few.

Oftentimes we meet with spasmodic pains, which are very harassing and do no good towards expulsion—Cham. or Bell. soon relieves them, or else changes them into strong expulsive pains. The case is somewhat different when the pains are constant, but accompanied by general spasms, and yet too weak to have effect. The above two remedies answer for general spasms, less often, however, than hyoscyam., stramon., ignat., cicut., viros., ipecac., cocculus. In very severe cases, recourse must be had to Cupr. metall.

If the parts have been wounded by the passage of the child, Arnica is the remedy, which, taken internally, hastens the cure, and not the less even when there is laceration. Inflammation, which follows this last condition, may bring on puerperal fever, against which it is also effectual. It may likewise be used exteriorly, two or three drops of the tincture in two ounces of distilled water.

The pains following parturition may be left to nature when not intense, because normal—but if intense, causing restlessness and sleeplessness, &c., medicine must interfere—Coffea and Chamom. are suitable when the patient is very irritable and sensitive—Coffea should alone be used when there is great spasmodic pain, as if the bowels were torn, which is scarcely bearable; convulsions are sometimes superadded; the body is bent, the extremities agitated with shakings; the patient cries out, grits the teeth, becomes cold and stiff. Pulsatilla may be given, when, instead of these convulsions and this eccentric state, there is a sweet, peaceable disposition, joined to great irritability and extreme timidity.

If these accidents proceed from a weakness of the womb; if they are accompanied by a hæmorrhage, easily distinguished from the normal lochial flux; if the blood be black, viscid, with dartings like a knife run into the genitals and the back, Cro-

cus is the proper remedy. If, on the other hand, the blood be coagulated, expelled at intervals and the pains be extreme, we should prefer Chamom. Some similar pains, however, call for Nux—such for instance, as bring on a desire, whilst reclining, of having a stool, but which ceases as soon as seated on the chair, giving place to spasmodic pains, extending to the womb and bladder; Nux relieves these in a few hours. The principal, and almost specific remedy for these painful symptoms is Arnica.

It may happen that a too abundant lochial flux and hæmorrhage follow an irregular contraction of the womb, or from the impatience or irritable disposition of the patient. We should therefore be careful to advise every woman in child-bed, to remain tranquil in a horizontal posture and to avoid every thing that would cause congestions towards the genital parts, such as coffee, tea, &c.

Chamom. is efficient, if the patient be not habituated to its use, where the blood is dark, almost black, flowing at intervals and clotted, accompanied with violent pains in the lower-belly, with ardent thirst and cold extremities.

Should the blood present nothing very striking; should it be neither of a dark nor a bright red; should the hæmorrhage be accompanied by a constant pressing down towards the genitals, with violent atonic pains in the small of the back, as if broken, Belladonna is the most efficient remedy. Platina corresponds when the blood is dark, thick, without being clotted; pain in the back being less strong, and directed more towards the flanks, producing a pressure from above downwards towards the genital parts, which are excessively sensitive.

If the blood be black, coagulated, viscid, or accompanied by cutting pains in the depth of the pelvis, running up towards the back, Crocus is the suitable remedy,

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whilst Sabina is indicated when the blood is of a rose color, and the pains like those of parturition—Fer. and Ratan. may also prove serviceable in this condition.

Bryonia is demanded when blood of a deep red flows in great abundance, accompanied by violent pressing pains in the small of the back, and severe hammering cephalalgia in the temples.

We frequently find occasion to use Hyoscyam. On the access of flooding, the whole body may be suffering under spasms, interrupted by jerks or shakings of the extremities, followed by a general stiffness of the joints—this is chiefly the case in those who have suffered with spasms during gestation. The blood, of a clear red, flows without ceasing, but the flux becomes more abundant at each new access of spasms; the pulse is feeble, the number of pulsations becoming less and less, and at last intermittent.

Ipecac., frequently repeated, is suitable when there is cutting pain around the navel, pressure towards the womb and anus, cold and chills over the whole body, with heat of the inner parts running up to the head; Ignat. Nux. Millefolium are also of use.

It sometimes happens that the lochiæ do not flow sufficiently, or stop. Should this arise from fright, and the patient be seen at once by the physician, opium, immediately given, is the best remedy—but if some time has elapsed, Acon. should be preferred. If it be owing to sorrow, Chamom. must be given—but if both have contributed to its stoppage, Acon. is the best. Ignat. is very serviceable if caused by long-continued, deep-seated sorrow.

Diarrhœa after parturition is a serious affection; it frequently brings on other more dangerous conditions; we should therefore pay immediate attention to it. As it generally arises from cold, to which the parturient patient is specially exposed on account of the usual perspirable

state of the skin, we have recourse to Dulcamara—Hyoscyam. in those cases characterized by stools, painless, involuntary and watery. Should the passages be like bouillie and water, Rheum. and Ant. Crud. are serviceable—Phosphor and Ac. Phosphor. are the best for diarrhœas which are unyielding, watery, almost involuntary and painless.

Sometimes it happens that the child refuses to take the breast of the mother, though full of milk, and though both are quite healthy. This is inexplicable, and no curative means have yet been made known except those acquired from Homœopathy—Cinamon and Mercury Solub. in a few hours operate in such a manner on the mother, that the child will then suck. Nymphomania sometimes presents itself, though rarely—it is always accompanied by some cerebral affection, generally delirium; Platina soon relieves; Bell. and China are preferable when the lochiæ are liquid and stinking—if they are arrested or diminished with delirium, Verat. Alb. is our remedy. If, at the same time, the milk ceases, and pain is felt in the genital region, Zinc. must be administered. When the lochiæ are disordered by the disease, incontestably one of the best remedies is China—we may also try Hepar. Sulphuris and Carb. Animal.

We are all well aware that, for the well being of the parturient female, a perspirable state of the skin should be present during the first days after confinement. In this state, the intestinal canal is inactive, its activity being replaced by that of the skin. Should this activity of the skin suddenly cease, that can only take place at the expense of the uterus or intestinal canal; and as a cold is the most ordinary cause of the suppression of this beneficent transpiration, we can readily conceive that Dulcam. will in most cases answer to the morbid symptoms which follow, and will generally cut them

short at their debut. If already fully developed, we must have recourse to Nux, Rhus, Bryonia, Bell., or some other remedy, according to the symptoms.

A too abundant perspiration is not less hurtful—it is even more dangerous—a chamber too heated, a feather bed too soft, and hot drinks, are the ordinary causes. The result is weakness and sensibility of the skin; on which the least breath of air engenders the most serious maladies. We must at once remove the remote causes and give a dose of Sambucus niger. But should they have arisen from drinking elder tea, we must have recourse to China, Nux, ac. Phosphor, Merc. solub or Ac. nitri. according to the symptoms present.

If there be not much milk fever, a suitable regimen and attention to the breasts is all that is necessary; but if severe, we should direct our treatment according to the occasional causes. Should the cause be cold, Pulsatilla will check it at the onset; if of an inflammatory kind, Acon. will be required; if only mildly inflammatory, with rheumatic pains in the chest and breasts, Bryonia is the best, and cures in a few hours. Should the fever be rather severe, with inflammatory symptoms of the breasts, such as erysipelatous redness and heat, and especially if caused by fright, we must have recourse to Bell. Should the cause be a too abundant flow of blood to the breasts Rhus, tox. would be preferable.

Moral emotions are often the cause of disturbance. Thus we often find in parturient women, after an unexpected joy, such an excitement of the vascular and nervous systems as to be easily changed into a dangerous disease, particularly so on account of the already initiated states of these systems. Medical treatment is here called for. The surest and quickest remedy in such cases is Coffea. Of course coffee as a beverage must be strictly forbidden. If sorrow be the

cause, *Chaparral* is the specific, preceded by *Aconit.* if much fever be present. If from fright, *Opium* will produce quiet. If both have acted, *Aconit.* should be used.

Should the milk fever arise from fear, *Puls.* will give much relief, as also *Bellad.*, of which we have already spoken. Should the disease first appear after a fit of anger, *Nux* will cure it, and *Staphysagria* in a short time, if after a disappointment. Should the fever arise from the bruising of the genitals, being then a traumatic fever, *Arnica* is our remedy.

When the mother does not suckle her child, she should cover her breasts with cotton or tow, and take *Bryon.*, *Bell.*, *Merc.*, which will be signally beneficial in such cases.

One of the most frequent ailments during suckling is, the excoriation of the nipples; the very severe pain attending which often obliges the mother to wean her child sooner than she ought; the skin is raw, and often, if attention be not paid to them, fissures take place, much pain and sometimes fever. *Allopathy* seldom effectually remedies this state, or if it does, the means are so repugnant to the infant, both by smell and taste, that it refuses to take the breast. *Homœopathy* possesses, in *Arnica*, a remedy effectual in most cases. It is employed externally in mixing 5 drops of the Tincture in 100 drops of water, and in washing the nipples each time after the child has sucked, by means of a small sponge. Should this in the space of two days not relieve the excoriation and pain, it is a sign that it does not proceed merely from the infant's sucking, but that it is kept up by a psoric taint. In such a case *Tinct. Sulph.* is effective, and cures in eight days. Sometimes the accompanying symptoms indicate *Calcarea*, *Lycopodium*, *Sepia* or *Graphites*. This last article is above all useful, when the skin surrounding the nipples is much inflamed,

and is of the erysipelatous kind; it is also indicated, should the patient have had any scrofulous exanthem, such as tinea, and should she still complain of a biting pruritus of the head, which is filled with furfuraceous crusts.

A not less painful affection is the clotting of the milk in the breasts, and the inflammation which follows. The breasts are hard in all parts, the milk canals are like chords, along which the patient feels a sensation of tension and pressure. Inflammation follows, the skin is of a lively red, violent lancinating pains, burning, with swelling and hardness, heat and a general febrile condition, sets in. In most cases the secretion of milk continues, except when at a great height. The best remedy, before the full development of inflammation, is *Bryonia*; when fully developed, *Belladonna* often ameliorates this condition and leaves but a little hardness with pain; if it does not alone cut short the inflammatory state, we will succeed with *Merc.*, which is also efficacious towards the remaining hardness. We need not resort to *Anti-psorics* unless there exists a latent psora in the system, and then we shall derive benefit from *Tinct. sulphuris*, *Silicia*, *Graphites*, *Phosphor*. This last is suitable in erysipelatous inflammations, when malignant and accompanied with suppuration. *Silicia* is preferable, when the abuse of Mercury has much disordered the system. *Sepia* is the best remedy for that relaxation of the teguments of the abdomen, which is so troublesome to plethoric phlegmatic women.

Debility is very troublesome to others, arising from extreme exhaustion. If from the loss of blood during or after the process of parturition, *China* will soon restore the strength; if from weakness of the nerves, *Magnetism* will be of service; we may however administer *Coffea*, *Veratrum*, *Viola odorata*, and in some

cases an Anti-psoric, as Sulphur, Ac., nitri, Kali, Carb. Sometimes, independent of general weakness, a certain organ is weak. We will here instance the falling out of the hair; the best remedies are Spts. vini. sulph., Natr. muriat., Carb. veg., Sepia, Lycopod., and if the lochiæ were abundant and menstruæ copious, Calcar. carb.

A weakness of the genital organs is often manifested by the prolapsus of the vagina and uterus. If taken in time, the cure is easy; it often happens when the labor has been very quick, or the placenta dragged away by violence, or when the patient has quitted her bed too soon, or undertaken too heavy work too soon after getting up. The most important act is first to replace the womb, and place the patient in a recumbent position. Arnica should then be given, or rather Nux. A prolapsus of old standing cannot be cured, however, by these means; in such cases we must have recourse to Mercurius, Belladonna, Ferrum, and above all to Sepia, which is preferable to all other remedies, not only in this case but also in every affection of the womb.

CLINICAL REMARKS

ON

ARSENICUM ALBUM.

1. Dr. Ehrhardt, of Merseburg, has found it indispensable in epidemic *grippe*, when attended with moderate fever, an unusual degree of weakness, restlessness, anxiety, and sleeplessness, bleeding from the nose, throbbing head-ache, and nausea; when motion and warmth tended to

relieve the sufferings of the patient, and the catarrhal flow from the nose is so acrid as to excoriate the nostrils and upper lip.

2. It will often rescue the life of the patient, and the reputation of science in many very dangerous forms of inflammation of the lungs, in exsanguinated persons when hepatization or paralysis of the lungs is about to take place, and absence of resonance and respiratory murmur can be detected by means of auscultation and percussion, while the respiration of the patient is continually becoming more quick and anxious, and the face and limbs cold, and tightness of the chest, with suffocating agony set in.

3. It will often afford speedy relief in asthmatic affections, particularly in such as occur from the suppression of a catarrh, and are attended with panting respiration, gasping for breath, and sensation as if the whole air were filled with dust; which are exacerbated towards midnight and by motion, and accompanied with groaning and restless tossing about.

4. It will always prove serviceable in moist coughs, with but little tough expectoration, which excite tightness of the chest and are occasioned by drinking, and attended with dry burning heat over the whole body, and extreme weakness; and also in dry, very debilitating coughs, which are worse at night and in the cold air, and attended with palpitation of the heart and anxiety at night.

5. In palpitations of the heart, occasioned by the suppression of herpetic eruptions, or foot-sweat, it will often afford relief and re-establish the eruption or sweat.

6. It will often effect wonders in active bleeding from the lungs, occasioned by taking cold in the feet, and in which bright red frothy blood gushes forth, with ebullition, burning and fullness in the chest attended with anxiety, palpitation of

the heart, which drives the patient out of bed, and dry burning heat of the whole body.

7. It will afford relief in derangements of the stomach attended with nausea and vomiting, which are excited by every motion of the body, while the patient becomes very weak and excessively restless, has much thirst but is able to drink but very little at a time, and cannot endure drinks, but vomits off not only everything that has been partaken of, but also acid substances and bile, under the greatest anxiety, oppression of the stomach, spasm and burning in the abdomen.

8. It acts very beneficially in dyspepsia, and derangement of the stomach, and other affections occasioned by drinking cold water, sour beer or vinegar, or by eating cold fruits, ice, too much salt, or by the abuse of Iodine, Bark, spirituous liquors, or tobacco.

9. It will prove specific in a species of stomacace (canker sore mouth) with ulceration of the mucous membrane of the mouth, and formation of deep burning ulcers attended with extraordinary prostration of strength. Mercury seems to be indicated in these cases, but it will not cure.

10. In inflammations of the tongue, stomach, spleen, bowels, mesentery or peritonæum, in which all other remedies have failed, and gangrene or a neuro-paralytic condition threatens to set in, it will often afford excellent service.

11. In various congestions to the head and chest, but to the abdomen in particular, viz. in the so-called *Plethora abdominalis*, with predisposition to hæmorrhoids and hypochondria, and in chronic cases attended with small, soft, slimy, or watery stools which cause great weakness, it may be used with great benefit.

12. In bleeding piles, attended with the greatest exhaustion, if it be given in alternation with *Carb. Veg.* it will often effect much.

13. In hæmorrhoids of the bladder, in which Aconit., Mercur., Sulphur, Nux vom., Dulcamara, Calcareæ carbonica, and Cantharides have been given without effect, it will not only often prevent the frequent recurrence of the attacks, but will also relieve, almost instantaneously, the insupportable urging to urinate and the burning pains.

14. Against summer and autumnal diarrhœas from taking cold, which are worse at night, while the passages are quite watery and attended with violent colic and great debility, it will generally prove efficient.

15. In putrid dysentery, in which the passages and even the urine are putrid and stinking, and are passed involuntarily, and attended with entire exhaustion of the strength, great obstupescence and indifference, petechiæ, burning pains in the abdomen, &c., it will often give speedy relief and save the life of the patient.

16. In neglected Phimosia with Gonorrhœa, in which the prepuce is very much swollen, inflamed, and even vomiting black and blue, it would generally effect a cure.

17. Acute and chronic inflammations of fibrous tissues, and of the periosteum, rheumatic and gouty affections, and neuralgias will often find their cure in it.

DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. EDITOR,—

IN the September (1840) No. of the Examiner, I observed an extract taken from the Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery, purporting to contain my views with regard to the effects produced by the use of Tea and Coffee as a beverage, as stated in a letter to Dr. Scott, of Boston.

In the first place, the gentleman is not correct as to the name of my correspondent. It was Dr. Alcott, of Boston, and not Dr. Scott as stated. Secondly, the sentiments ascribed to me by Dr. Alcott, in his work on Tea and Coffee, that *all* cases of sick-headache are produced by the use of those two articles, and that a renunciation of them would always effect a cure, were never held by me. It was a mistake inadvertently made by Dr. Alcott.

The fact was simply this. Dr. Alcott in preparing his work, obtained permission to make use of my experiments on Tea and Coffee; with my letter and communications he also received some papers from a friend upon the same subject. He referred the whole to me, as containing my views, and thus gave rise to the mistake.

Although the sentiments ascribed above are not mine, yet I do believe that many of the nervous affections are produced by the use of these narcotics. I have not time to say all I wish upon the subject, but am willing to prove, and have done it, by actual experiment, the injurious effects which these stimulants have on the nervous system. If the gentleman has read the work from which the extract is taken, he will see that my opinion with regard to those substances as articles of diet, are no less favorable, even though what he has quoted, as my opinion was correct.

JOHN BURDELL, *Dentist*,

No. 69 Chambers street.

June, 1841.

EDITORIAL NOTICE.

PRIVATE ASYLUM.

We commend the prospectus of Dr. Macdonald's Institution to the attention of our readers.

The Doctor was for many years at the head of the Lunatic Asylum at Bloomingdale, near this city, and he has twice been to Europe in search of the most intimate knowledge respecting the treatment of the various forms of mania.

We esteem it a very valuable characteristic of Dr. M., that he is not disposed to deluge this class of unfortunates with drugs and violent depletory means; that he has diligently observed so far and so well respecting mental maladies, as to distrust the routine of Alloëopathia, if not to avow its entire abandonment.

The moral remedies (which are always successful in proportion as they are Homœopathic) take precedence of drugs in Dr. M's system; and it is no small praise to him that, without any acquaintance with the better method of Hahnemann, he has wisely abandoned the customary apparatus and regimen of his own school, in the care of the insane.

It is absolutely necessary in many cases of mania, to remove the sufferer from familiar scenes and persons, and to adopt a system of restraint which would be impracticable in private dwellings, and which, if practicable in all other regards, would be intolerable and injurious if enacted by immediate relatives or intimate friends.

Until a Retreat for this humane purpose shall be established in this country by the patrons of Homœopathia, which we sincerely trust will not be many years, we know of none on the continent less objectionable to Homœopaths than this of Dr. Macdonald's. The Institution is now open and in successful operation.

PROSPECTUS.

—
PRIVATE INSTITUTION

FOR THE TREATMENT

OF

NERVOUS DISEASES,

AT

MURRAY HILL,

NEW YORK.

In offering this Institution to public notice, the proprietor, under a deep sense of the responsibility he is about to assume, deems it right to state the reasons which have led to the undertaking, and to give a sketch of the plan on which it is to be conducted.

The numerous public Hospitals and Asylums which now do so much honor to the philanthropy of the country, are by many objected to, on account of their great extent; the various grades of disease and character found among their numerous inmates;—and the publicity that a residence in them is supposed to give. There is also a class of invalids, who without being insane, are in such a morbid state of nervous sensibility as to render their association with the patients of a large hospital, equally painful and injurious. It is for this description of persons especially that the present plan has been projected.

While many persons allow members of their own families to become permanently insane, rather than send them to a public asylum;—while there is not any thing in the treatment of nervous diseases better established than the fact, that most patients are benefited, and some even cured,

by mere removal from those scenes and persons which ordinarily surround them, and which are connected with their morbid associations;—and while it is believed that a select number of patients may have advantages in moral treatment which neither home nor a large establishment can possibly offer; New York is yet destitute of any private institution, although every European city of any magnitude or advancement possesses one or more.

These reasons, added to the request of the relatives of patients, and the advice of judicious medical friends, have induced the undersigned to prepare a private establishment at Murray Hill.

The situation, about three miles from the City Hall, will, it is deemed, be found highly eligible. Every portion of the island where property could be procured, has been diligently searched; and no site examined, offers so many advantages on the score of convenience, beauty, fitness, and health. It is so near the city as not to debar the melancholy patient from visiting those objects of interest and amusement which may give a new current to the thoughts and feelings, and it is so much in the country as to afford a quiet retreat for those who require seclusion and retirement. It commands a fine view of the East river without the risk incurred by a residence on its immediate banks. On the premises are gardens and pleasure grounds well adapted to the use of such patients as may not be in a condition to profit by riding and walking in the surrounding country; and two large, well-built houses, which have been occupied as private country residences, and furnish the means of a distinct classification of the sexes.

With these accessory advantages the proprietor trusts that he will be enabled to realize in some degree, a long cherished design of organizing such an institution for the care of a select number of

patients suffering under mental diseases, as will enable him to put in execution those views of treatment, medical and moral, which are the result alike of ten years' experience as physician to one of the largest and most favorably known Asylums in America, and of a minute examination of the principal public and private establishments of Europe.

His first object will be, to make it literally the residence of a well-ordered private family, with the principal officers combined as its centre, and all its members united by such ties of respect and affection, as forbearance, judicious firmness, kindness and sympathy will form. The superiors of the establishment will stand in the place of those relatives and guardians of whose care the invalid must for a season be deprived;—they will conduct all the domestic arrangements;—direct, supervise, and carry into effect, the medical and moral treatment;—preside at the table where all patients who are well enough will take their meals;—and will in fine be their leaders and companions in all kinds of exercise and amusement. One of the great advantages which this plan offers is, that the number of patients will be limited to a dozen or twenty, and that consequently classification will be more simple and complete than in large public institutions. Personal restraint will be rendered almost entirely unnecessary by the vigilance and kindness of well-trained nurses, who will be so numerous that single patients may have the exclusive services of one or more whenever necessary. But the management of patients will not under any circumstances, be intrusted to subordinate agents. No kind of restraint will be permitted without an order from the physician, director, or matron. Indeed it is to be one of the cardinal features of this establishment, that the patients will all be

immediately and constantly under the moral and mental influence of the superior officers.

While the undersigned views insanity as a disease of the nervous system, and considers it, (particularly in its incipient stage,) in a remarkable degree under the influence of medicine, each case requiring distinct investigation and its appropriate remedies;—ample experience has demonstrated, that when the malady has existed for a long period, much reliance must be placed on moral management. This, like medical treatment, must be adapted with much nicety to each particular form of the disorder. He is not the most skilful physician who uses the most powerful medicines, but he who after investigating and discovering the real nature of the disease, has the sagacity to apply in its proper manner the remedy best adapted to the individual case before him. This well-known truth applies with double force to "medicine of the mind." Riding and walking, books and journals, music, the care and rearing of domestic animals, the cultivation of plants and flowers, and various other modes of recreation and employment on the one hand;—and on the other, perfect quietude and the abstraction of mental stimuli will form some of the means of carrying into effect the moral treatment.

Being necessarily limited to a mere outline of his plan, the proprietor submits this imperfect expression of his views, with the hope that his efforts may contribute in some degree to the relief of human suffering.

JAMES MACDONALD, M. D.
New York, April, 1841.

The establishment was ready for the admission of patients on the first of June last. Application to be made to James Macdonald, M. D., No. 29 Clinton Place, New York.

THE
HOMŒOPATHIC EXAMINER.

No. 7.

JULY, 1841.

VOL. II.

A DISSERTATION
ON THE
MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND INJURIOUS EFFECTS
OF THE
HABITUAL USE OF TOBACCO.

Read before the Medical Society of Oneida.

BY
A. M'ALLISTER, M. D.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN :

THE confidence of an enlightened community has assigned to you, as guardians of the dearest interests of society, an elevated and highly responsible rank among those who labor to promote the great cause of human happiness. Your influence in the medical councils of this great and flourishing State gives a lasting effect to your deliberations, and stamps a value on those productions which you are pleased to approve. While the opinions of other men are often exhibited and forgotten with the occasion which gave them birth, those of the physician continue not unfrequently to affect at least the physical

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welfare of the world, after his "dust has returned to the earth as it was, and his spirit has gone to God who gave it." In view of this momentous truth, an humble attempt will now be made, in discharge of the duty assigned me, to examine the cause of some of the "ills which flesh is heir to."

I regard this principle as an axiom, that whatever conduces to augment the sum of human happiness, must be an object of solicitude to the conscientious and intelligent physician. He will be anxious that his fellow citizens should be sober, peaceable, and virtuous ; that they should be industrious, frugal, and prosperous. Whatever will produce such results should receive the decided approbation of every benevolent member of the Faculty. It follows, of course, that whatever has an opposite tendency should meet his frown. Pursuing this principle, you have condemned the use of ardent spirits, unless sickness demands their application as a medicine.

The physical evils resulting from intemperance were eloquently exhibited in the address, presented by your committee, during the last year. That address, with its accompanying resolutions, now exerts a beneficial influence through a widely extended community. We are cheered by the kind wishes and prayers of the friends of good order, in our efforts to destroy that vice which has not only "walked" through our country "in dark-

ness," but "wasted at noon-day." But while we exult in the triumph of correct principles on *this* subject, do not other vicious indulgences demand our attention? Should we slumber over the mischiefs resulting from such indulgences, while the public look to us as pioneers who should trace out the pathway to health and happiness, and demand from us both precepts and examples of sobriety and virtue? Unfortunately, in all our attempts to abolish practices prejudicial to the best interests of man, we are compelled, in the outset, to encounter our own inveterate habits—habits which rise up in mutiny against reformation, and with clamorous note forbid us to proceed. Are we so fortunate as to be free from their influence ourselves, we look around and see our friends bound in chains, from which we should rejoice to deliver them; but we fear, perhaps, to make an experiment which may rouse their passions, rather than convince their understandings.

Who can count the multitudes yearly consigned to the tomb, by the indulgence of a fastidious and unnatural appetite? Headaches, flatulencies, colics, dyspepsias, palsies, apoplexies, and death, pursue the Epicurean train, as ravens follow the march of an armed host, to prey on those who fall in the "battle of the warrior, with their garments rolled in blood." The truth of this statement will not be questioned. Yet where is the physician, possessing sufficient moral courage to raise his voice against the system of modern cookery? Should it be thought, that, as medical men have given no more encouragement to that system than any other class in society, they are not bound to use any extraordinary exertions to produce a change; still a wide field is left open to benevolent action in reference to those things, the influence of which is injurious to mankind.

Gentlemen—there is a baneful habit, diffused, like the atmosphere, through all classes, and affecting all the ramifications of society. And this habit owes much of its prevalence to the advice and example of respectable physicians. We indulge the hope, from the great increase of medical knowledge, that the time will soon arrive, when persons disposed to vicious indulgence will be unable to entrench themselves behind our professional advice. I am aware that I tread on dangerous ground, in attempting to investigate the propriety of a practice which has been introduced and approved by a large portion of the members of this respectable Society. You may start at the suggestion, and regard it as unworthy of your notice. Let me hope, however, that you will suspend your opinions, while I endeavor to present the *natural history, chemical composition, and medical properties* of one of our most deadly narcotics—the *Tabaci Folia*, or *Nicotiana Tabacum*, i. e. tobacco. If, in the prosecution of this inquiry, we shall be able to discover the great and injurious effects which the use of this poisonous plant produces on the constitution, I shall be excused, if I urge this subject on your consideration with more than ordinary importunity.

1st. *Natural History.*

"This plant was unknown in Europe until after the discovery of America by the Spaniards, and was first carried to England by Sir Francis Drake, A. D. 1560. The natives of this continent call it *petun*; those of the islands, *yoli*. The Spaniards, who gave it the name of *tobacco*, took the name from *Tabaco*, a province in Yucatan, where they first found it, and first learned its use. Some contend that it derives its name from *Tobago*, one of the Caribbee Islands, discovered

by Columbus, in 1498.* It received the name *tobacco* from Hernandez de Toledo, who first sent it to Spain and Portugal.

The botanic description of this plant may be found in most works on the science of botany: and therefore I shall not detain you with it at this time. The plant, while growing, exhibits a very beautiful appearance, but is so extremely nauseous, that in all the variety of insects, only one is found to feed upon it. This is a worm "*sui generis*," the mode of its propagation being entirely unknown; and from its being the only living creature (man excepted) that will devour this plant,† it is called "*tobacco worm*."

2nd. *Sensible Qualities.*

It is of a yellowish green color; it has a strong, narcotic, and fœtid odor, with a bitter and extremely acrid taste.

3rd. *Chemical Composition.*

"Mucilage, albumen, or gluten, extractive, a bitter principle, an essential oil, nitrate of potass, which occasions its deflagration, muriate of potass, and a peculiar proximate principle, upon which the virtues of the plant are supposed to depend, and which has therefore been named *Nicotin*. This peculiar principle is considered by some, as approaching the essential oil in its properties. It is colorless, has an acrid taste, and the peculiar smell of tobacco; and occasions violent sneezing. With alcohol and water it forms a colorless solution, from which it is precipitated by a tincture of galls. Tobacco yields its active matter to water and proof spirit, but most per-

fectly to the latter; long boiling weakens its powers. A most powerful oil may be obtained by distillation, and separating it from the surface of the water on which it floats."

4th. *Medical Properties.*

These are considered to be those of a powerful *narcotic*, *antispasmodic*, *emetic*, *cathartic*, *sudorific*, and *diuretic*.

"As a *narcotic*, it is endued with the most energetic, poisonous properties, producing, when administered even in small doses, severe nausea and vomiting, cold sweats, universal tremors, with extreme muscular debility." From its exerting a peculiar action on the nervous system, as ascertained by the well directed experiments of Mr. Brodie, it powerfully controls the action of the heart and arteries, producing invariably a weak, tremulous pulse, with all the apparent symptoms of approaching death. And so different is its operation from that of other narcotics, that it actually operates with more destructive efficacy, when used by way of injection, than when applied either to the skin, or when taken into the stomach.

From what has been said of its narcotic powers, you, Gentlemen, will readily infer its virtue as an article of *medicines*. If we wish, at any time, to prostrate the powers of life in the most sudden and awful manner, we have but to administer a dose of tobacco, and our object is accomplished. Hence its use in obstinate constipation, in cholic, in the iliac passion, and in stranguary.

As it is conceded that its efficacy as an *antispasmodic* depends upon its power to prostrate every vestige of tone and elasticity in the muscular fibre, prudence would dictate that it should be used with the utmost circumspection, when the system had been previously exhausted by the disease, or by the antecedent method of

* See Rees' Cyclopædia.

† Dictionary of Arts and Sciences.

cure. Melancholy instances are on record, of the fatal effects of this medicine when administered without this caution, both as an internal remedy, and as an external application in cutaneous diseases. Two instances will suffice.

"A medical practitioner," says Paris, "after repeated trials to reduce a strangulated hernia, injected an infusion of tobacco, and shortly after sent the patient in a carriage to the Westminster Hospital, for the purpose of undergoing the operation; but the unfortunate man arrived only a few minutes before he expired."

"I knew a woman," says the same learned author, "who applied to the heads of three of her children, afflicted with scald-head, an ointment composed of snuff and butter; but what was the poor woman's surprize, to find them immediately seized with vertigo, violent vomiting, fainting, and convulsions."

We next come to its effects as an *emetic*. "As such," says Professor Chapman, "tobacco claims our attention." "Cullen and many others opposed its use, on account of the harshness of its operation. Certainly it exceeds all others in the promptness, violence, and permanence of its impressions. But these very qualities, unpleasant as they are, enhance its value in many cases."

"Tobacco seems especially to be adapted to the evacuation of some poisons; and it has this advantage, that it acts with equal certainty and expedition, when applied to the region of the stomach in the form of a poultice, as when internally administered." Professor Barton says, he had recourse to an application of the moistened leaves of this plant to the region of the stomach, with complete success, to expel an inordinate quantity of laudanum, in a case where the most active emetics, in the largest doses, were resorted to in vain. But most poisons, par-

ticularly the corrosive, are attended with so much exhaustion, that it would seem perilous to administer tobacco, lest by its own depressing effects, the powers of vitality might irrecoverably be extinguished. In many instances, however, it appears that it may be administered in small doses with safety and advantage.

We are informed by a respectable writer, that while at the Cape of Good Hope, he had a number of Hottentots, with intermittent fever, under his care. Having few medicines, he resorted to tobacco, and found six grains of snuff as effectual in exciting vomiting, as two of Tartar emetic.

By many it is preferred in minute doses, as a nauseating medicine. Thus administered, it has succeeded in subduing some of the most violent symptoms of the most furious cases of mania; and where it cannot be given by the mouth, from the obstinacy of the patient, it may with equal benefit be applied in the form of a poultice.

As a *cathartic*, tobacco is entitled to notice. "Some physicians have been in the habit of prescribing this powerful substance not only for the more dangerous cases of incarcerated hernia, but in all cases of obstinate constipation, from whatever cause produced. To relieve these painful diseases, it has been usually given in the form of a clyster, regulating the dose to the age, circumstances, and strength of the patient; and it is affirmed to have proved, in many instances, very effectual, and to possess the confidence of practitioners."

I was informed by a learned and ingenious friend, that, having an obstinate case of *ascaris lumbricoides* in his own family, after repeated unsuccessful efforts to dislodge the worms, he at last had recourse to this potent remedy, a poultice of which he applied to the region of the stomach. The worms were almost in-

stantaneously expelled, but with very alarming symptoms, and a complete prostration of the patient. From these circumstances, we should be led to conclude, that its efficacy as a vermifuge depends either upon its narcotic properties, or upon its sudden and powerful effect as a cathartic.

Its effects as a *sternutatory*, i. e. as exciting to sneeze, are known to all. If applied to the nostrils, in the form of a powder or snuff, it produces violent and repeated sneezing, with a slight degree of vertigo. The violent agitation produced in this way, together with a copious discharge from the nostrils, often relieves catarrh, headache, and incipient ophthalmia or inflammation of the eyes. But habit soon blunts the sensibility of the organs, and much positive injury follows the habitual use of snuff. It has been a popular remedy in many places for the cure of scald-head, psora, and most other cutaneous eruptions. It has also been applied for cleansing ulcers, and for the removal of indolent tumors. But the dreadful effects produced by it when absorbed into the system, have induced most medical men to abandon it altogether, and prescribe a more safe application.

Though it is said, by Dr. Brailsford, to be a *sudorific* of considerable efficacy, I am in possession of no facts which go to support such a conclusion, unless indeed it be the fact, that it in an eminent degree brings on that cold perspiration of which we have spoken, and which is, in many instances, the immediate precursor of death.

But of all others, its *diuretic* properties have been the most lauded. Dr. Fowler was the first to bring them extensively into notice. In dropsy, dysury, gravel, and nephritis calculosa or inflammation of the kidneys, the infusion and tincture were given by him with astonishing success. In spasmodic asthma, the same

distinguished physician found it to afford relief.

Mr. Earle, as surgeon of some eminence, has more recently treated several inveterate cases of retention of urine on the same plan and with similar effects, and adds his testimony to its efficacy in tetanus, trismus, and other spasmodic affections. Of its power to relieve spasm there can be no doubt. What has been related of its sedative qualities, is abundantly sufficient to establish that fact. Cramps, convulsions, and even the vital principle itself, give way before the exhibition of this deadly narcotic. Hence, to its power of prostrating the muscular energy, it owes its efficacy in preventing retention of urine.

We have now gone through with an examination of the medicinal properties of tobacco, and have arrived at the following conclusion, viz. that few substances are capable of exerting effects so sudden and destructive, as this poisonous plant. Prick the skin of a mouse with a needle, the point of which has been dipped in its essential oil, and immediately it swells and dies. Introduce a piece of common "twist," as large as a kidney bean, into the mouth of a robust man, unaccustomed to this weed, and soon he is affected with fainting, vertigo, nausea, vomiting, and loss of vision. At length the surface becomes deadly pale, the cold sweat gathers thick upon his brow, the pulse flutters or ceases to beat, a universal tremor comes on, with slight spasms and other symptoms of dissolution. As an emetic, few articles can compare with it for the promptness and efficiency of its operation; at the same time there are none which produce such universal debility. As a cathartic, it produces immediate and copious evacuations, with great prostration of strength; but its dose can with difficulty be regulated.

If such be a fair statement of its effects

on the human system ; if it requires all the skill of the most experienced practitioner to guard against those sudden depressions which uniformly follow its use, when administered with the utmost circumspection ; and if, with all this caution, its operation is still followed by the most alarming, and even fatal consequences—what shall we say of those who habitually subject their constitutions to the destructive influence of this worse than “Bohan Upas ?”

To an individual unacquainted with the fact, it would seem incredible that a weed, possessed of properties so poisonous, should ever have been sought as an article of luxury. Yet it has not only been sought, but even credulity startles at the extent to which it has been used. “Like opium, it calms the agitation of our corporeal frame, and soothes the anxieties and distresses of the mind.” Its powers are felt and its fascinations acknowledged, by all the intermediate grades of society, from the sot who wallows in the mire of your streets, to the clergyman who stands forth a pattern of moral excellence, and who ministers at the altar of God. For it the Arab will traverse, unwearied, his burning deserts ; and the Icelander risk his life amidst perpetual snows. Its charms are experienced alike, by the savage who roams the wilds of an American forest, and the courtier who rolls in luxury and prescribes rules of refinement to the civilized world ; by the miscreant who wrings from the cold hand of charity the pittance that sustains his life, and the monarch who sways his sceptre over half the globe ; by him who is bent with woes and years, and him whose cheek is covered yet with boyhood's down. Hence we might conclude it capable of giving strength to the weary, vivacity to the stupid, and wisdom to men void of understanding ; capable of soothing the sorrows of the afflicted, of healing the wounds of the spirit, and

assuaging the anguish of a broken heart. But how it fulfills these desirable indications, will be our next business to inquire.

Tobacco, as a luxury, has been used for the last two centuries over all the civilized, and the greater portion of the uncivilized world. The modes have been *snuffing*, *smoking*, and *chewing*. Its effects, when habitually used in each of these modes, will now be examined. As far as my observations extend, few, if any, of all the devotees to this stupifying substance, ever resort to its use without some supposed necessity ; and often, alas, *too often*, by the advice of physicians.

The benefit to be derived from the exhibition of a medicine in the cure of disease, should not alone induce us to prescribe it, without due regard to the injury which may result to the constitution. Had this rule been observed relative to the subject under consideration, I apprehend the use of this baneful drug would have been less extensive.

Snuff has been prescribed for a variety of complaints, among which are headache, catarrh, and some species of ophthalmia, and no doubt sometimes with very good effect ; as I have, in a very few instances, witnessed. But the fact seems to have been overlooked, that its only power to relieve these complaints arises from the copious discharge of mucus from the nostrils, during the violent paroxysm of sneezing which invariably attends its first application ; and that its salutary influence ceases, whenever these peculiar effects cease to accompany its exhibition. Hence, in all cases where it is continued an indefinite time, or until the schneiderian membrane loses its sensibility, it not only fails of its medicinal effect, but actually becomes pernicious ; aggravating the very disease it was intended to cure. It not only does this, but goes on committing great ravages on the whole nervous system, superinducing hypochondria, tre-

mors, and premature decay of all the intellectual powers. A thickening of the voice, is also the unavoidable result of habitual snuff-taking. This disagreeable consequence is produced, either by partially filling up the nasal avenues, or by destroying the sensibility of the parts. Be that as it may, we would say of the change, in the forcible language of Cowper: "O! it is fulsome, and offends me more than the nasal twang, heard at conventicle from the pent nostril, spectacle bedrid."

It also occasions loss of appetite, frequent sickness at the stomach, with many other disagreeable symptoms. A case in point is related by Dr. Cullen, of a woman who had been in the habit for twenty years. At length she found on taking a pinch before dinner, she had no appetite. This having frequently occurred, she was induced to postpone her pinch till after dinner, when she ate her meal with her accustomed relish, and went on snuff-taking in the afternoon without inconvenience.

Another instance is related by the same author, of the injurious effects of this habit. A lady, who had been accustomed to take snuff freely, was seized with a severe pain in her stomach, which continued unabated notwithstanding many remedies were applied; until accidentally her snuff was omitted for a few days, when the pain was found to subside, and did not return until she again had recourse to her snuff. Then, to her utter astonishment, it immediately came with all its former severity, and would yield to no treatment without a relinquishment of the snuff-box, which (strange to tell) the woman laid aside, and recovered her health.

Most persons in the constant habit of taking snuff, are led on insensibly, until they consume enormous quantities. But as they are accustomed both to its stimulant and narcotic effects, they are not

aware of the pernicious consequences. In the midst of interesting conversation, they frequently transcend the bounds assigned them by habit, and the consequence is, sickness, faintness, and trembling, with some vertigo and confusion of head. During this paroxysm of snuffing, particles of the powdered tobacco are carried back into the fauces, and thence into the stomach; which occasions not only sickness at the time, but is long after followed with dyspepsia and other symptoms of disordered abdominal viscera.

The second mode of habitually using this drug, is *smoking*. This, too, has been prescribed by reputable members of the faculty. And for what purpose has this disgusting practice been recommended? "For weakness of the stomach," to be sure. Persons who have a craving appetite, and consume more food, particularly at dinner, than their stomach will readily digest, experience considerable uneasiness for some time after eating. The mouth and fauces sympathize with the overloaded organ, and an increased quantity of fluid is poured from the mucous follicles and salivary glands, to aid in the process of digestion. Under these accumulating difficulties, the man calls on the "*Doctor*," who very wisely imagines these symptoms are sufficient evidence that he has a "weak and watery stomach," and the pipe and cigar are recommended to carry off the superabundant humors, which still are unable to assimilate the enormous load with which, from time to time, the stomach is crowded. But as the application of the burnt oil of tobacco to the mouth and fauces, from its stimulant and narcotic qualities, benumbs the senses and renders the individual less conscious of his distress, he takes it for granted that he is materially relieved, and knows not, poor man, that it is all delusion. Thus, instead of taking the only rational method, that of adapting the

quantity of food to the powers of digestion, he pursues a course which continues to weaken the organs of digestion and assimilation, and at length plunges him into all the accumulated horrors of dyspepsia, with a complete prostration of the nervous system.

But it is has been said, that smoking will cure the tooth-ache; and we should have recourse to any means for the removal of so painful a disease. That it will, as a powerful sedative, lessen the pain, and sometimes even altogether remove tooth-ache, is probably true; but why continue the practice after the occasion has ceased? Opium and calomel, judiciously administered, will relieve *cholera morbus*; but who ever thought of making them an article of diet, because from their application he had experienced relief in that dangerous complaint? Or who ever dreamed of using them constantly, lest he might again be attacked with it? Would not prudence dictate to lay them aside, that they might not lose their influence on the system, and consequently their medicinal virtues?

But smoking sometimes diminishes the secretions of the mouth, producing dryness and thirst, instead of moisture; still it is used with the same perseverance as in the former case, and to obviate the same difficulty, an overburdened stomach. And such is the united influence of its stimulant and narcotic qualities, that *the thirst it occasions is not to be allayed by ordinary drinks, but wine, ale, and brandy must be taken, to satisfy this unnatural demand.* Hence, smoking has, in many instances, been the sad precursor to the whiskey-jug and brandy-bottle, which together have plunged their unfortunate victims into the lowest depths of wretchedness and woe.

I am well acquainted with a man in a neighboring county, whose intellectual endowments would do honor to any sta-

tion, and who has accumulated a handsome estate; but whose habits, of late, give unerring premonition to his friends of a mournful result. This man informed me that it was the fatal thirst occasioned by smoking his cigar, in fashionable society, that had brought him into his present wretched and miserable condition. Without any desire for ardent spirit, he first sipped a little gin and water, to allay the disagreeable sensations brought on by smoking, as water was altogether too insipid to answer the purpose. Thus he went on from year to year, increasing his stimulus from one degree to another, until he lost all control over himself; and now he stands as a beacon, warning others to avoid the same road to destruction.

Smoking has been prescribed for spasmodic asthma, and undoubtedly with some success; and the manner in which it affords relief in this distressing disease has been pointed out, when speaking of the narcotic and antispasmodic effects of this drug. But suppose it capable of relieving the paroxysm, when administered to a person unaccustomed to its deadly stimulus, it will by no means be followed by the same happy effect, when once its use becomes habitual.

But smoking has been the grand resort to secure the system from the influence of contagion; and perhaps no power ascribed to it, has ever been so universally acknowledged. But upon what series of experiments are these pretensions founded? From all the attention which I have bestowed on this investigation, I have been unable to discover any evidence of its utility in this respect, except what arose from the prejudices of the ignorant, or the obstinacy of those who are slaves to the practice of it. The bare assertion of Deimerbroek, "that it kept off the plague," without a single corroborative fact, would hardly be a sufficient authority on which to establish a conclusion so important;

especially when we have the united experience of Rivernus, Chemot, and Cullen, to prove the opposite of this position. Hence we conclude, that its properties in keeping off contagion, depend on its sedative powers, which it possesses in common with other narcotics, wine, brandy, and opium. As these lessen sensibility, and sometimes allay anxiety of the mind, it is not impossible that in a very few instances they may have prevented the exciting causes of disease from taking effect. But what are these few, when compared with the multitudes whose nervous systems have been destroyed by this pernicious habit, and thus exposed to all the horrors of malignant disease.

Smoking also assuages the *tedium* of life. Here is the grand secret. Man fears to be alone; and when left to his own solitary reflections, he dreads the result of self-examination. He flies for relief to his pipe, his cigar, his quid, or his bottle, with the vain hope of escaping from himself. To accomplish an object so desirable, he hesitates not to *stupefy* those noble faculties which he cannot hope to extinguish, and with which he has been endowed by the God of nature for wise and benevolent purposes. And will you, gentlemen, by precept and example, longer sanction *such* a course of conduct, —conduct so degrading to us as intelligent beings, and as conservators of the public health?

The third mode of habitually using tobacco, is *chewing*. In this manner all its deadly powers are speedily manifest, in the commencement of the practice, as has been already shown. In this mode, too, its nauseous taste and stimulant property excite and keep up a profuse discharge from the mucous follicles and salivary glands. Probably to this circumstance alone, is owing the superior efficacy of this mode of using this drug in the cure of tooth-ache. But whether this

enormous waste of the secretions of the mouth and fauces can be borne by the constitution with impunity, you, gentlemen, are abundantly competent to judge. Physiologists agree that these secretions are intended to assist in preparing the aliments for deglutition, by rendering them sufficiently fluid, and afterwards, by their peculiar properties, to promote digestion and assimilation. The great increase of these just before and after eating, and the large quantities swallowed about that time, are unequivocal evidence of their importance to the digestive economy. Then what must be the state of that man's digestion, who, until seated at table, keeps his quid in his mouth, and immediately returns it thither, after rising from his meal? And when we reflect, that large quantities of saliva strongly impregnated with this poison, and even particles of the substance itself, are frequently swallowed, what, again I ask, is the probable condition of such a person's digestive organs?

I know it may be said in reply, that such persons often consume large quantities of food, without experiencing any perceptible inconvenience; and I also know that they are often emaciated, notwithstanding the enormous portion of aliment they daily consume. Under these circumstances the emaciation arises, either from the profuse discharge of saliva, or an imperfect digestion, or the combined influence of both. Hence, when a man of a corpulent habit, with a keen appetite, who is unwilling to forego his wine and to use moderation in his roast beef, applies for professional advice to prevent corpulence, medical men very naturally and philosophically direct him, if he persists in his excess, to the use of tobacco, as a temporary relief, against the direful effect of his gluttony and intemperance.

A clergyman of high standing informed me, that he acquired the habit of using

tobacco in college, and had continued the practice for a number of years ; but he found by experience, his health materially impaired, being often affected with sickness, lassitude, and faintness. His muscles also became flabby and lost their tone, and his speaking was seriously interrupted by an elongation of the uvula. His brother, an intelligent physician, advised the discontinuance of his tobacco. He laid it aside. Nature, freed from its depressing influence, soon gave signs of returning vigor. His stomach resumed its wonted tone, his muscles acquired their former elasticity, and his speaking was no more annoyed by a relaxation of them.

A respectable man of my acquaintance, about forty years of age, who commenced chewing tobacco at the age of eighteen, was for a long time annoyed by depression of spirits, which increased until it became a settled melancholy, with great emaciation, and the usual symptoms of that miserable disease. All attempts to relieve him proved unavailing, until he was persuaded to dispense with his quid. Immediately his spirits revived, his countenance lost its dejection, his flesh increased, and he soon regained his health. Another man, who used tobacco very sparingly, became affected with loss of appetite, sickness at stomach, emaciation, and melancholy. From a conviction that even the small quantity he chewed was the source of his trouble, he entirely left it off, and very soon recovered.

I was once acquainted with a learned, respectable, and intelligent physician, who informed me, that from his youth he had been accustomed to the use of this baneful plant, both by smoking and chewing. At length, after using it very freely while indisposed, he was suddenly seized with an alarming vertigo, which, without doubt, was the result of this destructive habit. This afflicting complaint was preceded by

the usual symptoms which accompany a disordered stomach, and a relaxation of nerves, with which, gentlemen, you are too familiar to need a description here. After the application of a variety of remedies to little or no purpose, he quitted the deleterious practice, and though his vertigo continued long and obstinate, he has nearly or quite recovered his former health. And he has never doubted but that the use of tobacco was the cause of all his suffering in this disagreeable disease. Many more cases might be cited, but sufficient has been said to establish the doctrine here laid down.*

Having gone through with an examination of the *physical* influence of tobacco, let us now, for a few moments, attend to its *political* and *moral* influence.

1. *It is a costly practice.* The whole adult population in the United States is estimated at six millions, one half of whom are males. Allowing but one half of these to use tobacco in some form, we shall have one and a half millions to be taxed with this consumption. If we take into the account all who are in its use before they arrive at the period of adult age, it would swell the amount to two millions. Lest we should be accused of exaggeration, we will estimate the whole number of devotees at one million, who pay their daily homage at the shrine of

* And here I am happy in having permission to give the opinion of one of the ablest physicians in Massachusetts, as to the use of tobacco.—“The chewing of tobacco,” says he, “is not necessary or useful in any case that I know of: and I have abundant evidence to satisfy me that its use may be discontinued without pernicious consequences. The common belief, that it is beneficial to the teeth, is, I apprehend, entirely erroneous. On the contrary, by poisoning and relaxing the vessels of the gums, it may impair the healthy condition of the vessels belonging to the membranes of the socket, with the condition of which the state of the tooth is closely connected.”

this stupefying idol. The expense to the consumers of this drug varies, according to the quantity and mode of using. Those who are in the habit of smoking freely, and use none but the best Spanish cigars, pay a tax, I am informed by good judges, of not less than fifty dollars a year. While the moderate consumer of Scotch snuff pays from one to two dollars. Somewhere between these wide extremes, may be found the fair estimate of an average cost. If one fifth of the whole number of consumers should pay the highest estimate, it would amount to ten millions annually. Then if three-fifths pay but ten dollars apiece, it will amount to six millions; and if the remaining one-fifth pay but one dollar each, we shall have two hundred thousand dollars more. These added together will make an aggregate of *sixteen millions two hundred thousand dollars*. In this estimate nothing has been said of another class of consumers, which delicacy forbids me to mention, (and I hope I shall receive their forgiveness for my neglect;) nor of the time wasted in procuring and devouring this precious morsel. But lest even this very moderate calculation should be considered extravagant, which is by many competent judges believed to be far too low, we will reckon the consumers at one million, and the average cost at ten dollars each a year, for the whole; and then we have *the enormous tax of three millions of dollars*, to be annually paid in the these United States for the useless consumption of this loathsome drug.

2. *This practice paves the way to drunkenness.* A few reasons have already been given, why *smoking* tends strongly to favor the introduction of ardent spirits.—The dryness of mouth induced in some, is not the only case where a thirst for strong drink is produced. The great waste of saliva, occasioned both by smoking and chewing, has the same dangerous

tendency. The fact that few of all the consumers of this plant are fond of those simple beverages so grateful to the unviated taste, and that most are inordinately attached to ale, wine, and brandy, is sufficient evidence of the dreadful truth, that it is the faithful pioneer to intemperance. What though there are some few and honorable exceptions; and what though there are *many*, who for a long time have used the poisonous plant, and have escaped the yawning gulf; still, a sufficient number have been swallowed up to warrant the general conclusion. The few specifications already made above, might easily be increased a hundred fold.

Though every lover of tobacco is not a slave to rum, yet *almost every drunkard is a slave to tobacco*; and this is indirect evidence that the habits are in a manner associated, or have a sort of natural affinity. If such be its tendency, what moral responsibility rests upon the man who shall recommend it, either by professional advice, or by his own example! What an infinitude of moral evil *must* follow in its train, if drunkenness be its legitimate effect! What woes, what sorrows, what wounds without cause, may spring into existence at your bidding, when you prescribe the habitual use of this baneful plant! By such a prescription you incautiously open a fountain from which may issue streams, disturbing the peace of private families, pouring the waters of contention into peaceful and harmonious neighborhoods, embittering every condition of life, and poisoning every department of human society.*

3. *It is an indecent practice.* To say nothing of the disagreeable contortions of countenance assumed by the great variety

* An eminent writer in favor of temperance, has given it as his opinion, that at least one tenth of all the drunkards were made such by the use of tobacco.

of snuffers, smokers, and chewers ; to say nothing of the pollution inseparable from this habit, to the mouth, breath, and apparel, to the house and its furniture, (all which are too familiar to require description,) I ask, where is the man making any pretensions to refinement, who would not blush to offend the delicate sensibilities of the *fair*, by smoking his pipe or cigar in their presence ? True politeness would seem to require, moreover, that even the feelings of *gentlemen* should be respected. But all sense of propriety seems to have fled before the indulgence of this foolish habit. To such an extent has it obtained, that we meet it in the kitchen, in the dining-room, and in the parlor ; in every gathering of men of business ; in every party of pleasure ; in our halls of legislation ; in our courts of justice ; and even the sanctuary of God is sometimes polluted by this loathsome practice. It is impossible to walk the street without being constantly assailed by this noxious vapor, as it is breathed from the mouths of all classes in community, from the sooty chimney-sweep, to the parson in his sacerdotal robe. You can scarcely meet a man in the street, with whom you have business, but he pours a stream of smoke into your face, exceedingly disgusting. And this he does, too, without imagining that he transgresses the rules of politeness, or gives you any cause of offence.

In these habits we resemble the *aborigines* of our country. They load their huge pipes with the dried leaves of this plant, and when lighted, they breathe the dark cloud of smoke from their mouth and nostrils, and as it curls around their heads, ascending towards heaven, they present it as an offering to appease the anger of the Great Spirit. A mutual influence has resulted from our intercourse with the Indian. We have taught him how to debase himself below the brute, and destroy the quiet of savage life by the use of our

whiskey ; and he, in return, has taught us to destroy our constitutions, and interrupt the harmony of civilized society, by the habitual use of his deadly narcotic.*

Gentlemen, I have done. The subject, with a slight examination, is before you. I have plainly and fearlessly expressed my opinion, without intending to wound the feelings of a single individual. If your sentiments correspond with mine, you will assist in bringing this odious practice to the bar of public opinion.—There let it be subjected to a severe, but dispassionate trial ; and if on a cool and deliberate investigation, its pernicious tendency shall fully appear, then let the American people rise up, and with united voice pronounce its sentence of final condemnation.

CLINICAL LECTURE

ON

HOMŒOPATHY,

BY PAUL CURIE, M. D.,

LONDON.

CHRONIC ENTERITIS.

THIS disease shows itself under various distinct forms, according as it more especially affects one element of the in-

* The counsel given by the Journal of Health is, therefore, in perfect accordance with the

testinal membrane or another. It is indispensable, then, that we throw a hasty glance at some facts relative to the anatomical structure of this membrane. The gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, besides cellular tissue, nerves, and blood-vessels, which enter into its texture, and form in some degree its basis, contains a great number of small organs of two particular kinds; the one composed of nervous fibres very slender, and of blood-vessels extremely fine, are shaped like small tufts, about the length of one-sixteenth of an inch; they are called papillæ. These organs swell, redden, and raise themselves like erectile tissue, at the touch of a great number of stimulants, and particularly of some, which we shall point out. The first receive the impression of foreign bodies, whatever they may be, deposited on their surface. They exist throughout the whole extent of the digestive canal, with the exception of the œsophagus and the cardiac portion of the stomach. The other organs which this membrane contains are small sacs, which open on its surface, each by an orifice more narrow than the other end. Their function is to secrete the fluid known by the name of *mucus*, by means of which the membrane is perpetually lubricated; covered over by the papillæ, they receive from them the stimulus which forces them to secrete. They are known by the name of *follicules*, muciporous glands, Peyer's and Brenner's glands. They are isolated in the stomach and duodenum, collect-

principles of medical philosophy. "Our advice is, to desist, immediately and entirely, from the use of tobacco in every form, and in any quantity, however small."—"A reform of this, like of all evil habits, whether of smoking, drinking, or other vicious indulgencies, to be efficacious, must be *entire and complete*, from the very moment when the person is convinced, either by his fears or his reason, of its pernicious tendency and operation."

ed in number from thirty to forty towards the end of the jejunum and throughout the ileum, and arranged in rounded or elliptic patches on the outer circle of the intestine at length, connected two by two, and four by four, and seldom in greater number in the colon at its adhering as well as at its loose edge. But the researches and the observations of many distinguished physicians of the present day, show that these two series of organs can become inflamed separately, and that the inflammation can predominate in either, according to the influence of causes, and in fact give rise to a group of symptoms more or less distinct.

We recognize two species of enteritis; villous enteritis and folliculous enteritis. Without assuming at all times, that in the first of these phlegmasiæ the villous coat alone is inflamed, or, in the second, the folliculous. It is sufficient that, in cases where the inflammation is not limited to one of these series of organs, it preponderates there enough to stamp a distinguishing feature on the disease.

CHRONIC VILLOUS ENTERITIS.

This form of enteritis affects indiscriminately individuals of every age, sex, and temperament, under the influence of the psoric virus; nervous and irritable temperaments are, notwithstanding, most liable to it. The heat of the atmosphere predisposes one to contract it. From its seat, and the functions of the organs which it affects, it develops itself under the influence of causes which sharply irritate the sensibility of the mucous membrane of the intestine. Thus, the abuse of food highly seasoned, of salted meat, of game, acids such as vinegar, of spirits, repeated indigestion, the injection of poisonous substances, acrid or corrosive, are common causes of it. Sometimes this disease shows itself in consequence of the

striking in of a tetter, or of the suppression of an accustomed evacuation, and principally of the perspiration of the feet. It may doubtless also show itself under the influence of causes productive of folliculous enteritis; but this happens generally to nervous individuals only, in whom the mucous membrane of the intestine is endowed with a sensibility too lively.

Chronic villous enteritis is known by the following symptoms:—

1. The belly and region of the duodenum are the seat of a pain, either dull, ⁽¹⁾ burning, ^(a) shooting, ^(b) piercing, ^(c) pressive, ^(d) throbbing, ^(e) tearing, ^(f) or ulcerative. ^(g)

2. With some persons there is a sensation as if a foreign body, or a stone, were in the belly, more especially when they make a false step. ⁽²⁾

3. Others compare the pain to that which a cutting instrument would produce; a knife for instance. ⁽³⁾

4. Others to the gnawing produced by a living animal. ⁽⁴⁾

5. Some patients feel a kind of pinching in the lower belly. ⁽⁵⁾

6. Or as if the intestines were about to descend; the pain extending sometimes as far as the kidneys and bladder. ⁽⁶⁾

7. Pressure; the shaking on horse-

back, or in a carriage, commonly arouse the pains. ⁽⁷⁾

8. They generally become more acute some hours after taking food; in some patients it is the only time they are felt; every error in regimen, and the greater number of stimulants exasperate them. ⁽⁸⁾

9. Many patients are annoyed by a slight continued thirst. ⁽⁹⁾

10. Their lips frequently are of a deep red, usually dry, and occasionally cracked. ⁽¹⁰⁾

11. The skin is parched, and, with many persons, the epidermis peels off in powdery scales over the whole body. ⁽¹¹⁾

12. They are troubled with wind, and continual rumblings in the bowels. ⁽¹²⁾

13. The stools are seldom and hard, and the matter excreted is black, dry, and rolled into little balls. ⁽¹³⁾

14. Occasionally a slight diarrhoea shows itself. ⁽¹⁴⁾

15. The belly is commonly distended, and inflated during digestion, and is drawn up during the interval. ⁽¹⁵⁾

16. An emaciation, slow but gradual and continual, comes on. ⁽¹⁶⁾

⁽¹⁾ Ars. Sulph. Bella. Phosph.—^(a) Ars. Lyco. Col. Sep. Sil. Nux. Sulph. ^(b) Alum. Ars. Bryon. Calc. Ign. Sil. Sulph.—^(c) Sab. Sep.—^(d) Ars. Amb. Calc. Car. veg. Lyco. Nux. Sep. Sil. Staph. Zinc. ^(e) Cal. Cham. Ign. Sili. Tart. emet.—^(f) Coloc. Nux. Phosph.—^(g) Cocc. Cupr. Nitr. ac.

⁽²⁾ Ars. Graph. Magn. Nux. Rhus. Sepia.

⁽³⁾ Ars. Coloc. Con. Lyc. Nit. ac. Nux. Plumb. Puls. Sep. Sil. Staph. Sulph. Verat.

⁽⁴⁾ Cicut. Cina. Sabad.

⁽⁵⁾ Bell. Coloc. Car. veg. Ign. Lyc. Plum. Puls. Spig.

⁽⁶⁾ Antim. Bella.

⁽⁷⁾ Ars. Ant. Bella. Bryon. Calc. Nux. Zinc.

⁽⁸⁾ Ars. Ant. Carb. veg. Graph. Nux. Puls. Sepia. Silica. Zinc.

⁽⁹⁾ Ars. Ant. Bella. Sabad. Sep. Graph. Nux. Calc. Bryon. Cocul. Carb. veg.

⁽¹⁰⁾ Ars. Carb. veg. Bella. Ign. Lyc. Phosph. Puls. Rhus. Zinc.

⁽¹¹⁾ Aurum. Bovista. Coloc. Daph. Graph. Phosph. ac. Sulph.

⁽¹²⁾ All the above.

⁽¹³⁾ Bella. Bryon. Calc. Carb. veg. Caust. Coc. Conium. Graph. Lyco. Nux. Plum. Sep. Sulph. Zinc.

⁽¹⁴⁾ Ant. Ars. Bella. Bryon. Calc. Carb. veg. Nit. ac. Puls. Phosph. Sulph. Lyc. Sep. Verat.

⁽¹⁵⁾ Ant. Bella. Carb. veg. Caust. Graph. Lyco. Nux. Puls. Sep. Sil. Sulph.

⁽¹⁶⁾ Ant. Ars. Graph. Nit. ac. Nux. Sil. Sulph.

17. The strength decreases daily. ⁽¹⁷⁾

18. In general the patients are tolerably easy during the interval of digestion. It is after meals, and particularly at night, that the thirst and pain are manifest; and coupled with them, there is generally heat of skin and frequency of pulse.—These evening paroxysms give to the symptoms of the disease the appearance of a quotidian intermittent, which do not deceive an experienced practitioner. ⁽¹⁸⁾

19. In particular subjects there is added to the symptoms above mentioned, giddiness, even while sitting, and in some cases sparks before the eyes. ⁽¹⁹⁾

20. Smarting pains in the anus while at stool. ⁽²⁰⁾

21. Complexion yellowish. ⁽²¹⁾

22. Rending pains in the forehead. ⁽²²⁾

23. Roaring and tingling noise in the ears. ⁽²³⁾

24. Sour perspiration. ⁽²⁴⁾

25. Drawing pains in the legs and thighs. ⁽²⁵⁾

26. Paralytic feeling in the legs. ⁽²⁶⁾

27. Cramp in the calves of the legs. ⁽²⁷⁾

28. A sensation of heaviness in the

arms and feet. ⁽²⁸⁾ General dejection and lassitude. (a) The sleep (b) of most patients is disturbed and restless; broken by unpleasant dreams; sometimes there is drowsiness daily; the patients wear an appearance of suffering. Their temper is commonly restless, (c) sad, silent, desponding, and fearing they can never be cured. Some are tormented by internal anguish; others, particularly females, often shed tears.

The mean duration of chronic villous enteritis cannot be determined, even to an approximation, since we see this disease prolonged in certain subjects during a great number of years, without causing death.

The prognosis, in chronic villous enteritis, is always favorable when the patients have not been subjected to an irrational mode of treatment, too violent or prolonged.

When the patients are extremely emaciated, and that the complexion and the skin are very much changed, the prognosis is serious. On opening the bodies of individuals who have sunk under this disease, we find the mucous membrane of the intestines of a deep red color, inclining to brown. The villous papillæ are of a violet color, brownish, or even quite black: the capillary vessels are no longer distinct; it is in some degree a tint of the membrane, disposed in patches, more or less spread out, which causes it to be remarked. When the disease has continued for some time, the mucous membrane is often found corroded, and strewed here and there with ulcerations, black round the edges, and blue in the centre, and surrounded by a red circle. These

(17) Calc. Con. Lyco. Nit. ac. Phosph. Sep. Sil. Sulph. Verat.

(18) All the above.

(19) All the above.

(20) Ars. Carb. veg. Cocc. Coloc. Phos. Sulph. Verat.

(21) Ars. Amb. Bell. Bry. Calc. Carb. veg. Caust. Hep. Sep. Sulph.

(22) Bella. Bryon. Nux. Staph. Spig.

(23) All the above.

(24) Carb. veg. Hep. Iod. Magnes. Sep. Sil. Sulph.

(25) Ant. Bary. Car. veg. Con. Graph. Cal. Lyc. Mang. Sil. Sulph. Zinc.

(26) Cocc. Nux. Plum. Sil. Sulph. Zinc.

(27) Graph. Nit. ac. Nux. Sil. Alum. Ars. Car. veg. Lyc. Rhus. Sep. Staph.

(28) Calc. Coloc. Igna. Nux. Puls. Sep. Staph. Plum. Sulph.

(a) All.—(b) All.—(c) Aur. Graph. Calc. Caust. Cina. Coc. Kali. Phos. Plum. Rhus. Sep. Sulph.

ulcerations must not be confounded with those which are observed in folliculous enteritis, and of which we shall soon give a description.

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ARSENICUM ALBUM.

Characteristic symptoms.

Very violent pains in the abdomen, with great anxiety therein. Distended, hard belly (cutting pains, with coldness, or internal heat and thirst, attended with vomiting, sensation of heaviness in the belly, and diarrhœa.) Racking in the abdomen. Jerking visceral pains at night. Excessive burning pains in the whole abdomen. Swollen and indurated mesenteric glands. Soft swelling of the belly, painful when touched.

Sympathetic symptoms.

Face pale and earthy. Face yellow, with sunken eyes, surrounded by a bluish circle. Torpor of the limbs. Wasting of flesh. Desire to lie down, and sudden weakness. Want of sleep during the night, with agitation and constant tossing about. Awakening with a sudden start, and trembling during sleep. Pettishness.—Excessive fear of death. Efforts to stool, with griping in the belly, and sensation of a burning soreness in the anus. Slimy, watery, porraceous, yellowish, fœtid, putrid and indigested diarrhœic stools, sometimes with worms. Burning evacuations, with vehement colic. Tenesmus during evacuation. Burning pain in the rectum.

BRYONIA ALBA

Characteristic symptoms.

Tedious pains in the bowels, with distension of the abdomen and waterbrash. Distention of the abdomen, especially after meals. Pressure in the hypogastrium, particularly after dinner. Tearing in the abdomen, from the hips to the pit of the stomach. Cutting and shooting in the abdomen, particularly after taking warm milk. Hard swelling about the navel.

Consecutive symptoms.

Ascites. Loud rumbling and rolling in the bowels, with voiding of wind, sometimes in the evening in bed.

Sympathetic symptoms.

Difficult evacuation of thickly-formed stools. Small hard stools as if burnt.—During the stools a constricting belly-ache. Indigested stools. Constipation. Tedious costiveness. Yellow earthy tint. Extreme thirst. Want of sleep. Irritability. Pettishness. Anxiety.

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CALCIS CARBONAS.

Characteristic symptoms.

Frequent visceral pain and stitches in the sides of the abdomen of children.—Contracting, gnawing, abdominal cramps, and colic. Piercing, or griping-pressing belly-ache. Coldness in the abdomen. The mesenteric glands in children swollen and hard.

Consecutive symptoms.

Obstructed flatulency. Urging from

flatulency towards the inguinal ring, as if it would occasion a hernia. Inflation of the belly, with great distention. Loud rumbling and grumbling in the belly. Ascarides.

Sympathetic symptoms.

Constipation. Hard, small, often failing, or indigested thin stools. Stool only every two days, and difficult. Cramp, squeezing and contracting of the rectum. Burning in the rectum and anus, with itching. Burning, clustery eruptions at the anus. Laxity, and a sensation in the limbs as if they had been beaten, after evacuation. Irritability before evacuation. Vertigos. Pale and yellow tint. Urine fetid, with a white sediment. Extreme lassitude after a moderate walk in the open air. Faintness. Somnolence during the day, and desire to sleep early in the evening. Uneasy dreams. Frequent reveries. Thirst during the night. Morose humor, with heaviness in the legs. Fits of despair at the loss of health.—Melancholy.

GRAPHITES.

Characteristic symptoms.

Fullness and heaviness in the abdomen. Tumid, tense, inflated abdomen. Nocturnal cramp in all the bowels, with defective secretion of urine.

Consecutive symptoms.

Obstruction and accumulation of wind in the abdomen. Excessive discharge of stinking wind, preceded by griping in the

bowels. Lumbrici and ascarides. Tænia.

Sympathetic symptoms.

Constipation, sometimes tedious, with hardness in the hepatic region. Hard, knotty, too thick-shaped, insufficient stool. Discharge of slime from the rectum.—Itching, soreness, and swelling of the anus. General exhaustion, which makes one moan, without any distinct sensation of pain. Great emaciation. Dryness of the skin, and deficient perspiration. Excessive sleepiness in the day-time, and early in the evening. Restless night-sleep, with frequent awaking. Unrefreshing sleep, and dizzy in the morning. Many and sorrowful reflections at night. Anxious, dreadful dreams. Night-sweats, also offensive. Dejection, sadness, and despairing grief, with much weeping. Oppression and anxiety, as if dying; or like fear of a calamity. Anxious restlessness. Slow resolution and hesitation. Great irritability and liability to be frightened. Forgetfulness. Aversion to labor, forgetfulness. Misapplying words and miswriting. Bewildered in the morning when rising. Pressing constriction and tightness in the occiput, with stiffness of the neck. Contracting dizziness in the forehead. Compressive pain in the vertex in the afternoon, with a rolling in the head. Agitation of the blood, with throbbing and humming in the head. The eyelids heavy, as if palsied, and falling down. Hissing in the ears. Pale yellow countenance, with livid circles around the eyes. Dry mouth in the morning. Diminished secretion of a dark urine, which soon becomes turbid, and deposits a reddish sediment. Acrid, sourish smelling urine. Pain in the back as if beaten, or griping and ringing.

IGNATIA.

Characteristic symptoms.

Abdominal pains, first pinching, then stinging in the sides of the abdomen.—Throbbing in the abdomen.

Consecutive symptoms.

Rolling and rumbling in the bowels. Flatulent colic, particularly with hysteric persons. Ascarides.

Sympathetic symptoms.

Hard stools, with frequent ineffectual efforts. The stool whitish yellow, very thick formed, and discharged with difficulty. Prolapsus-ani during stool. Itching and creeping in the anus. Stricture of the anus. Tenesmus. Contracting sore pain in the anus after evacuation. Stitches from the anus, deep into the rectum. Heaviness of the head. Vertigo, with dazzling before the eyes. Cracks and bleeding of the lips. Pain on the internal surface of the lower lip as if it were excoriated. Limbs heavy and bending. Feelings of alarm. Irresolution.

LYCOPODIUM.

Characteristic symptoms.

Pressing abdominal pains. Fullness and distension of the stomach and abdomen. Heaviness in the abdomen. Contracting cramps in the abdomen, with tension. Rending, drawing, and griping in the abdomen and its sides. Pinching in

the abdomen and its sides. Grasping and raking in the hypogastrium, with obstruction of breath.

Consecutive symptoms.

Obstructed flatulency. Defective discharge of wind. Indurations in the abdomen. Ascites. Clucking and rolling in the abdomen. Lumbricoides.

Sympathetic symptoms.

Constipation sometimes tedious. Costiveness, with ineffectual efforts to stool, and difficult evacuation. Distention of the abdomen after evacuation; itching and straining in the anus; cutting, stinging, and soreness in the rectum; cramps in the rectum; itching eruption on the anus. Pains in the anus after eating and evacuating; cramping pain in the abdominal muscles, particularly at night; vertigo, with vomiting; congestion of blood towards the head; heaviness in the head; complexion yellow, pale, livid, with deep wrinkles; a blue circle round the eyes, and a blue tint upon the lips; the teeth turning yellow; sensible weakness, especially during repast, with a horror of motion; ebullition of blood in the evening, with agitation and trembling; want of internal strength; fatigue in the limbs on first awaking; constant desire to lie down; somnolence during the day, and early in the evening; sleep agitated, with frightful anxious dreams, and frequent wakings; nightmare; fear of solitude; irritability and touchiness, with a desire to weep; obstinacy; extreme indifference.

NUX VOMICA.

Characteristic symptoms.

Periodical pains in the abdomen, particularly in the morning after eating ; pressure as from a stone, chiefly in the epigastrium, and particularly after meat ; distension, tightness and fullness of the abdomen, after a small meal ; great heaviness in the abdomen ; drawing, rending, colic-like pains in the abdomen ; great tenderness of the abdomen to external pressure and touching.

Consecutive symptoms.

Cutting pains in the abdomen, particularly in the umbilical region, with eructation and inclination to vomit ; accumulated and obstructed flatulency ; flatulent colic, with hard pressing pains ; during stools lumbrici and ascarides are discharged.

Sympathetic symptoms.

Constipation ; tedious costiveness ; ineffectual efforts to stool, and hard, difficult, frequently blood-streaked evacuation ; pitch-like, bloody, clotty evacuation ; before and after evacuation, pressure in the rectum ; congestion of blood towards the head ; heaviness in the head, especially in the morning, with vertigo ; heat and redness of the cheeks after eating, the head being confused ; fatigued in the morning when rising ; the arms and legs are as if they had been lying on too hard a bed ; weight and lassitude in the arms and legs, by fits, especially on rising ; bending of the knees, with trembling and weakness ; dislike to motion and the open air ; wish to lie down ; great irritability of the nervous system ; wasting of flesh, especially in children ; great uneasiness

in the morning ; great diurnal somnolence, especially after eating ; startings and alarm when sleeping ; frightful, disgusting, and uneasy dreams ; ill-humored, quarrelsome, and violent temper ; suspicious, prompt ; mischievous and contradictory.

SILICEA.

Characteristic symptoms.

Pains in the abdomen, during which the hands become yellow and the nails blue ; pressure in the abdomen, chiefly after meals ; flat, distended, hard belly, (in children,) with painfulness to the touch ; tumid abdomen ; griping or cutting pains in the hypogastrium ; burning in the hypogastrium ; abdominal pains, which are relieved by putting warm clothes on the abdomen.

Consecutive symptoms.

Obstructed flatulency ; difficult discharge of wind ; excessively foetid wind discharged ; rolling, rumbling, and grumbling in the hypogastrium, when exercising.

Sympathetic symptoms.

Constipation, and retarded, clotty, hard stool, with a difficult discharge ; costiveness, with much ineffectual pressure to stool ; mucous evacuations ; constipation, which occasions colic ; stinging and itching in the anus and rectum, also with the stool ; vertigos, so as to cause falling ; daily weight in the head, especially towards the forehead ; livid complexion ; paleness in the face ; numbness of the

arms and legs ; sensibility to atmospheric variations ; great wasting ; numerous and anxious dreams and dozings, with frequent wakings ; want of sleep, occasioned by ebullition of the blood and heat in the head ; night-mare ; anxiety and uneasiness ; cross in temper, discouragement, with internal disgust to life.

SULPHUR.

Characteristic symptoms.

Pains in the abdomen, immediately after meals or liquids ; full, inflated, tense abdomen ; heaviness in the abdomen, as if a lump were lying in it, relieved by sitting bent ; vehement, sometimes grubbing pressure in the abdomen ; rending colic, belly-ache, chiefly at night ; griping and cutting in the abdomen ; stinging abdominal pains, chiefly in the left side, when walking or breathing deep ; sensation of soreness in the abdomen.

Consecutive symptoms.

Ascites ; obstructed flatulency, sometimes with a violent pressure on the left side of the abdomen ; loud rolling and grumbling in the abdomen ; copious discharge of fœtid flatulency ; ascarides and lumbricoides discharged.

Sympathetic symptoms.

Frequent ineffectual urgency to stool ; evacuation only every second or third day ; hard, knotty, insufficient evacuation ; undigested stools ; chronic constipation ; itching, stinging, and burning in the anus and rectum, also during stool ; soreness

in the anus ; swelling of the anus ; vertigo, confusion in the head, with a difficulty of thinking ; pale, sickly complexion ; eyes sunken, and surrounded by a blue circle ; numbness of the limbs ; wasting away ; diurnal somnolence, insurmountable in the afternoon and evening ; agitated nights, late sleep in the morning, unrefreshing ; night-mare ; irritability ; ill humor and weakness ; agitation and precipitation ; anxiety in the evening ; sadness and sinking.

MATERIA MEDICA.

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CHAPTER III.

HAVING in the last chapter of our essay given a cursory exposition of the principal theories and systems of medicine as they successively appeared among the earlier professors of the healing art, with particular reference to the influence which they severally exerted in advancing or retarding the true knowledge of medicine, we propose now to continue the examination of the medical systems of more modern times. As the result of that examination, we were obliged to admit that whatever advantages had arisen to the collateral branches of Physic, by the prevalence of hypothetical reasoning, the *Materia Medica* at least had been rather retarded and kept in a state of degradation from the very first.

We might reasonably indulge the hope, however, that since the world had emerged from those dark periods when all knowledge shed but a glimmering and uncertain ray, the history of medicine would present a brighter picture, and reward our search with more satisfactory and pleasing visions. So far as many of the sciences embraced in the comprehensive circle of a complete medical education are concerned, vast and important improvements have been made within the last three hundred years. In Anatomy, Surgery, Obstetrics and Chemistry, for example, we are delighted to find our best hopes met by a corresponding improvement. We cannot fail to observe in these important adjuncts a steady and at times rapid advancement; but when we turn to the practice of medicine itself and the *Materia Medica*, the knowledge of Diseases and of the means of cure, it is no less evident that the whole subject is still involved in a maze of unsettled and opposing theories.

For the cause of this difference in the progress of the several branches of medical science, we need only observe the different modes in which the investigation has been carried on. Long after the inductive method of Bacon had been so successfully applied to the prosecution of other science, Pathology seemed to make an exception to its general applicability. It stood aloof as if the laws of life and of disease, and of the agency of remedies, were things too sacred to be subjected to the same strict rules of investigation as other kinds of knowledge. So, while Chemistry, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy and other natural sciences, were undergoing a thorough purgation from ancient, accumulated errors, and rapidly progressing towards the degree of perfection to which they have attained, those subjects which most concern the health of mankind, Therapeutics and

the *Materia Medica*, were left to grope their way in the same old paths of hypothetical guess-work.

We have already adverted to the theories that had chiefly affected the *Materia Medica* till the revival of learning. We have referred to the degraded state to which medicine was reduced, when that wonderful combination of circumstances occurred which gave an unexampled impulse to learning in the fifteenth century.

For many hundred years medicine had been steadily becoming more and more debased. The universal belief in the wonders of alchemy, magic and astrology, conspired to hasten the decline of the art of healing; and the *Materia Medica*—never elevated to a very high state of perfection, as our readers have seen,—sunk to greater depth of debasement. The discovery of printing, and the more extensive acquaintance with the ancient medical authors consequent thereto, served only to increase the hitherto very exclusive veneration for the works and doctrines of Galen and his disciples.

In the midst of this state of things the medical world was astonished by the sudden rise and swift but brilliant career of PARACELSUS. In the opinion of a great majority of medical men, this distinguished individual is considered only as a quack and imposter of the most unworthy sort, whose ignorance was equalled only by his consummate impudence. After an examination made with some care, of the grounds of this opinion, we are, however, constrained to believe that the character of Paracelsus has been greatly underrated, not only by his contemporaries, but likewise by the greater part of his successors. Nevertheless, it is agreed on all hands that he was the first who had successfully dared to question the infallibility of Galen, and to disturb the unqualified respect, then universal, for the theories and doctrines of the ancients.

But it is not our intention, at this time, to enter into a vindication of the genius of this truly remarkable man; much less to defend his notions of pathology. Whatever good his exertions may have accomplished—or rather, begun—for the cause of medical science, by breaking up that deep rooted prejudice for antiquity, his views of physiology, pathology and therapeutics cannot be approved, founded as they are upon grounds not less hypothetical, improbable and false than those of his predecessors. Deeply imbued with the doctrines of the Alchemists, he attempted to explain upon their principles the operation of the animal system in health and in sickness. According to his theory, the constituent elements of all bodies, including the human frame, are three, viz: SULPHUR, MERCURY AND SALTS, and a proper proportion and mixture of these ingredients are necessary to the state of health. These elements, the a, b, c, of mago-astrology, are derived (in the case of the animal body) from the food, but in order that the elaboration, supply and distribution may be properly carried on, the stomach is provided with an intelligent agent or power to superintend the process. Other agents, subordinate to this principle, endowed with a certain degree of intelligence, are stationed in other parts of the system, presiding over other organs and functions, to the number of four or five. Under the supervision of these powers, the human system becomes merely a laboratory in which various and constant chemical changes are going on, according to the laws which govern chemical actions out of the body.

It can easily be imagined how a theory like this might affect the *Materia Medica*, (and it is in reference to that alone that we have now to consider it,) by increasing the attention to the more active chemical agents. No remedy, in the eyes

of Paracelsus and his followers, would be of any account, except so far as it possessed imaginary powers of effecting the proportion of the elementary constituents or their reciprocal action upon each other. Hence the introduction of a new set of drugs, consisting chiefly of active metallic and chemical preparations, to the exclusion of more inert and multifarious compounds of the Galenic school. But as the principles on which they were applied were no less false than those they were intended to displace, it may be doubted whether any immediate benefit arising from their use was very apparent, and while these remedies, from their greater apparent efficiency, soon became favourites with a large body of practitioners, it may reasonably be questioned, whether their extensive application has not been prejudicial to the health of mankind.

Although the Paracelsian doctrines, in their full extent, did not long survive their author, yet they gave occasion to the formation of a sect of physicians who were the strenuous opponents of the ancient medicine. The Galenists for a long time kept possession of the schools of medicine, and were considered the regular practitioners; but the Chemists gradually gained in popular favor, till at length, wearied with endless disputations, the two parties began to amalgamate and all distinction was finally lost. For a full hundred years, however, the most bitter animosity existed between the opposing sects; the Chemists charging the Galenic "regulars" with a weak and inefficient practice, whilst their opponents recriminated upon them for the use of the most dangerous and deadly poisons: and if we may believe the accounts handed down to us, the two parties regarded each other with the most perfect contempt and hatred.

Meantime, literature and learning were more generally cultivated,—Astrology ex-

panded into Astronomy,—Alchemy, in the hands of careful and patient experimenters, was rapidly, steadily metamorphosed into Chemistry—Anatomy, Surgery and Midwifery, by the same patient investigation of natural laws, were settled upon better principles and effected much for the relief of human suffering. The wrangling of opposing physicians on matters of theory, instead of eliciting truth, seemed only to retard the improvement of knowledge strictly medical—including Pathology, Therapeutics, and the *Materia Medica*—so that these important and fundamental branches remained enveloped in a cloud of mysticism and hypothesis.

Towards the close of the sixteenth century, VAN HELMONT acquired a considerable celebrity by reviving and refining upon some of the notions of Paracelsus. The most striking peculiarity of his system was, that the intelligent principle, or *archeus*, of his master is not only the cause and the regulator of life, but that diseases were nothing else than certain manifestations of passions and emotions, as anger, fear, &c., of this same *archeus*. Thus, in inflammation of the lungs, for example, he supposed the rage of the *archeus* to be excited, which caused the production of a sharp acid, and thereby gave rise to the disease. Medicines had now to perform a new office, and besides effecting the requisite chemical changes in the system, they were necessary to propitiate the offended divinity within. Whether such a doctrine was calculated to improve the state of the *Materia Medica*, our readers can judge.

The continued improvement of Chemical Science still gave a prominence to the Chemical Pathology, giving a coloring, if not actually furnishing the groundwork, to most of the doctrines respecting the nature of life and disease that successively arose about this period. The only hypothesis of this time that attempt-

ed to explain the state of the system on chemical principles, which we shall notice, is that which was advocated chiefly by *Sylvius* in Germany and *Willis* in England. With these distinguished system-makers, life was only a kind of fermentation, and all the actions and changes going on in the system were results of certain specific fermentative processes. Alkalies and acids were the most important constituents of the animal body. Of course, a super-abundance of either of these ingredients would give rise to imperfect fermentation, and thus produce disease. It was only necessary, therefore, to determine which predominated or which is deficient in any disease, to know at once the suitable remedy to restore the equilibrium. Diseases supposed to be caused by an excess of acid must be cured by alkalies and earths; prevailing alkalescency or putrefaction, on the contrary, must be corrected by the use of acids. As animal heat, according to *Sylvius*, is the result of a peculiar fermentation, analogous to a slow combustion, of saltpetre and sulphur in the blood, a deficiency of these ingredients, producing certain affections, was to be supplied by a combination of acids with alcohol. As the main principle was entirely hypothetical and false, of course the details must also be equally devoid of certainty. In acute febrile diseases, the humors were supposed to be in an acid state, and therefore the medicines indicated must possess a real or imaginary alkaline nature. A new arrangement of the *Materia Medica* must now be made, to accommodate it to the improved doctrine of disease. What arrangement could be more simple than that which was plainly pointed out? The two great classes of acids and alkalies would at once furnish nearly the whole of the necessary implements for the cure of all disease, and in one or other of these two divisions every article in use was forced to stand. Every

vegetable juice was accordingly submitted to experiment, to discover in it the marks of an acid or an alkali. In simplicity of arrangement this system is scarcely outdone by the *Astringents* and *Relaxants* of the old Methodics.

Unfortunately for the permanency of this labor-saving, and therefore popular system, certain new principles began to be advanced, which threatened ere long to overthrow the chemical systems, one and all. Several circumstances about this time conspired, to give a prominence to mathematical reasoning. The wonderful discoveries and advances made by the application of the principles of Mechanics, in Astronomy and other branches of Natural Philosophy; the increasing popularity of the corpuscularian philosophy of Descartes; and particularly the discovery of the circulation of the blood by Harvey, which was thought to be most easily explained on mathematical principles, were the most prominent causes.

The attempt of BORELLI, an Italian physician, to explain all muscular action by a series of mathematical propositions, probably led, more directly than any of the other causes mentioned, to the application of mathematical principles to the other functions of the living body. Accordingly BELLINI, another Italian, towards the end of the seventeenth century, adopted, as a general principle, that the living system in all its operations and functions is strictly obedient to the laws of gravity, and that the same reasoning may be applied to it as is used in treating of hydrostatics, hydraulics, and other subjects of mechanical philosophy.

Perhaps no hypothesis, since that of Galen, was ever received with more enthusiasm or adopted with more implicit faith. In proportion as mathematical reasoning prevailed, attention to chemistry was withdrawn, and so entirely was the learned world engrossed with the fascina-

tions of mathematics, that for nearly a century scarcely a single improvement was made in that science, and the application of chemical laws to pathology and therapeutics was altogether superseded. Now, instead of acidity, alkalinity, fermentation, putrescency, &c., we find the medical authors of this period constantly referring to calculations respecting "the size of the particles, the diameter of the pores and vessels, the friction of bodies against each other, the impulse of the fluids, their derivation and revulsion, the momentum of the blood, its viscosity and lentor, its obstruction and resolution, and various other hypothetical expressions, derived directly or indirectly from a mechanical cause, and considered as the sole agents in every corporeal action."*

Although attention to the mathematical philosophy, notwithstanding it was carried to such absurd lengths, may have been, and doubtless was, ultimately useful in developing important truths in physiology, yet so far as the practice of medicine and the knowledge of remedial agents are concerned, it would be difficult to designate a single improvement in either, effected thereby. The application of mathematics in the cure of diseases and in explaining the effects of remedies, would seem a task of no easy accomplishment, and we cannot but look upon the waste of talent and energy expended in the vain attempt, without feelings of mingled amazement and sorrow. The mathematical system of medicine continued to find supporters and advocates till within a comparatively recent period, and even within the last sixty years, a writer no less distinguished than Fourcroy attempted to explain the operation of *mercury* on the human system by its specific gravity!

Long before this, however, there were

* Edinb. Encyclopædia—article "Medicine."

not wanting those, who perceived the inability of any of the laws which govern matter in its ordinary forms, to explain the phenomena of the living body. Among the most prominent of these was STAHL, whose theory, although directly opposed to the mathematicians, gained many admirers, and considerably diminished the number of adherents to the system of Bellini and its modifications. Stahl revived, under a modified form, the idea of a superintending and animating principle residing in the body, which had played an important part in the systems of Paracelsus and Van Helmont. When treating at large of this idea, he seems to mean by it nothing more than what has in more recent times been called the *vital principle*, but when he descends to particulars, he speaks of it as somewhat distinct from the body and superadded to it, although residing in it. In his pathological system, he assumes as a dogma, that there is in the system a constant tendency to a state of plethora, and that one important duty of the intelligent principle, or "*anima*," is to prevent the bad effects of this tendency, by producing the necessary evacuations. From this idea he makes the grand practical deduction that, a great part of the office of a physician is to assist nature, by regulating the state of the evacuations, encouraging them if too scanty, and restraining them if too profuse. Hence his remedial means would be found, to a great extent, arranged like those of the ancient methodics, in the two great classes of relaxants and astringents, and therefore not calculated to extend the knowledge of their particular virtues.

At the same time a new theory was gaining ground, which began to assume an importance scarcely second to any of its predecessors. Hitherto, almost without exception, the fluids or humors of the body were looked upon as the seat of whatever morbid changes took place. No

matter what hypothesis was most in vogue, it had this feature in common with its predecessors, that all diseases originated from, and essentially consisted in, a depraved state of the fluids. The doctrine to which we now refer differed from all others, in making the *solid* parts, or the moving fibre, the exclusive seat of diseased action. BAGLIVI, and subsequently HOFFMANN, may be looked upon as the authors of this system; the latter in particular, somewhat more than a hundred years ago, by his talents and zeal did much to extend it. He supposed the muscular fibre to be possessed of a certain degree of action or "tone," which constitutes its healthy state; but whenever any cause increases this action to a morbid degree, it produces a state of "spasm," and on the other hand, any diminution of the natural tension brings on, or rather constitutes a state of "atony." From these two opposite conditions, according to Hoffmann, all diseases, whatever their external developments may be, are produced. This theory of the nature of disease would necessarily occasion a new system of therapeutics and a new arrangement of the *Materia Medica*; and all the medicines which, from the time of Hippocrates down, had been supposed to produce their effects by acting primarily upon the humors of the body, were found to have been all along entirely misdirected, and were forthwith marshalled in new order and required to attack the solid parts only.

The doctrines of Hoffmann were adopted, to a greater or less extent, by many of his contemporaries and successors; but we have now arrived at a period in the history of medicine, when there was less disposition than before in the character of physicians to attach themselves to the standard of any particular leader: consequently, we do not observe in this case that exclusive adoption of these, or any

other doctrines, that had characterized to a considerable extent the previous eras in the progress of medical science.

The greater diffusion of learning, and an affectation of independence of opinion, led physicians to adopt a species of eclecticism in medicine, which, while it exhibited a disposition to throw off the shackles of unqualified submission to any one set of principles, seemed to render them no whit more disposed to an experimental investigation of the laws of diseased action, or the true effects of medicines.—Hence, instead of any one predominant system, or even at most, two or three rival and contending systems, to one or other of which every physician became attached, we find every author forming for himself a system, by selecting from the various and apparently not very harmonious theories of his predecessors or contemporaries, according to his own fancy or preconceived notions of propriety.

In the midst of this state of things a character arose, who, for a time, bid fair to rival in the extent of his influence the most successful of the ancient system-builders. This was the famed DR. BROWN, of Edinburgh. Of a bold and impetuous genius, but of limited education, he contemptuously cast aside and utterly condemned the doctrines and systems, one and all, of his fellow theorists, and fearlessly struck out for himself a new path, broad and plain—a truly royal road to Physic. According to his simple and specious theory, every individual possesses a specific property or power, to which he gave the name of *excitability*; whatever affects the living body, acts upon this power as a stimulant; the ordinary effect of this stimulation is, to preserve the natural and healthy state of the system and the various functions; when this effect is excessive, and the “*excitability*” is too rapidly expended, *direct debility* is produced; and when too feeble, the excita-

bility accumulates, and gives rise to what he terms *indirect debility*. All diseases, according to his system, essentially consist in one or other of these states, and all remedies are stimulants, and produce their effects, not by any specific quality or peculiar virtues, but simply by the relative degree of stimulating power possessed by each. All diseases are “*debility*,” direct or indirect, and all medicines are “*stimulants*,” direct or indirect. Thus the whole theory and practice of medicine was literally reduced to a nutshell, and consequently was received with astonishing avidity by the great body of students and younger practitioners, and spread over many parts of Europe with wonderful rapidity. The effect of this doctrine upon the progress of the *Materia Medica* could not be otherwise than most disastrous. As the only quality of drugs which was thought useful in treatment was stimulus, and as this quality existed in different substances only in different degrees, and not in kinds, a few articles only were required in the treatment of all kinds of sickness, whatever peculiar symptoms were manifested. In fact, for some time, it almost put a stop to all pathological and therapeutical research, by the persuasion that the truth having been now certainly discovered, further inquiry was become unnecessary.

However fascinating this ingenious system appeared in theory, it was found utterly inapplicable to practice, and after a brief but brilliant reign, it fell, like the unsubstantial fabrics which had preceded it. Other theories and systems without number succeeded in its place, and were defended and supported by much talent and zeal, and some gained a temporary and circumscribed influence, but the greater part were of the patch-work or composite order, being made up of incongruous portions of old systems renovated for the occasion. It is, therefore, impossible

to trace any farther the successive rise and fall of medical hypotheses with the same apparent ease as heretofore. Not that theoretical notions ceased to exert a powerful influence on the state of the science, to the exclusion of a more rational and inductive process; but, as before observed, the multiplicity of systems and their various shades of difference, render it difficult to describe the protean character of medical doctrines for the last fifty or sixty years.

We conceive, however, that we have already done enough to exhibit, in a clear light, the baneful effects of a blind devotion to theory preconceived, and not the regular deduction from previously discovered facts, on the state and progress of the *Materia Medica*, and by consequence, on the practice of medicine. Theory, when it is the mere generalization of known facts, so far from being disregarded, should form a part of every true system; but when facts and experience are made to bend to a *preconceived* hypothesis, then ought we to follow it no longer. When true experience forms the theory, then theory may safely influence the practice.

One common series of objections is applicable to all, or nearly all, the different systems that have one after another made their way in the medical world, whatever may have been their various hues. 1. The fundamental principle or principles have, in every instance of those enumerated, been either false, or incapable of proof. 2. The main principle being unfounded, the details must necessarily be not less gratuitous and incorrect. 3. All these pathological doctrines being false, both in the general principle and in the detail, the indications of cure being founded on these must likewise be obscure and deceptive. 4. The indications being treacherous, lead to false views of the properties of medicines, mislead inquiries,

and thereby render the treatment of diseases uncertain, unsafe and unsatisfactory.

We are disposed to give the following cases to our readers, for the same reason which induced our respected correspondent to communicate them. They disprove the notion of the influence of hope, faith, &c., in all cases of Homœopathic cures. Volumes of similar reports are contained in the European journals of the system, but we chose to wait till an American physician should report a few, so that no question could be maintained as to their authenticity.

VETERINARY HOMŒOPATHIA,

BY

G. HUMPHREY, M. D.

PHILADELPHIA.

The subjoined case of Equine Phrenitis, with others of no less importance, treated Homœopathically, may not be uninteresting to Homœopathists generally, and will at once convince the sceptic that, in these cases at least, the imagination could have had little influence in perfecting a cure. They were procured by Wm. H. Smith, a gentleman of high respectability and talents, and a graduate at the Veterinary College of London, and placed under my care.

1. On Tuesday, Feb. 16, I was called upon to attend a horse, belonging to a merchant of this city, which had been laboring under a disease vulgarly called Staggers (Phrenitis) for ten days past.

The first symptoms exhibited were, disinclination for food, restlessness, anxiety, starting as if frightened, which were succeeded by stupor, holding the head low in the manger; each succeeding hour aggravated the disease; the animal became furious, bounding from side to side, the head now elevated, and constant inclination to press forward, then dashing himself violently on the ground in convulsive struggles.

These were the symptoms I could gather from the persons who had charge of him, which he at first exhibited. No remedy whatever had been used.

On arriving at the stable, I found the animal lying on the ground, exhausted by his struggles, his head much swollen from the blows he had inflicted during these severe paroxysms; he was perfectly insensible, pulse hurried and irregular, extremities cold, and every appearance of a speedy dissolution.

Dr. S., feeling assured that any means within his power would be unavailing, determined, as a mere experiment, to try Homœopathy, not dreaming of the least success.

Accordingly, four doses of Belladonna 12, were administered. One was given at 4 P. M., another at 10 P. M.

In two hours after giving the first powder, the horse rose upon his feet, showed no signs of delirium, and appeared evidently relieved! Still a disposition to coma.

On making my visit the following morning, I was astonished to find the horse standing perfectly quiet, having evinced no signs of delirium during the night, pulse rather oppressed and slow, disposition to coma, but showing evident signs

of returning sensibility. At 8 A. M., gave the third powder, which, like the others, produced a marked change. At 6 P. M., much better, appetite slowly returning, conscious of every thing going on around, pulse more full and regular, occasionally evincing a disposition to become comatose. Gave the fourth powder. On the next evening gave one, succeeded on the following by another.

The symptoms of the disease had now become so favorable, as to induce me to omit the medicine forty-eight hours, at the end of which time he relapsed into his former comatose state, without, however, any signs of delirium.

Four doses Belladonna, administered at intervals of twelve hours, now perfected the cure.

For the contusions on the head, Arnica Tr. was applied with success.

2. A bay mare had been lame three weeks from strain of the muscles of the shoulder,—even walking produced the greatest agony.

Arnica, internally and externally, completed the cure in ten days. This case, I feel confident, treated Allœopathically, would have been the work of many weeks.

3. A case of Lethargy. This is by no means a disease of rare occurrence, and one which is generally attended with fatal results. It has been known to exist in some countries in an epidemic form, and assuming a contagious character. In 1820, it existed in Swansea, South Wales, and was fatal in seventy-six cases out of eighty. No age or sex was exempt, and whether at work or at grass, or working in the mines, all were obnoxious to it.

The symptoms at first observed in this horse were, drowsiness, eating slowly and at intervals, breathing slightly accelerated, constipation, urine ejected by a convulsive effort. He was brought to Dr. S.'s infirmary on 5th March. Pulse much oppressed, considerable muscular debility,

and so great was the disposition to coma, that in two hours after he came, I found it impossible to make any impression on him, or even to awake him. Bell. 12 was ordered. First dose at 6 P. M., second at 6 A. M., which, to my great astonishment, perfected a cure. The horse became perfectly natural in all his functions, and in one week went home well.

4. A horse exhibiting the symptoms of having been poisoned with Arsenic.

What strengthened this opinion was, that the poison had been placed by a careless groom near the manger to destroy rats.

He was put in the stable perfectly well at night, and was found in the morning with the hair dropping off his body in patches eight or ten inches square. Head and extremities dreadfully swollen, and almost unable to walk.

The owner intended having him destroyed, but passing by at the time, Dr. S. purchased him, as a case worthy of experiment.

Arsenic 24 was administered, at intervals of twelve hours! Four doses completed a perfect cure.

The hair is now nearly reproduced.

He is a horse of great value, being one of extraordinary speed.

5. An acute case of Laryngitis. Deglutition impossible, mouth widely opened, tongue protruded, most painful cough, continual discharge of frothy mucous from the mouth and nostrils, constant sensation of choking, so great was the difficulty of breathing that he could be heard at a distance of fifty yards. After Aconite 6, Spongia 4, and Hepar. Sulph. 2, Sulph. 12, morning and evening, effected a cure in four days.

Every person who saw this horse, considered it an impossibility for him to live.

6. A case of Tumor on the Head, called Poll Boil, arising from injury done to the integuments or ligaments at the

junction of the head with the first vertebrae, and near the insertion and first attachment of the cervical ligament. This tumor was at first the size of a large apple.

Arnica, internally and externally, night and morning, removed it in three weeks.

HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT

IN THE

HOSPITAL AT LIEGE,

IN BELGIUM.

THE Homœopathic physicians have ever desired that the members of the medical profession should make a rigid and impartial trial of the Homœopathic practice, and conscientiously approve or condemn it according to results. Whenever this trial has been made in strict accordance with the rules of the practice, the result has been most triumphant, even among those who, influenced by the strongest and most bitter prejudice, have made the experiment for the avowed purpose of demolishing the obnoxious system of the "German visionary." Many of them have afterwards become its most zealous advocates. It is therefore with pleasure that we translate from the 11th number of the 4th volume of *Bibliothèque Homœopathique* the report of the cases which were treated by Dr. Malaise, under the scrutiny of an *Allœopathic* physician, in the Hospital of Liege. And with Dr. Peschier, who comments upon the letter and report of

Dr. Malaise, "we are sincerely gratified to perceive that Homœopathia has been tested in a large Hospital, under the surveillance of a presiding Allœopathic physician—and we desire, for the advancement of the *art of healing*, that the experiment may be frequently repeated under the same circumstances."

GENTLEMEN,

Desirous of contributing my feeble efforts toward the advancement of Homœopathia, I request a place in your valuable journal for the following observations. They offer the result of a treatment pursued under the inspection of one of our most distinguished practitioners, the presiding physician of the civil Hospital of Liege. They contain, I hope, all the requisite conditions of authenticity which should render them worthy of the confidence of your readers. In placing before them these new facts for the support of the Homœopathic doctrine, you have a claim upon the gratitude and respect of your very obedient servant,

L. MALAISE, M. D.

CASE 1.—Mrs. F——, laundress, 40 years of age, afflicted with leucorrhœa for many years, experienced during the commencement of the month of August, 1834, without any cognizable cause, the most violent pains in the lower part of the abdomen, attended with a general painful lassitude of the back and extremities, shiverings and horripilation. On the third day of this continued suffering, clots of deep red blood freely discharged from the womb, confined her to her bed, and on the ensuing day the pains became so intensely acute, that the greatest precautions were necessary in changing her position. This woman, having encountered this distress for nearly five weeks, and perceiving that her strength was daily diminish-

ing, concluded to enter the Hospital on the 5th of September, 1834.

The following group of symptoms constituted her disease: loss of appetite without thirst; sensation as if a ball was moving about in the lower part of the abdomen, which occasioned very acute pains; lancinating pains in the groins and sacrum; difficult and infrequent stools, causing pain; painful oppression above and below in the groins and loins, with excessive tenderness of the hypogastric region, the patient shivering at the idea of having it touched. The *uterine discharges* continuing day and night, were composed at one time of black clots, at another, of bright liquid blood. A slight, dry, and infrequent cough, increased the pains of the lower part of the abdomen, which became tense and burning. Lancinating pains through the legs; great prostration of strength; confused sleep, frequently interrupted by the violence of the pains. Little conversation excited fatigue and depression of spirits. Involuntary weeping. Melancholy.

The patient was subjected to the Homœopathic regimen for two days, without experiencing any alteration of her state. On the 7th of September, Platina 2 was administered, the patient using milk diet and sugar water for drink. On the 8th, the symptoms were increased; the sanguineous discharges were more frequent and abundant than on the previous days. At night a marked diminution ensued, which enabled the invalid to enjoy a repose of which she had been a long time deprived.

On the 9th, the hæmorrhage had entirely ceased, without any subsequent recurrence. The slightest pain was not felt on pressing the abdomen; stool was natural; the *leucorrhœa* had vanished; and the patient desired food. On the 10th and 11th, the convalescence progressed rapidly, enabling the patient to walk about

without suffering the least inconvenience: the stools continued regular. During the night of the 11th, she was affected with head-ache, heaviness and confused sensation of the head, sleeplessness, white-coated tongue, moderate thirst, cutting pains about the navel, attended with a sensation of heat, and tension at the lower part of the sternum on respiring. The same symptoms continuing the ensuing morning with less intensity, *Pulsatilla* of the fourth potency was given, which caused a disappearance of all the symptoms in the course of the day, after a light exasperation. On the 14th, the symptoms were all removed, excepting an inability to sleep. Three globules of raw *coffee*, in three successive doses, every fourth hour during the day, afforded the desired sleep. On the 15th, wine and nutritious food were freely allowed. On the 20th, Mrs. F——, perfectly cured, left the Hospital.

The cure of such a serious complaint, effected in thirty-six hours, by such simple medication, caused great surprise to the presiding physician, who, after a careful investigation of all the circumstances of the patient, and her treatment, was compelled to admit that her restoration to health was positively owing to the use of Homœopathic medicines.

CASE 2.—Elizabeth M——, 20 years old, having given birth to a child on the 7th of September, 1834, from the moment of delivery experienced discharges of bright red blood, without pain. She entered the Hospital on the 16th, and made use of the Homœopathic diet during five days. On the 21st, no change having occurred in her condition, she took *Sabina* 8. During the afternoon of the same day, the uterine discharges were increased, and continued so through the night. On the 22d, the efflux of blood had evidently diminished. On the 23d, the cure was accomplished.

These two cases are interesting in their results. Two diseases, designated by the same name Allœopathically, are known as two distinct complaints Homœopathically, requiring the administration of two different remedies. The impressions produced are the same—their terminations perfectly coincident; in both cases an augmentation, diminution, and disappearance of the symptoms.

The charge, that the cures of the Homœopathic physicians are spontaneous, certainly cannot be seriously proposed, when such a regular progression occurs in most of the Homœopathic cases after the administration of the remedies, especially when the precaution has been taken, in presence of credible witnesses, to keep the patients under diet for some time previous to the use of medicine. In these and all the subsequent cases of this report, the only drinks allowed were, sugar water or *ptisans* of barley or liquorice, and occasionally mild infusions of salep.

The first patient was affected with a peculiar kind of leucorrhœa, which I have always cured with *Platina*. This case palpably demonstrates a fact, which I have frequently observed in a variety of diseases, that is to say, that this patient suffered from a uterine hæmorrhage, which, considered in connexion with the previous symptoms, required the *Platina* for its removal. By the same rule, if a person, affected with a leucorrhœa for which the *Sabina* was applicable, should become the subject of a uterine hæmorrhage, this metrorrhagia would unquestionably indicate the *Sabina*. From this we have been led to observe, in many complicated cases, where it was difficult to decide upon the choice of a remedy, and where these cases have been preceded by symptoms clearly indicating a particular medicine, that the remedy which was suitable for the primary malady, would prove remedi-

ally applicable to the existing malady, at the same time that it would extend a curative impression upon the pre-existing disease.

The second patient was cured by *Sabina*, of a uterine hæmorrhage, which was strictly coincident with the lochial discharge prolonged beyond the ordinary term. The evidence of the cure would seem to depend upon the appearance of the lochia; while their non-appearance would seem to compromise her health. This was not the case: the hæmorrhage was arrested, the serous lochia did not appear, and the health of the young woman was perfectly established. The menses recurred on the 8th of the ensuing month. It is my opinion, from the influence which the *Sabina* exerted on the lochia in this case, that females recently delivered may be relieved of the lochial discharges without the least inconvenience, by the use of this medicament.

CASE 3. A young woman, on the eleventh day after her accouchement, wished to suppress the secretion of milk: the breasts were swollen and hot; the milk exuded in great abundance day and night. On the 18th of September, *Pulsatilla* 4 was administered, with permission to select such food as she fancied. On the evening of the same day the distension of the breasts was increased; and during the night, the discharge of milk increased in quantity. On the morning of the 19th, there was a perceptible diminution; and at noon, the secretion of milk had entirely ceased. On the 20th, the mammary glands had resumed their ordinary volume. The health of this woman was in no way disturbed by this sudden disappearance of the milk.

of *Pulsatilla* 4, dissolved in five ounces of distilled water. On the 3d, the milk had entirely vanished; the action of this remedy was manifested by a gradual diminution of the secretion of milk.

CASE 5. Marie L., 54 years of age, having labored under a severe head-ache for three weeks, entered the Hospital on the 1st of October. She presented the following symptoms: a lacerating pain in the forehead, increased at evening, and during the night; a sensation as if the head was pressed apart, and then closed again; pains so intensely acute as to compel her to shriek; strange sensations and noise in the head, as of bells, &c.; intolerance of light; the limbs feel as if bruised by fatigue; sleeplessness and dejection of spirits. The sisters of the Hospital, believing that this woman was affected with a serious disease of her brain, had her placed in one of the beds reserved for such dangerous complaints. *Belladonna*,* without being selected with sufficient care, was given on the 2d without producing any result. On the 3d, *Pulsatilla* was administered. On the 4th, the patient was cured.

CASE 6. Henrietta C——, 27 years old, having been sick for four weeks, entered the Hospital on the 28th of September. Her symptoms were: a very violent fever, attended with thirst and loss of appetite; cherry-red tongue, smooth and dry; abdomen tender, hard and tympanitic, and extremely sensitive to pressure; obstinate constipation for three weeks; burning dryness of the skin; fever. I prescribed *Aconite* on the 30th. The abdomen was surprisingly changed

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on the 1st of October: the abdomen became quite yielding, and could bear pressure, however applied, without occasioning the least pain; the tympanites entirely disappeared; the face and pulse were much improved. On the 2d, I ordered *Nux Vomica*. On the 3d, the tongue was less red, and secreted a slight white coat. The patient had a natural stool during the night, without having had recourse to a lavement since her admission into the Hospital. The *Nux Vomica* was repeated on the 5th. The stools were afterwards perfectly regular.

CASE 7. Lambertine L., 21 years of age, an invalid for fifteen days, was admitted in the Hospital on the 19th of September. Symptoms of the patient: an oppressive frontal head-ache, which was increased on walking, diminished on sitting, and disappeared in bed; no fever; pulse regular, but soft and feeble. The epigastric region was the seat of suffering, which developed itself in a paroxysm which would endure from 15 to 20 minutes, and re-appear four or five times during the day, and three or four times during the night. A paroxysm would appear suddenly, and acquire the greatest intensity in an instant: it consisted of swelling of the epigastric region, with pain on pressure, attended by lancinating and most agonizing pains of the stomach, which extended to the left hip. These pains were alleviated by heat: were more violent during the night and in the morning, and were not affected either by motion or rest. Every time that the patient partook of food, the pains were certain to return. The termination of the paroxysm was characterized by abundant vomiting, accompanied by chills, thirst, and perspiration of the forehead. The paroxysm also left a pleasant stupor, which was followed by sleep, but soon interrupted by chills, which required much additional covering. During the attack she

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wept and groaned. In the intervals, she was incompetent to perform any labor. She made use of the Homœopathic regimen for three days. On the 22d and 23d *Bryonia* was taken, without effecting any decided improvement. On the 25th, I prescribed *Nux Vomica*, which entirely obliterated the symptoms, leaving the patient perfectly well on the ensuing day. On the 6th of the next month, Lambertine left the Hospital, enjoying the best health.

EXTRACTS FROM

PESCHIER'S ADDRESS

TO THE

GALLICAN HOMŒOPATHIC SOCIETY.

"Moreover, if we shall prove that chronic affections have been cured Homœopathically, which have resisted the most energetic Allœopathic treatment, there again we shall bring to light a degree of excellence which bad faith, companion of ignorance, can alone contest.

"At the present moment, the French and German Journals are full of facts which come to the support of what I advance. It is, then, almost a useless task that I perform on this occasion, but it is a feeble tribute which it is my duty to bring to the developement of Homœopathia and to its propagation; and, I have so much confidence in the zeal of my honorable colleagues as to hope that they will grant me their attention. I pass to the facts.

CASE I.

"Madam N., about twenty-three years of age, nurse, of a sanguine temperament, coughing for several days, was taken in the afternoon with an extremely violent pleuritic stitch, of which the pain made her cry out at every accession of cough. I was called to her at half past 9 o'clock, in the evening. I found her sitting in her bed, agonized, coughing at every instant, having a hard and frequent pulse, her face very red, and head very painful. I gave her a single globule of *Aconite*, announcing that towards two o'clock at night she would be relieved, after an augmentation, however, of the stitch and anguish.

"On the morrow, at eight o'clock in the morning, I found the patient sleeping most peacefully, and I learned, that, as I had predicted, from two o'clock the stitch had abated with the cough, and the patient had been able to lie down and go to sleep; as soon as she awoke, she asked to eat: I permitted her, and also immediately to resume her work, and to put her infant to her breast: she was cured, perfectly cured; she has not used any other remedy.

A female, twenty-five years of age, was taken with a general catarrhal affection, with lively and constant pains of the head, thirst, loss of appetite, heat of the skin, continual distress, pains and weakness of the extremities, constipation, urine scarce and red: she believed herself in the greatest danger, and those around her partook of her opinion. I was called on the third day of this illness, of which the intensity constantly increased; a single globule of *Aconite* formed all the treatment; from the ensuing day the headache had ceased, the perspiration was re-established, the pain in the members had disappeared, the constipation was relieved, the urine had resumed its natural color, the patient requested nourishment, which was allowed her: the third day after the *Aconite* she was at her business.

CASE II.

"The following fact is the most astonishing that I have met with.

"Frederick Besson, workman, proba-

bly intemperate, was seized at his work with a violent spitting of blood, (*Hæmoptysis*;) he was carried home, where they caused him to be bled; the hæmorrhage not stopping at all, I was called, twenty-four hours after the bleeding: I found the patient spitting mouthfulls of blood, of which his chamber vessel was half full; his face was very red, the eyes appeared ready to start from their orbits, a cough tormented him, and a violent stitch, which, proceeding from the left side of the breast reached the right, forced him to hold the body very strongly pressed with both arms, at each accession of cough, to diminish the pain of it; all the persons around despaired of him.

"During a short interval between two discharges of blood, I gave him a dose of *Aconite*, and prescribed pure water for drink, interdicting all other remedies, external or internal. Four hours afterwards I saw him again. The hæmorrhage had ceased,—the spitting was only bloody saliva, the fever had much abated, the cough had diminished; the stitch alone persisted. *Aconite* having nearly ceased to act, I gave *Pulsatilla*: Besson could not yet go to bed, or lie down; five hours after, nine o'clock at night, I saw him again; he was in bed, neither coughing nor spitting, bathed in an agreeable perspiration, and complaining only of thirst. I made them place at his bedside two large pitchers of water, that he might drink as much as he pleased, and said it would be useless to watch with him, as the night would be comfortably passed.

"The next day, at nine o'clock, I found him dressed, seated near his window, not feeling any pain, having passed an excellent night; and asked permission to take a walk, I granted it, and also to eat moderately. The third day he was able to go to work.

"Certainly, this was one of the most rapid and astonishing cures which we have been called to witness.

"Allæopathic physicians to whom I related this case, asking them how much time it would have required according to the method of the old school to cure it, answered me that it would have taken *three weeks*. We have just seen that, with Homœopathia, one day had sufficed, convalescence included.

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VOL. II.

CLINICAL LECTURE

ON

HOMŒOPATHY,

BY PAUL CURIE, M. D.,

LONDON.

CHRONIC FOLLICULOUS ENTERITIS.

Chronic folliculous enteritis has its peculiar causes as well as chronic villous enteritis. Men of a lymphatic temperament, women, children, and all individuals whose skin is fine and white, and hair light, are most liable to it, and it assumes with them a character of stubbornness and severity more decided. It differs principally in this respect, from villous enteritis, which attacks indiscriminately every age, sex, and temperament.

It differs subsequently in this,—that instead of developing itself like the latter, under the influence of stimulants, such as spirits, spices, &c., it is commonly produced by stimulants of the intestinal se-

cretions, whether they act directly on the organs of this function or indirectly, by lessening the secretory action of the skin. It is in this manner that living in damp situations, and a cold and humid atmosphere long continued eminently predispose to its attack. In like manner we see it produced under the influence of purgatives; of food of bad quality, of such, for instance, as has already begun to ferment; of unripe fruit; of bread made of stale flour; in fine, of water adulterated as drink.

Chronic folliculous enteritis appears in three principal varieties:

- 1st. Folliculous enteritis.
- 2nd. Verminous enteritis.
- 3rd. Pseudo-membranous enteritis.

First form: As chronic folliculous enteritis is almost always coupled with chronic villous enteritis, its symptoms are, in a great degree, those of the latter disease. We shall not, therefore, repeat them here; and we shall limit ourselves to detail the phenomena and symptoms which are peculiar to it.

Thus, chronic folliculous enteritis is much more tenacious than chronic villous enteritis; its progress is slower, its duration longer. Its most fixed pains are seated in the lower part of the abdomen, and more especially in the right iliac region. It may be accompanied by constipation or diarrhoea: the stools are commonly smear-

ed over, or attended by mucosity. Vide⁽¹⁾.

When chronic folliculous enteritis is of long standing, and that a deep blow, such as numerous and extensive ulcerations, has been struck on the organization of the mucous membrane, a peculiar diarrhœa comes on. The fæces, half-soft, are of an ashy, white, or clay color,⁽²⁾ or they are formed of undigested food.⁽³⁾

For some time, this state of the alvine excretions alternates with constipation;⁽⁴⁾ but phlogosis and ulceration soon reach the ileo-cæcal valve, which they destroy, then the cæcum and the colon itself; and the diarrhœa, becoming more liquid and abundant, rapidly exhausts the patient, and carries him off.

If, during the course of this disease, without any known cause, and when it is least expected, the belly suddenly is distended and becomes painful, that the countenance of the patient changes rapidly, that he cries out continually, and that the pulse becomes scarcely perceptible, no doubt that the intestine is perforated, (spontaneous perforation of the intestines,) and death soon follows. This misfortune sometimes happens also in acute enteritis, but more rarely than in chronic, because it is commonly in the middle of the ulceration that the perforation takes place.

Sometimes the chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines causes a swelling of the ganglia of the mesentery. It is worthy of remark, that these ganglia are enlarged much more

frequently in those inflammations of the intestines which occur in countries and in seasons cold and damp, than in the course of those which develop themselves during dry and hot weather, and in countries where such temperature usually prevails.

In young children, chronic folliculous presents some peculiar features. Thus, it is almost always accompanied by a diarrhœa of slimy or greenish matter;⁽⁵⁾ it is in them especially that the inflammatory swelling of the mesenteric ganglia is produced.⁽⁶⁾ The belly is commonly puffed, distended, and its size contrasts strikingly with the thinness of the extremities.⁽⁷⁾

The little patients are sad,⁽⁸⁾ and become sleepy⁽⁹⁾ when the food passes the small intestines; that is to say, some hours after the meal. These symptoms are accompanied, as in the enteritis of adults, by habitual thirst, by heat and dryness of skin, by pains in the abdomen, and by frequency of pulse.⁽¹⁰⁾

Sometimes the intestinal phlegmasia, and more especially the irritation of the ganglia, acts on the peritoneum; excites it, and produces an increase, more or less rapid, of its accustomed secretion.—Thence the accumulation of a clear liquid into the cavity of the abdomen, an affection which has been called *ascites*.⁽¹¹⁾—This is indeed one of the frequent causes of this species of dropsy.

(¹) Ant. Ars. Bella. Carb. veg. China. Colch. Coloc. Nit. ac. Phosph. Puls. Rhus. Sep. Spig. Sulph.

(²) Asar. Dig. Calc. Hep. Caust. China. Colch. Ign. Iod. Rhus. Puls. Spig. Sulph.

(³) Arn. Ars. Bryon. Calc. Carb. Chin. Con. Fer. Nitr. ac. Olean. Phos. Phos. ac. Sil. Sulph.

(⁴) Ant. Tart. Iodium.

(⁵) Ars. Bella. Carb. an. Dulc. Hep. Magn. Carb. Mercur. Phosph. Puls. Sulph. Sulph. ac.

(⁶) Ant. Arn. Ars. Bella. Bar. Carb. Colc. Carb. veg. China. Caust. Coloc. Iod. Lyc. Mer. Nux. vom. Plum. Puls. Rhus. Spig. Sep. Sulp.

(⁷) Baryt. Carb. Calc. China. Hep. Sulph. Iod. Lyc. Mag. Carb. Nux. vom. Petrol. Puls. Sulph.

(⁸) Hep. Sulph. Bella. Carb. an. Cocc. Nitr. ac. Nux. vom. Ign. Phosph. Puls. Sulph.

(⁹) China. Graph. Nux. vom. Phosph. Sil. Sulph. Zinc.

(¹⁰) Ant. Ars. Arn. Bar. Bella. Coloc. Hep. Iod. Merc. Nux. vom. Phosph. Phosph. ac. Sil. Verat.

(¹¹) Ars. Bry. China. Colch. Dulc. Lyc. Kali. carb. Merc. Sil. Sep. Sulph.

Chronic folliculous enteritis may continue for years without producing death, though it may prove fatal in a few months. The reason of this difference is to be found in the regimen, and in the causes which attack the mucous membrane.

So long as there is no deep discoloration of the skin, that the digestion of light and liquid nourishment still goes on well, that the subject is not exhausted by an improper regimen, that frequent and strong doses of medicine have not weakened the vital power, we can be sure of obtaining a complete cure. But when the emaciation is extreme, the skin of the color of wax, the digestion powerless, and the stools ashy or whitish, there remains but little chance of success. There is still less chance when the swollen mesenteric ganglia can be easily felt through the parieties of the abdomen. In fine, there scarcely exists any, if a copious and watery diarrhœa is superadded to a great enlargement of these ganglia.

Chronic folliculous enteritis is more dangerous than chronic villous enteritis. The reason of this difference is found in the nature of the anatomical injuries peculiar to each of these affections.—The intestinal folliculous, being little sensible, ought, on that account, to run through the period of inflammation much more slowly than the villi-organs essentially irritable. The same follicles, when swollen, require much more time to be restored to the normal state than the villi, which have undergone no other change than a great distention of their vessels.

This disease terminates by passing into the acute state by resolution, suppuration, ulceration, the cancerous state, perforation, and death.

INSPECTION OF THE BODY.

The derangements which inflammation and disorganization of the follicles engender in the mucous membrane and in the

mesentery, are much more severe than those which an inflammation of the villi can produce. These disorders consist, at the outset, in a turgidity of the mucous membrane, which shows itself in patches of an elliptic form, and plainly circumscribed, broader, thicker, and more numerous, as we come to the end of the ileum. These patches, which are called *gaufrey'd* patches on account of their appearance, are formed by the follicles, the size of which is increased. We find, on opening the body, each of these little organs full of coagulated mucus, or pus, or cheesy matter. Their openings form the depressed points of the patches; these patches increase in thickness; some follicles, whether single, or whether in the centre of the patches, or collected together, increase considerable in growth, and appear in the shape of pustules, generally rounded; sometimes cracked at the surface and hollowed in the centre, sometimes of a roseate or black color, and sometimes pale, often red, spongy, soft, surrounded by an inflamed circle; in fine, varying in size from that of a lentyl to an inch, and even to an inch in length by an inch and a half in breadth, when they are elliptical.

At length each follicle becomes a small ulcer, or may run into another, and form large ulcerations. In the last case the ulcers have their edges cut straight, sometimes rounded, sometimes irregular; they are most commonly elliptical; their bottom is greyish, and formed by the muscular coat itself, sometimes even by the peritoneum. We sometimes find at the bottom, and on the edges of these ulcers, vessels partly destroyed, at other times whole. The erosion of these vessels sometimes produces a fatal hæmorrhage; the intestines are then found filled with black fluid and fœtid blood. Sometimes the swollen follicle becomes gangrenous, and then detaches itself like the

matter from a boil, or an entire patch separates like an eschar; in some cases a portion, more or less extensive, of the mucous membrane is affected by gangrene, as well as other membranes of the intestines. The intestine is often perforated by the effect of this gangrene, but more frequently so by simple ulcerous disorganization. Between the granulations, the pustules, or the ulcers, the mucous membrane is sometimes pale, as in the healthy state, at other times it is suffused.

Whilst these disorders are going on in the intestine, the mesenteric ganglia, corresponding to the inflamed follicles, join in the inflammation. At first they increase in size, and assume a rosy tint; afterwards, continuing to increase, they become of a deeper red, and, at the same time, their cohesion diminishes; but soon they decrease in size, become soft, and of the color of lees of wine; they are not long in being reduced to a pap of the same color. At length the greater part decay, but some become cysts, in which is found sometimes a matter resembling pus, mixed with blood, sometimes real white and creamy pus, sometimes concrete pus, semi-tuberculous. The size of these ganglia varies from that of a pea to a pigeon's egg.

Disorders, so considerable, sufficiently explain the severity of the symptoms of this affection; the more so, if we reflect on the importance of the functions which the mucous membrane of the intestines fulfils, and on the great influence which it exercises over the chief organs, either in health or in disease.

VERMINOUS ENTERITIS.

Is the second form of folliculous enteritis; it proceeds from the same causes, and presents the same symptoms as those already detailed; only it is characterized

by the following symptoms; the pupils are dilated, ⁽¹²⁾ the eyes languishing, and surrounded by a bluish circle; ⁽¹³⁾ troublesome itching at the nose, which obliges the patients to pick it; ⁽¹⁴⁾ bluish color round the nose and mouth; ⁽¹⁵⁾ the belly is puffed and clammy; ⁽¹⁶⁾ the patients feel a sensation of itching, of pricking, or of gnawing in a part of the abdomen; ⁽¹⁷⁾ appetite capricious; ⁽¹⁸⁾ ravenous hunger; ⁽¹⁹⁾ an acid smell exhales from the mouth, ⁽²⁰⁾ and the perspiration is often sour; ⁽²¹⁾ great irritability; ⁽²²⁾ disturbed sleep; cries during sleep. ⁽²³⁾ Such are the signs which announce the presence of intestinal worms, or at least the state in which they may develop and maintain themselves.

The prognosis of this form of enteritis is always favorable, if the symptoms of the first form of folliculous enteritis, having reached the highest point, do not announce a deep disorganization of the mucous membrane of the intestines.

(12) Bella. Calc. Carb. an. Cic. Ign. Phosp. ac. Silic. Spig. Staph. Verat.

(13) Ars. Chin. Cocc. Hep. Graph. Nux. vom. Phosp. Phosp. ac. Sabad. Sep. Staph. Sulph. Verat.

(14) Amm. carb. Carb. veg. Cina. Agar. Caust. Ign. Oleaa. Merc. Nux. vom. Sabad. Sil. Spig.

(15) Agar. Ars. Caust. Cina. Coc. Cupr. Hyosc. Ign. Lyc. Phosph. Verat.

(16) Ars. Bell. Chin. Cina. Graph. Lyc. Merc. Nux. vom. Stram. Sulph.

(17) Calc. Cic. Cina. Ign. Iod. Graph. Lyc. Magn. car. Merc. Spig. Sulph.

(18) Bry. China. Lyc. Merc. Nitr. ac. Sulph. Sabad.

(19) Agar. Calc. Cina. Iod. Lyc. Merc. Oleand. Phos. Sabad. Sil. Spig. Sulph. Verat.

(20) Arn. Cina. Nitri. ac. Sulph.

(21) Carb. veg. Hep. Iod. Merc. Sep. Sil. Sulph.

(22) Bry. Calc. Carb. veg. Graph. Lyc. Merc. Nux. vom. Phosp. Sulph. Tener.

(23) Arn. Ars. Bar. Bella. China. Cic. Cina. Con. Hepar.

CHRONIC PSEUDO-MEMBRANOUS
ENTERITIS.

This form of enteritis proceeds from the same causes as the two preceding; it has been remarked, that it more frequently attacks women than men. Its duration is often long.

Symptoms.

The symptoms are those of chronic enteritis in general. Its characteristics are as follows:—1st. The patients discharge at each stool portions, more or less considerable, of spurious membrane, ⁽²⁴⁾ sometimes white and soft, at other times yellowish and elastic, arranged in small bands and filaments, always broken and irregular, and which they compare to scrapings of guts. Some patients are scarcely inconvenienced by them, and feel occasionally only colic, after which they discharge a greater quantity than usual of this spurious membrane; ⁽²⁵⁾ but on the slightest error in diet the colic is renewed, and the slimy matter increases. When the disease becomes more intense, the patients usually feel dull colic pains, a sensation of heat, and often *as of burning*, in a circumscribed part of the abdomen; they go to stool frequently in the day, and discharge each time misshapen shreds of false membrane. ⁽²⁶⁾ The excretion of this is often accompanied by a sensation of burning towards the end of the rectum, so sharp, that the patients dread the moment of going to the closet. ⁽²⁷⁾

The prognosis is not serious, if this

⁽²⁴⁾ Canthar. Colch.

⁽²⁵⁾ Alam. Ant. China. Dulc. Merc. Rhus. Graph. Sulph. Rhus.

⁽²⁶⁾ Ars. Canthar. Colch. Euphor. Sabad. Phos. Bary. Mur. Ran. bulb.

⁽²⁷⁾ Ars. Borax. Euphor. Sulph.

form is not complicated with the severe symptoms of the first form of the folliculous enteritis; when this takes place, what we have said with respect to its prognosis, is quite applicable to this.

ARTEMISIA JUDAICA.

Characteristic symptoms.

Uninterrupted griping in the bowels. Painful ringing about the navel, which smarts when pressed upon.

Consecutive symptoms.

Vomiting of slime and lumbricoides. Discharge of lumbricoides and ascarides.

Sympathetic symptoms.

Painful sensitiveness of all the limbs when moved or touched. Fits resembling epilepsy. Nocturnal wakefulness, with whining, crying, and tossing about. Frequent shivering, even near a warm stove. Inclination to weeping and lamentation. The child whines when touched. Continual restlessness, with longing for many things, which are disliked when obtained. Head-ache, alternating with pressure in the abdomen. Epistaxis. Inclination to pick the nose. Paleness of the face, with a diseased hue about the eyes. Bloated, livid face, especially about the mouth. Increased thirst. Excessive hunger soon after eating.

BELLADONNA.

Characteristic symptoms.

Abdominal pain, preventing all rest. Painful distention of the abdomen. Vehement visceral pain below the navel, as if from seizing and grasping with the nails, increased by external pressure. Pain, as if raw and sore in the abdomen. Trenching pain in the abdomen. Stinging in the left side of the abdomen when coughing or sneezing, or when touched.

Consecutive symptoms.

Flatulent colic, with distension of the colon, relieved by stooping forward, and by external pressure. Discharge of lumbricoides. Tumid abdomen in children.

Sympathetic symptoms.

Pain in the joints and bones, as if beaten. Restlessness, heaviness, and coldness of the limbs. Lassitude in the limbs. Bloated body and face. Sleep prevented by anxiety, or perturbed by anxious dreams. Tossing about. Nightmare. Hypochondriac dejection. Crying and fretful whining of children. Easily to be frightened. Disinclination to speak. Aversion to labor and exercise. Stunning head-ache, chiefly in the forehead, or pain as if the head would burst. Profuse perspiration in the head. Heat in the eyes. The sclerotic of a yellowish hue. Dilated pupils. Pale, sunken face. Jaundice color of the face.—Changeable color of the face, from bluish red to pale. Deep red lips. Parched dry lips. Dryness of the mouth, without thirst. Soreness of the abdominal teguments. Itching on the abdomen. Constipation. Indurated, sparing stool. Fre-

quent, small, loose evacuations of slime. Scanty, turbid, dark or fire-red urine.

CINCHONA.

Characteristic symptoms.

Abdominal pain in the umbilical region, with shuddering. Hard pressure and fullness in the abdomen, also after every meal. Indurations in the abdomen.—Doughy, dropsical swelling of the abdomen. Excessive distention of the abdomen. Pressing, stinging belly-ache below the navel, particularly when walking quickly.

Consecutive symptoms.

Ascites. Tympanitis. After meals, uneasiness, drowsiness, pressing fullness in the stomach and abdomen. Obstructed flatulency. Flatulent colic, deep in the abdomen, with contraction of the intestines, and flatulency extending to hypochondria, with pressing-drawing and tension. Expulsion of foetid wind. Discharge of slime from the rectum. Indigested purging stools, particularly at night, with evacuation of every thing eaten.

Sympathetic symptoms.

General tremulous weakness. Atrophy and emaciation. Flabby dry skin. Drowsiness in the day, frequently with palpitation of the heart. Gaping and stretching the limbs. Whimpering and snoring in sleep. Oppressing dreams, with anxiety continued after waking.—Shivering, mostly without thirst. Coldness of the body, with congestion of blood to the head. During chills, paleness of the face. Small, weak pulse. Discour-

agement. The patient considers himself unfortunate, and imagines he is hindered and vexed by every one. Excessive irritation, with pusillanimity and intolerance of all noise. Disobedience. Contempt for every thing. Disinclination to work. Dullness and dizziness of the head, as if from watching all night. Giddiness when raising the head, particularly in the occiput, as if the head would fall backwards. Heaviness of the head, with lassitude. Pressing head-ache, especially at night, with sleeplessness. Pressing biting in the eyes. Dull eyes. Flying black spots and cloudiness before the eyes. The nose is hot and red. Heat and redness of the face, especially the cheeks and the earflaps. Pale, earthy, also dark yellow countenance. Collapsed countenance, with hollow circumscribed eyes and pointed nose. The lips arid, dry, and dark furred. Much thirst. Longing for many things, sometimes for one, at other times for another dainty, without knowing why. After meals, weariness and sluggishness. Difficult discharge of soft stools, as from inactivity of the bowels. Pressure and pricking in the rectum and anus. Dark urine, with a lateritious sediment. The legs inclined to asleep when sitting. Restlessness in the legs, which must be in motion continually. Weakness and infirmity in the hip. Knee and foot-joints give way in walking.

SPIGELIA.

Characteristic symptoms.

The abdomen hard and painfully distended. Pressure in the umbilical region, as from a hard lump. Colic griping in the

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abdomen. Cutting in the umbilical region, with chills, diarrhoea, and frequent misturition. Stitches in the abdomen.

Consecutive symptoms.

Rolling and rumbling in the abdomen. Discharge of foetid flatulency. Ascarides and lumbricoides discharged.

Sympathetic symptoms.

Heaviness and sensation as if beaten in the limbs. Languor, chiefly after exercise, and from the open air. Great sleepiness in the day-time. Restless, unrefreshing sleep at night, with restlessness in the limbs. Sadness and dejection. Anxiety. Ill humor. Inability to mental labor. Dizziness in the head, like intoxication. Head-ache, increased by the least motion and noise. Pains deep in the sockets of the eyes. Pressure upon the eye-balls, chiefly when turning the eyes. Dry heat and burning in the eyes. Lustreless, dim eyes. Dilated pupils. Distortion and involuntary movement of the eyes. Itching and tickling in the nose. Pale, disfigured countenance, with yellow circles around the eyes. Stench of the mouth. Much white frothy saliva in the mouth. Bulimia, with qualmishness. Frequent ineffectual urgency to stool. Hard stools, with pressure and much mucus. Mucus discharged from the anus, without the stool. Itching and crawling in the anus and rectum. Whitish sediment in the urine. Pain in the back as if beaten, even when at rest.—Heaviness and tremor of the anus. Arms and hands readily benumbed. Twitching in the muscles of the upper and fore arm. Pale, yellow hands.

STAPHISAGRIA.

Characteristic symptoms.

Tightening, pressing pain in the abdomen. Drawing sensation obliquely through the abdomen. Cutting in the abdomen after eating and drinking. Spasmodic cutting in the abdomen, with urgency to stool.

Consecutive symptoms.

Copious production and obstruction of flatulency; copious discharge of fœtid or hot flatulency; tumid abdomen in children.

Sympathetic symptoms.

Great weariness in the morning, with stiffness of all the joints; after the mid-day, sleep, dizziness and heaviness in the limbs; great sleepiness in the day-time; excessive stretching and gaping; violent heat in the hands and feet, which compels to uncover them at night; hypochondriac humor, with indifference to everything; weeping and sorrow about his condition; longing for death; fretful peevishness, with bad humor; anxiety and restlessness; disinclination for talking, reflection, and every mental occupation; weakness of memory; unsteadiness of ideas; head-ache in the morning when awaking, as if the brain were dilacerated; stunning pain in the head; heaviness of the head, chiefly of the forehead above the root of the nose; head-ache, as if the skull would burst; black flashes and glistening before the eyes; shrunk countenance, with hollow, blue-bordered eyes; the lips full of ulcers and scurfs; greediness; bulimia; constipation; costiveness; frequent urgency to stool, with thin-shaped, hard, small evacuations; during

stools, burning, cutting, pressure and constriction in the anus; pain in the small of the back, as if it were broken or injured by lifting; pressing sensation on the shoulder; stiffness of the joint of the shoulder in the morning; painful pressure in the brachial bone; numbness of the points of the fingers; painful weakness of the thighs and legs, and particularly the joints of the knees; spasms in the calves and soles of the feet.

THOUGH our Journal is by no means devoted to the art of surgery, yet an occasional notice of the mechanical management of injuries, like the following, which we copy from *Dr. Smith's Medical Almanac*, cannot fail to be of service to our patrons.

DISLOCATIONS.

BY ROBERT CAPEN, M. D.

VARIOUS parts of the body are liable to be displaced, by the direct application of some sudden violence, or by more gradual causes. The injuries classed under this title may be effected by external violence, or by the undue contraction of muscles, or by both of these causes combined; and they result, in some instances, from disease within the joints themselves, as in protracted cases of severe rheumatism, by which their ligaments are weakened or destroyed, and their sockets rendered insecure by ulceration and other gradual changes. A bone, when displaced, is

said to be dislocated or luxated. The indications of general treatment, are the following, viz :

1. To reduce the protruded bone to its original place.
2. To retain it in that situation.
3. To obviate any attendant or consequent morbid symptoms.

In the simple act of reduction, this object is effected by force in a proper direction, steadily kept up till the muscles yield, and the bone returns to its place.

1. DISLOCATION OF THE LOWER JAW.

This can only happen in one direction, viz. forward and downward. This may take place by yawning, blows, falls, chewing any hard substances, and the like.

Diagnosis.

When both sides are luxated, the mouth is widely opened, the chin drawn forward toward the breast, and the speech is inarticulate. When there is a dislocation on one side only, the mouth is distorted, and widest on the sound angle of the jaw, which is drawn a little toward the contrary side, and a small hollow may be perceived behind the displaced condyle.

Treatment.

Seat the patient in a low chair, so that an assistant may hold the head firmly : the thumbs of the operator being secured with a covering of linen or thin leather, one of them is to be introduced into the mouth, and pushed as far as possible between the jaws, while the fingers should at the same time be applied to each angle of the outside.

Attempts must now be made to move the bone from its situation, by pressing it firmly downward, whilst at the same time

the chin is brought forward by the hand and fingers, sufficiently so as to carry the condyles under the level of the root of the zygomatic processes, and then backward, when the parts will assume their original position.

The patient should, for a time, avoid violent speaking, or the mastication of hard substances.

2. OF THE HEAD.

Diagnosis.

The head, when luxated, usually falls forward on the breast, the neck swells, and the countenance appears bloated. The face is generally turned to one side. There is an instant deprivation of sense and motion, and if a reduction be not speedily performed, death must soon ensue. When accidents of this kind happen, people are very apt to conclude that the neck is broken, and that there is no remedy, when it is only *partially dislocated*, and might be easily reduced, if the injury should be only a dislocation.

To reduce this dislocation, the patient must be immediately laid on his back, and the operator place himself behind him, so as to lay hold of the head with both hands, whilst the shoulders are pressed down by an assistant, when the head should be gradually and with sufficient force drawn up, gently turning it at the same time, if the face be inclined to one side, until the bones are brought into their places, which may be generally known by the noise which they make when slipping into place ; the patient begins to breathe, if the injury has not proved fatal, and he slowly recovers his senses. A relapse is to be prevented by keeping the head and neck perfectly still, in an elevated position. If any symptoms of fever or irritation supervene, resort to venesection.

3. OF THE SPINE.

Diagnosis.

The symptoms vary, as the luxation happens to be high or at the inferior part of the vertebral column. There is a total paralysis of all the parts beneath the place where the real injury has happened:—there is either a suppression of urine and fæces, or they are discharged involuntarily.

Treatment.

The attempts at reduction will vary, with the direction of the dislocation. It is recommended to lay the patient on the face over a cylindrical body of a proper size, and in this position to endeavor to reduce the bones to their proper situation, by slowly bending the body forward or to one side.

4. OF THE RIBS.

Being strongly articulated to the spine, a dislocation seldom occurs. J. L. Petit was silent on this subject, as he thought such cases never occurred. They do, however, sometimes happen.

When the ribs are luxated, either upward or downward, in order to replace them, the patient should be laid on the abdomen on a table of a proper size, and the operator endeavor to work the bone into its proper place. Should this method not succeed, the arm of the disordered side may be suspended over a gate or ladder, and while the ribs are thus stretched asunder, the bones may be placed properly in their sockets.

A bandage should be adjusted to the chest, so as to make gentle and equal pressure, and worn for sometime.

5. OF THE CLAVICLE.

The clavicle may be dislocated, either at its junction with the scapula, or sternum.

Diagnosis.

A dislocation of this bone is known by an unnatural enlargement of the part; by the shoulder falling forward, an inability to move the arm, and by tracing the bone along its extent.

Treatment.

The arms and shoulders of the patient are to be firmly drawn backward, by an assistant, whilst the operator replaces the protruded end of the bone; the stellate bandage is to be applied, and the arm supported by a sling.

6. OF THE HUMERUS.

The humerus may be dislocated in three different directions: first, downward into the axilla; second, forward under the clavicle; third, backward on the scapula. This bone is considered more subject to dislocation than any other in the body.

Diagnosis.

A dislocation is known by a depression or cavity on the top of the shoulder, and an inability to raise the arm. When the dislocation is downward or forward, the arm is elongated, and a protuberance is perceived under the axilla; and when backward, there is an unnatural prominence behind the shoulder, and the arm is thrown forward toward the thorax. Upon feeling for the head of the bone, an unusual vacuity is perceived under the acromion process.

Treatment.

When the dislocation is downward, the patient being seated, an assistant may support him in an upright position, not giving way to the extension, while another gradually extends the arm. The operator then lifts the bone into place. Or, the operator may act upon the bone as a lever, making a fulcrum of a ball placed in the axilla. A bandage is to be passed under the axilla of the injured side, and carried over the opposite shoulder; by this means, when extension is made, the scapula will be prevented from moving. A second one above the elbow of the dislocated arm. By the latter, a gradual extension is to be made, in a direction obliquely downward and outward; the body being, at the same time, kept immoveably fixed by assistants, in an opposite direction. After this extension has been kept up for a short time, during which it should be gradually increased, the surgeon is to force back the scapula, and direct the bone into its place.

When the luxation has been of long standing, or in cases where the head of the bone is protruded far forward under the pectoral muscle, extension can seldom be made, by the hands of assistants, with sufficient force. In such cases, it will be necessary to employ pulleys invented for that purpose. Reduction may also be facilitated by bleeding, the warm bath, by the judicious use of opium, and by the administration of a tobacco enema. This plan of treatment, in chronic cases, often accomplishes what extension alone cannot.

7. DISLOCATION OF THE ELBOW.

Diagnosis.

A dislocation may take place in any direction. The prominence of the olecra-

non behind the joint, and the painful rigidity of the arm, sufficiently distinguish the nature of the accident. It ought to be remembered, that so firm is the union of the radius with the ulna, that both bones are dislocated, when the ulna is felt thus out of place.

Treatment.

To reduce the dislocation of the elbow, the arm ought to be kept half bent, whilst the operator places a handkerchief round the patient's arm, to be given to an assistant; with the left hand he takes hold of the arm, and with the palm of the right on the olecranon, endeavors, by proper exertion, to restore the bone to its place.

8. RADIUS AND ULNA.

These bones may be dislocated either upward or backward, or partially inward and outward. The radius may be also dislocated forward.

Diagnosis.

When the dislocation is upward and backward, the limb is shortened, and the olecranon process projects beyond, and is higher than usual; the extremity of the humerus cannot be felt in the bend of the elbow. When inward, the sight alone will be sufficient to ascertain the condition of the bone. When the radius is dislocated alone, it is generally thrown forward on the external condyle of the humerus. In this case the rotary motion of the arm is destroyed; the fore-arm is so bent as to form a considerable angle with the humerus, and the patient is incapable of extending it.

Treatment.

Extension is to be made by assistants

upward by the humerus, and in a contrary direction downward by the forearm, while the operator guides the protruded bone into its cavity. Reduction is sometimes more easily effected by making the knee the fulcrum of a lever, by which (in the dislocation backward) the coronoid process of the ulna may be lifted out of the cavity formed for receiving the olecranon. When the dislocation happens to be either inward or outward, simple extension in the direction, with pressure of the extremity of the bone, will in general be sufficient.

9. OF FEMORIS.

This may be dislocated in four different directions.

Diagnosis.

1. Downward into the foramen ovale.

In this case the leg is lengthened by an inch and a half; the knees are forcibly separated from each other; the foot is turned outward; a vacancy is perceived in the parts which the head of the bone and the great trochanter usually occupy.

Treatment.

A strong roller must be passed round the pelvis, and the ends carried over the hip of the sound side, where they are either to be firmly held by assistants, or confined to some immoveable body. A second one is now to be passed between the thighs, and its extremities carried in a direction contrary to the first; that is, over the dislocated hip. By this, extension is to be made in a direction upward and outward; the former, meanwhile, being prevented from altering the position. The operator at the same time endeavors to elevate the head of the bone over the projecting acetabulum, by means of a

sling, passed over his own shoulder and under the thigh of the patient. Reduction will be effected with greater facility, if the knee be bent to a right angle with the body, and pushed inward toward the opposite leg.

2. Forward on the pubis.

Diagnosis.

The head of the bone is distinctly felt in the groin, while the projection of the hip, and the usual fullness surrounding it, are lost. The foot is considerably turned outward, but the length of the leg is not altered.

Treatment.

Differs from that recommended for the preceding, only in the extension being required to be made in a direction directly outward, whilst the knee is elevated to a right angle with the body.

3. Upward and backward on the ileum.

Diagnosis.

The leg is considerably shortened; the foot is turned much inward; the limb will not admit of rotatory motion, and the great trochanter on that side is felt considerably higher than on the opposite.

Treatment.

The belt must be passed around the pelvis, and secured, as directed, for the first dislocation. A second is to encircle the dislocated thigh, immediately above the knee, and with this, extension is made obliquely downward, and toward the other leg.

4. Downward and backward into the foramen ischii.

Diagnosis.

The leg is lengthened only in a slight and imperceptible degree ; the projection of the trochanter is lost ; the foot is turned greatly inward.

Treatment.

The body being secured in the usual manner, the thigh is to be drawn upward towards the abdomen, and depressed against the other leg, when extension is to be made outward and rather upward, by means of a roller passed around the thigh above the knee, as before directed ; but the utmost perseverance and skill will often be insufficient to effect reduction when the hip has been thus dislocated. We would notice, that in this kind of dislocation, the head of the bone must be lifted from the place in which it is lodged, and raised to the level of the acetabulum, before it can be reinstated in the socket.

10. OF THE PATELLA.

Diagnosis.

The patella may be luxated either sideways or upward ; in which latter case, the ligament with which it is connected is torn through, and the bone is drawn up several inches among the muscles of the thigh. The nature of the case can be distinctly ascertained, both by sight and by manual examination. It is most frequently displaced inward, owing to the lesser degree of elevation of the inner condyle ; but sometimes it is also driven to the outside of the knee joint.

Treatment.

In the dislocation sideways, the limb

must be firmly extended ; when pressure being made upon the protruding edge, either directly inward or rather downward, it immediately regains its former situation.

11. OF THE TIBIA.

The tibia may be partially dislocated, either inward, outward or backward.

Diagnosis.

The situation of the dislocated bone is obvious to the sight.

Treatment.

Extension is to be made upward by the former, and downward by the fore leg, while the bones are replaced by the pressure of the hand.

12. OF THE ANGLE.

A dislocation of this joint may take place either inward, outward or forward.

Diagnosis.

The two former cases may be ascertained by the inclination of the foot, and by the unnatural protuberance on one side, and deficiency on the other.

When the tibia is forced forward on the tarsus, the foot is considerably shortened, there is a great and unusual projection of the heel.

Treatment.

Reduction is to be effected by extension, made in the same manner as in a dislocation of the patella.

13. OF THE WRIST.

The wrist may be dislocated either inward, outward or backward.

Diagnosis.

The sight alone is sufficient to ascertain the nature of the injury. In the dislocation backward, when there is generally much swelling and tension, by tracing the bones of the fore arm, the unusual projection formed by the carpus may readily be discovered.

Treatment.

The same as laid down under ulna and radius. When the os scapoides and the lunare are dislocated from the articulating surface of the radius, viz : the scapoid cavity, it may be reduced by letting an assistant interweave his fingers with those of the patient and pull ; the surgeon then withholds the lower part of the fore arm with his left hand, with the right moves the patient's hand, and occasionally adds his strength to the effort of the assistant.

14. OF THE HAND AND FINGERS.

As the bones of the hand are of a wedge form, and in their union constitute an arch, the central bones are, by lateral pressure on this arch, liable to be forced from their place. By a bruise on the hand or wrist, then, we may have one of the carpal bones luxated and standing prominent. Let not the prominence formed by the thickening of the periosteum and ligament, in consequence of a wrench, or a blow on the back of the hand or wrist, be mistaken for this dislocation. When the bone is displaced, it may be reduced by pressure. Some practice by striking the bones into their places with a blow of the hand.

There is much judgment to be used in reducing the *different* bones of the hand.

To reduce a dislocation of a finger, we must not pull directly on the end of the finger ; for that will be found to fix the bones by their own ligaments, so that they cannot come into their place. It is done by grasping the finger forcibly and bending it, that we shall succeed in bringing the heads of the bones into their natural position. In setting bones, there is much discretion to be exercised in all the various luxations which may occur, and a correct idea of the *anatomy of all the joints*, will much facilitate any one in guiding him to discharge his *duty correctly*.

A CASE OF

AMENORRHŒA,

SUCCESSFULLY TREATED WITH SÉPIA.

BY A. HOWARD OKIE, M. D.,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Miss H., aged twenty years, has labored for the last eighteen months under Amenorrhœa. Her present symptoms are : frequent flushes of heat in the face ; *invincible sleepiness* ; she falls asleep if she sits for five minutes ; vertiginous feeling in the head ; constant coldness of the lower extremities. The catamenial discharges, previously regular, and not at-

tended with such pain, ceased about eighteen months since, and no signs of them have been manifest despite the heroic medication of allœopathy, in the form of frequent venesections, cups and blisters to the spine, aloetic and other purgatives, in short, the wild routine of allœopathic practice in such cases. The evident symptoms of cerebral pressure, evinced by the flushed face and sleepiness conjoined with the coldness of the extremities, led me to believe this a case of Amenorrhœa, dependent on irregularity of the circulation, and I knew of no remedy better adapted to this state of the system than *Sepia*, which I administered in the second dilution, (i. e. a tincture made from the first trituration of the *Sepia* by the addition of pure alcohol,) and in *two days* after the administration of this remedy, the catamenial flow was re-produced, and continued regularly for six days. My patient lost her sleepiness—her face assumed a natural color, and the extremities a healthy temperature. Her menstrual discharges have since been regular.

ANALYSIS OF THE
MINERAL WATERS

OF
AVON,

LIVINGSTON COUNTY, NEW YORK.

ONE GALLON CONTAINS,

Carbonate of Lime,	29.33 grs.
United to Carbonic Acid,	3.92 cubic ins.
Chloride of Calcium,	8.41 grs.
Sulphate of Lime,	57.44 grs.
Sulphate of Magnesia,	49.61 grs.
Sulphate of Soda,	13.73 grs.
Amount Saline ingredients,	158.52 grs.
Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas,	10.02 cubic ins.
Nitrogen,	5.42 do. do.
Oxygen,	.56 do. do.

VOL. II.—33.

JAHR'S MANUAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER PROPOSES TO PUBLISH AN
AMERICAN EDITION OF

JAHR'S MANUAL OF HOMŒOPATHIC
MEDICINE,

WHICH WILL BE ENTIRELY RE-TRANSLATED FROM
THE FRENCH, AND COMPARED WITH THE ORIGINAL
GERMAN AUTHORITIES, WITH
ADDITIONS,

BY

A. GERALD HULL, M. D.,

OF THIS CITY.

THIS work is a compilation of the best practical results, and, with the annotations and practical rules, which the American Editor will append to it, will form an indispensable guide to the student of Homœopathia in this country, and be a very useful adjuvant to the most experienced practitioner.

It will consist of two volumes, of about 650 pages each, the first of which is now in press and will be published in a few days.

WM. RADDE,

No. 322 Broadway.

New York, July 1st, 1841.

The Editor of the Examiner recalls the attention of his readers to the proposed re-publication of Jahr's Manual, by Dr. Humphrey, of Philadelphia, contained in the February number of this periodical. But the Doctor having a few weeks since communicated to us the abandonment of his intention, we were induced at once, by the great value of the work, and the urgent necessities of Amer-

ican Homœopaths, to undertake the issue as stated in the above prospectus. We are crowding it through the press with all speed, and, had not the imperfect British edition rendered an almost entire re-translation absolutely necessary, the first volume would have been already before our friends. We give below, a specimen chapter (the XVIIth,) from the second volume, the importance of which, containing as it does, some of the most prevalent diseases of this season of the year, can be best determined by its perusal. Our own experience is contained in brackets, with the signature of *Ed.* attached.

ALVINE EVACUATIONS, ANUS, RECTUM AND PERINEUM.

CHAPTER XVII.

SECT. I. CLINICAL REMARKS.

ASCARIDES.—Vid. *sect. 1*, same article, also *Chap. XVI*. HELMINTHIASIS.

BLENORRHŒA RECTI.—*Mucous discharge from the Rectum*.—The medicines which are most applicable to this disease are: *Ant*, *bor.*, *caps.*, *dulc.*, *lach.*, *merc.*, *phos.*, *puls.*, *sep.*, *sulph.* For the residue, *vide Sect. 2*, *Mucous discharges from the anus*.

CHOLERA.—Vid. *Chap. XV*.

CONSTIPATION.—The most appropriate remedies are, *Bry.*, *lach.*, *merc.*, *natr-m.*, *nux vom.*, *op.*, *plat.*, *puls.*, *sep.*, *sulph.*; also, in some cases, *Calc.*, *cann.*, *caus.*, *con.*, *graph.*, *grat.*, *lyc.*, *staph.*, *verat.*

To afford immediate relief, where the constipation has continued for several days, we can consult for selection, *Bry.*, *nux vom.*, *op.*; also, *Cann.*, *lach.*, *merc.*, *plat.*, *puls.*, *sulph.*, *mag-arc.*

A TENDENCY to constipation or COSTIVE-

NESS, may be frequently relieved, by administering of one or more of the following remedies, at long intervals: *Bry.*, *calc.*, *caus.*, *con.*, *graph.*, *grat.*, *lach.*, *lyc.*, *sep.*, *sulph.*

Constipation of persons who lead a SEDENTARY life, most frequently requires *Bry.*, *nux vom.*, *sulph.*; or also, *Lyc.*, *op.*, *plat.*

That of DRUNKARDS, or of persons accustomed to spirituous drinks, *Calc.*, *lach.*, *nux vom.*, *op.*, *sulph.*

[That of CONSUMPTIVES, *Calc-c.*, *carb-v.*, *kali-c.*, *hep-s.*, *lyc.*, *nitr-ac.*, *phos.*, *sil.*, *stann.*, *sulph.*

[That which attends DROPSY OF THE CHEST, *Carb-v.*, *colch.*, *kali-c.*, *lyc.*—*Ed.*]

That which follows DIARRHŒAS, or frequent DRUG PURGINGS, *Nux vom.*, *op.*; also, *ant.*, *lac.*, *ruta.*

[That of persons laboring under general or partial PALSY, *Bry.*, *carb-v.*, *caust.*, *cocc.*, *hyos.*, *kali-c.*, *nux vom.*, *op.*, *plumb.*, *sec.*, *sulph.*, *zinc.*—*Ed.*]

That which occurs in OLD PERSONS, frequently alternating with diarrhœas, *Ant.*, *op.*, *phos.*, or also, *Bry.*, *lach.*, *rhus.*? *ruta.*

That of PREGNANT WOMEN, *Nux vom.*, *op.*, *sep.*; or also, *Alum.*, *bry.*, *lyc.* And that of LYING-IN WOMEN, *Ant.*, *bry.*, *nux vom.*, *plat.*

That of nursing INFANTS, *Bry.*, *nux vom.*, *op.*; also, *Alum.*, *lyc.*, *sulph.*, *verat.*

That which manifests itself in TRAVELING, *Plat.*; also *Alum.*, *op.*, [*Carb-v.*—*Ed.*]

[That which occurs during SEA VOYAGES, *Cocc.*, *silic.*, *tab.*—*Ed.*]

That which arises from poisoning by LEAD, *Alum.*, *op.*, *plat.*

[That which arises from abuse or poisoning of MERCURY, *Assa.*, *bell.*, *carb-v.*, *cinch.*, *guaj.*, *mer.*, *nitr-ac.*, *op.*, *staph.*, *sulph.*—*Ed.*]

Besides, we may also consult :

[ALUMINA, for *obstinate constipation*, dependent on a seeming *incapacity or palsy of the expelling power of the large intestines*, especially if augmented by the use of *potatoes*; after protracted derangements of digestion, with inflation of the abdomen, empty or sour eructations and heart-burn; for persons of fretful and irritable temper; also, when attended with hæmorrhoidal tremors. Alumina alternates favorably with Bryonia, particularly after Sulphur.—ED.]

BRYONIA, especially in summer, and for persons liable to rheumatism, or where the constipation is a consequence of derangement of the stomach, with a tendency to chilliness, *congestion of the head and head-ache*; irritable and laconic humor; and in general, for persons of a fretful and choleric disposition.

[CAUSTICUM, in cases of *tedious constipation*; when frequent and *ineffectual efforts to stool* are attended by abdominal pains, anxiety and red countenance; also when the evacuations are prevented by *hæmorrhoidal tumors*; are aggravated by the use of *coffee*; occur in paralytic diathesis; and among them, anxious and hypochondriacal invalids.

[CONIUM, for *constipation with ineffectual efforts to evacuate*; when the mesenteric glands are diseased; sensation of soreness in abdomen, in *scrofulous diathesis*; for *old persons, females*, and after the abuse of *nitric acid*.

[CARBO VEGET., for persons of *constipated habit*, who have been a long time invalids, either of *consumption, rheumatism, hæmorrhoids* or *debility*; after the abuse of *Quinine*; and from the lingering impressions of INTERMITTENT FEVERS, it alternates favorably with *Pulsatilla*.

[GRAPHITES, for *tedious constipation*, in persons who have been long troubled with diseases of the liver (*yclept bilious*) and *sore, burning* and large hæmorrhoidal tumors.—ED.]

LACHESIS, in many cases of tedious constipation, with pressing in the stomach and ineffectual efforts to evacuate.

[LYCOPODIUM, where the diathesis or constitution is *scrofulous*; the constipation arises after protracted dyspepsia, or abuse of medicines; tedious constipation, with coated tongue, sour or bitter taste, empty eructations, and rending in the bones of the lower extremities.—ED.]

MERCURIUS, if the constipation be accompanied by bad taste in the mouth, painfulness in the gums, and at the same time without loss of appetite. (If in such a case the *mercury* do not answer, *staphysagria* may be used.)

NATRUM MURIAT., in the more inveterate cases, where the preceding remedies have failed; especially when there is no inclination to go to stool, and the intestines appear to be totally inactive.

[NITRIC ACID, for *constipation* in persons of nervous, sanguineous and bilious temperaments, dark complexion and hair; with *emaciation* from protracted diseases; during *secondary syphilitic* affections, or *chronic bilious* disturbances; and after excessive and poisonous use of Mercury. It answers well after *Hep., sul., or kali-carb.*—ED.]

NUX VOMICA, not only for hypochondriacal persons, or those who are *subject to hæmorrhoids*; but also when the constipation manifests itself as a consequence of a surfeit, derangement of the stomach, etc.; and particularly when there is loss of appetite, nausea, fullness and tension of the abdomen, with pressing and heaviness; glowing heat of the face; *congestion of the head and head-ache*; aversion

to labor, restless sleep, oppressed respiration and ill humor; *a sensation as if the anus were contracted or closed, with frequent and ineffectual efforts to evacuate.*

OPIMUM, against the same sensation as if the anus were closed, but without as frequent urgency as in the previous case, with throbbing and sensation of weight in the abdomen, pressing stomach-ache, dry mouth, loss of appetite, thirst, *congestion of the head and head-ache, red face, etc.*

PLATINA, when all the efforts of the patient are followed by small evacuations, tenesmus, creeping in the fundament; after the stool, shivering over the whole body with a sensation of weakness in the belly; constringing pain in the abdomen and stomach, and ineffectual efforts to eructate.

PULSATILLA, in cases similar to those in which the *Nux-vom.* is indicated, but among persons of a gentle, cold and phlegmatic disposition, or where after a derangement of the stomach from fat food the constipation is accompanied by sullenness and chills.

SEPIA, especially for females, or persons liable to rheumatism, and in many cases where the *Nux vom.* and *Sulph.* have been administered without effect.

[SULPHUR, in the greater number of cases of habitual constipation, especially after the use of *Nux-vom.* for hypochondriacal persons and those who are subject to hæmorrhoids; principally when there is *frequent and ineffectual urgency to evacuate*, obstructed flatulency, inflation of the abdomen, aversion to labor, etc.

[SILICEA, for constipation with ineffectual efforts to evacuate, distended, hard abdomen, (especially in children,) and severe colic; with dyspeptic symptoms, variable appetite, heart-burn, sour taste in the mouth, and sour eructations; in persons of scrofulous constitution, or affected with verminous complaints.

[VERATRUM, for *obstinate constipation* seemingly dependent on deficient expulsive power of the large intestines, or inactivity of the rectum, attended with *congestion of the head, head-ache and flushed face*; or nausea, empty, sour or bitter eructations and *tenderness of the abdomen to the touch*; in bilious, gastric and hypochondriacal affections, for infants and young children, after the misuse of Quinine.

[ZINC, in cases where the constipation is connected with diseases of the spleen, or flatulent colic, or sensation of aching, stinging or soreness in the region of the kidneys, or rending aching and rheumatic pains in the back and extremities.—ED.]

¶ For the residue of the remedies mentioned, and for more ample details in general, *vide* SYMPTOMS, sect. 2, 3, 4, and consult the *pathogenesis* of medicines contained in Vol. 1st.

DIARRHŒEA.—The principal medicines are in general, *Ars., cham., chin., dulc., fer., ipec., merc., puls., rheum., sec., sulph.*; or *ant., bry., calc., caps., coloc., nux vom., phos., phos-ac., rhus.*

Also, the following: *Arn., bell., berb., carb-v., cupr., graph., hep., hyos., lach., magn., nit-ac., n-mos., petr., sep., verat.*

Diarrhœas WITHOUT PAIN principally demand, *fer., or chin., cinn.*

Those with COLIC, *Ars, bry., cham., coloc., hep., merc., nit-ac., puls., rheum., rhus., sulph., etc.*

With TENESMUS, *Ars., caps., hep., ipec., lach., merc., nux vom., rheum., rhus., sulph., etc.*

With VOMITING, *Ars., bell., ipec., or cham., coloc., dulc., fer., etc.* (Compare chapter XV, CHOLERA.)

With LIENTERIA.—*Passages of undigested food, Chin., fer., or Ars., bry., n-vom.*

With **DEBILITY** (*Colliquative Diarrhœas*), *Ars.*, *chin.*, *ipéc.*, *verat.*, or *n-mos.*, *phos.*, *phos-ac.*, *sec.*

For **BILIOUS MUCOUS, DIARRHŒAS, &c.** vide chap. xv, article **GASTRIC DERANGEMENT.**

CHRONIC diarrhœas are frequently cured by *Calc.*, *chin.*, *fer.*, *graph.*, *hep.*, *lach.*, *nitr-ac.*, *petr.*, *phos.*, *phos-ac.*, *sep.*, *sulph.*

RELAXATION OF THE BOWELS, or an urgent disposition for many stools a day, is frequently relieved by *Calc.*, *graph.*, *kreos.*, *natr-m.*, *nitr-ac.*, *phos.*, *sulph.*

In addition, diarrhœas which manifest themselves as the sequence of an **EXANTHEM**, such as measles, scarlatina, smallpox, etc., require most frequently, *Ars.*, *chin.*, *merc.*, *phos-ac.*, *puls.*, *sulph.*

Those which are occasioned by a **COLD**, *Bell.*, *bry.*, *cham.*, *dulc.*, *merc.*, *n-mos.*, *verat.*, or *caus.*, *chin.*, *natr.*, *nux vom.*, *op.*, *puls.*, *sulph.* By a cold in **SUMMER, AUTUMN** or **SPRING**, *Ars.*, *dulc.*, or *bry.*, *merc.* By **COLD DRINKS**, *Ars.*, *carb-v.*, *n-mos.*, *puls.*

Those which arise from **SUDDEN EMOTION**, such as **FRIGHT** or **unexpected JOY**, *Ant.*, *coff.*, *op.*, *verat.*, also: *Acon.*, *puls.*,—from **DEPRESSING emotion**, such as **CHAGRIN**: *Ign.*, *phos-ac.*,—from **CONTRACTION** or **ANGER**: *Cham.*, or *coloc.*

Those which are developed in consequence of **INDIGESTION**, or **unwholesome diet**: *Ant.*, *coff.*, *ipéc.*, *puls.*, *nux vom.*—of a **DEBAUCH**: *Carb-v.*, *nux vom.*,—from the use of **MILK**: *Bry.*, *sulph.*, also, *Lyc.*, *nat.*, *sep.*,—from the use of **ACIDS** or **FRUITS**: *Ars.*, *lach.*, *puls.*, or *chin.*? *rhod.*?

Those which are caused by the abuse of **MEDICINAL SUBSTANCES**, especially of **MERCURY**: *Hep.*, or *carb-v.*, *chin.*, *nitr-ac.*; or of **MAGNESIA**: *Puls.*, *rheum.*; or of **RHUBARB**: *Cham.*, *merc.*, *puls.*, also, *Coloc.*, *nux vom.*; or of **TOBACCO**: *Cham.*, *puls.*

Diarrhœas which affect FEEBLE PER-

sons, require for preference: *Chin.*, *fer.*, *n-mos.*, *phos.*, *phos-ac.*, *sec.*

CONSUMPTIVES: *Calc.*, *chin.*, *fer.*, *phos.*

SCROFULOUS subjects: *Calc.*, *dulc.*, *lyc.*, *sep.*, *sil.*, *sulph.*, or *ars.*, *bar-c.*, *chin.*

Old people: *Ant.*, *bry.*, *phos.*, *sec.*

PREGNANT FEMALES: *Ant.*, *dulc.*, *hyos.*, *lyc.*, *pet.*, *phos.*, *sep.*, *sulph.*; and those **LYING-IN**: *Ant.*, *dulc.*, *hyos.*, *rheum.*

CHILDREN: *Ant.*, *cham.*, *fer.*, *hyos.*, *ipéc.*, *jalap.*, *magn.*, *merc.*, *n-mos.*, *rheum.*, *sulph.*, *sulph-ac.*—During **DENTITION**: *Ars.*, *calc.*, *cham.*, *coff.*, *fer.*, *ipéc.*, *magn.*, *merc.*, *sulph.*

Beside the indications which the **SYMPTOMATOLOGY** furnishes, we can consult:

ARSENICUM, if the evacuations be *watery* or *mucous*, white, green or *brownish* occurring during the *night*, *after midnight*, or towards morning, or *after eating* or *drinking*; with cutting, burning or rending pains in the abdomen: *intense thirst*; loss of appetite, with nausea; also vomiting; emaciation; *great feebleness*; sleeplessness and anxiety at night; inflation of the abdomen; cold extremities; pale face, with fallen cheeks and sunken eyes, surrounded with black and blue spots.

CHAMOMILLA, against *watery*, *bilious* or *mucous* diarrhœas of a white, *yellow* or *greenish color*, resembling *cooked eggs*, or evacuations of indigestible matter; borborygmi, loss of appetite, thirst, coated tongue, cutting or rending colics, fullness at the pit of the stomach; hard, inflated abdomen; frequent eructations, with urgency to vomit, also *bilious vomitings*; bitter taste of the mouth; and among infants, cries, restlessness, flinging about, and incessant desire to be carried, etc.

CHINA, if the discharges be abundant, *watery*, *brownish*, and of indigestible matter; take place during the night, or immediately after *meals*, with violent aching, constricting and cramp-like colics, or again

without pain; great weakness in the abdomen; borborygmi, burning pains at the anus, loss of appetite, intense thirst and general prostration of strength.

DULCAMARA, when the stools are liquid, green or yellow, mucous or bilious; the evacuations at night; with colic and cutting pains in the umbilical region; loss of appetite and intense thirst; nausea, also vomiting; pale face, great feebleness and restlessness.

FERRUM, if the diarrhœa generally appears at night, or after eating or drinking, with easy and painless evacuations, or discharges of watery material, and indigested food, pale face, emaciation, hardness and inflation of the abdomen, without flatulence, thirst, loss of appetite, alternating with bulimy; pressing gastralgia; cramp-like pains in the back and anus.

IPECACUANHA, against watery or mucous diarrhœas, of a yellow, white or green color, with nausea, urgency to vomit, or vomiting of yellow, white or green mucus; rending and cutting colic, with cries, restlessness and flinging about, especially with children; accumulation of saliva in the mouth; inflated abdomen; prostration, with constant desire to remain in bed; pale face, and inflamed eyes, with black and blue spots, and irritable, quarrelsome disposition.

MERCURIUS, if the stools occur principally at night, and are watery, mucous, and frothy, also bilious or bloody, of a green, white or yellow color; resemble cooked eggs, with frequent tenesmus, burning, itching and excoriation of the anus; violent and cutting colics; water-brash, nausea and eructation; creepings and chills; cold sweat, trembling, and great lassitude.

PULSATILLA, against mucous, bilious or watery diarrhœas, of white, yellow, or green color, or when the color frequently changes; when the evacuations are stercoraceous and papescent; are liquid

and foetid, with excoriations of the anus; —co-existent with bitter taste in the mouth, tongue coated white, nausea, urgency to vomit, offensive eructations, mucous and bitter vomiting, colic and cutting pains, especially at night.

RHEUM, when the evacuations have an acid odor, are liquid, mucous and as if fermented, with pale face, salivation, colics, frequent desire to go to stool, and tenesmus; or when abundant, with vomiting and great prostration; or, also, if the diarrhœa of children be accompanied by crying, restlessness, flinging about and drawing up of the thighs. If *Rheum* do not suffice, *Cham.* will frequently effect a cure, especially when the pains are very violent.

SECALE, when the evacuations occur without pain, but in persons who are extremely feeble; with watery, yellow or green stools, which are discharged suddenly and violently, and sometimes involuntarily; passages of undigested matter; colic and cutting pains in the abdomen, especially at night; tongue coated with mucus; pasty taste, frequent borborygmi and excessive flatulence, with fullness of the abdomen.

SULPHUR, in many cases of the most obstinate diarrhœa; especially if the evacuations be frequent, principally at night, with colic, tenesmus, inflation of the abdomen, dyspnœa, chills and great prostration; mucous, watery, frothy or putrid stools, of a white or green color; evacuations acid, bloody or of undigested matter; recurrence of the diarrhœa from the slightest cold, emaciations, etc.

Among other remedies enumerated, we can examine the following:

ANTIMONIUM, against watery diarrhœas, with derangement of the stomach; tongue charged with a white coat, loss of appetite, eructation and nausea.

BRYONIA, frequently during the heat of summer; especially if the diarrhœa has arisen from cold drinks, or, when dependent on contradiction or anger, *Cham.* has not sufficed.

CALCAREA, in chronic diarrhœas, frequently after the use of *Sulphur*, especially among scrofulous children, with feebleness, emaciation, and pale face.

CAPSICUM, against mucous diarrhœa, with tenesmus and burning in the anus.

COLOCYNTHIS, for watery or bilious diarrhœas, with spasmodic and violent colics, especially if occasioned by vexation or anger, and when *Cham.* has not sufficed to remove this state.

NUX VOMICA, if the evacuations are frequent, but small, consisting of watery, mucous, white, or green matter, with colic and tenesmus.

PHOSPHORUS, against chronic diarrhœa, characterized by painless evacuations, but with moderate diminution of strength.

PHOSPHORIC ACID, against watery or mucous diarrhœa, with evacuations of undigested matter, or with involuntary discharges.

RHUS, against diarrhœas which appear particularly at night with pains in the limbs, head-ache, and colics that are aggravated after eating and drinking.

For the residue of the remedies enumerated, and more ample indications in general, *vide* SYMPTOMS, Sect. 2, 3, and 4, and consult the PATHOGENESIS of medicines: compare also under their respective chapters, Articles: CHOLERA, DYSENTERIA, GASTRIC DERANGEMENT and VOMITING.

DYSENTERIA. *Dysentery.*—The remedies most frequently indicated for this disease are: *Acon.*, *ars.*, *bry.*, *carb-v.*, *cham.*, *chin.*, *coloc.*, *ipéc.*, *merc.*, *nux vom.*,

puls., *rhus.*, *sulph.*; also *bell.*, *caps.*, *colch.*, *dulc.*, *gran?* *hep.*, *kreos?* *lach.*, *nitr-ac.*, *n-mos.*, *staph.*

From among these medicines we may also consult:

ACONITUM, if the dysentery manifest itself during the hot weather, attended with cold nights; with rheumatic pains of the head, neck and shoulders, or with violent chills, intense heat and thirst. If *Acon.* does not answer, *Cham.*, *merc.*, *nux vom.*, or *puls.*, will frequently be of service.

[**ALOE.** Violent evacuations with most painful tenesmus and faintness when at stool.—*Ed.*]

ARSENICUM, when the stools are putrid, with involuntary evacuations, great feebleness, fetid urine, offensiveness of the mouth, stupor, with red or bluish spots. (If the *Arsen.* be not sufficient, *Carb-v.* successfully follows it, also *Nux-vom.* when this state has been aggravated by the arsenic.)

[**BARYTA MURIATICA.** Frequent daily evacuations of bloody mucus, painless, with loss of flesh.—*Ed.*]

BRYONIA, frequently after *Acon.*, especially during the heat of summer, and if the dysentery has been induced by a chill from the use of cold drinks.

CARBO VEGET, when the *Arsen.* has failed against the putrid dysentery, and when the patient has cold breath and complains of burning pains. If after the use of the charcoal, the putrid odor of the stools does not disappear, it will be necessary to have recourse to *China*.

CHAMOMILLA, frequently after *Acon.*, especially if there be great heat with thirst, rheumatic pains in the head, and great restlessness.

CHINA, if neither *Arsen.* nor *Carb-v.* be sufficient to arrest the putrid dysentery, or that form which arises in marshy dis-

tricts ; especially if the disease assumes an intermittent character.

COLOCYNTHIS is one of the principal medicines against dysentery after the use of mercury, if there be present cramp-like colics, causing the patient to bend together, with great restlessness, and evacuations of bloody mucus ; fullness and heaviness in the abdomen, with inflation as if from tympanitis ; shivering over the belly ; white coated tongue.

IPECACUANHA is one of the most efficient remedies in that form of dysentery which appears in *autumn*, after the previous use of *Aconite*, or when there are present violent tenesmus and colic, with evacuations, *first of bilious matter*, then of bloody mucus. When the *Ipec.* fails, *Colocynth.*, will be frequently found indicated.

[MERCURIUS SOLUB is a specific in *epidemic autumnal dysenteries*. Symptoms : *fever, excessive thirst, dry and coated tongue, violent tenesmus before stools*, as if the intestines would be forced out, *relieved by recumbent position, small discharges of blood and mucus, or of green masses or pure bile* after long standing, followed by increased tenesmus and violent cutting pains in the abdomen ; aggravations at night ; for dysentery of children with fever, discharges of bright blood, or of slime, and chopped green masses, resembling cooked eggs : for *chronic dysenteries* attended with thickening of the intestines : for dysenteries attended with prolapsus of the rectum. The Soluble Mercury deserves especial attention in dysenteries after the previous use of *China* and *Nux-vom.*

[MERCURIUS CORROS. Characteristic symptoms : *chills, heat, thirst, anxiety, and aggravated state* of all the symptoms under *mere-sol.*, after violent and lacerating tormena and tenesmus ; *forcible and very frequent discharges* (every five

or ten minutes) either of pure blood or of bloody mucus : for dysenteries of a *bilious* type, *when the days are hot and nights cold*, discharges green, brown and bilious matter, *very fetid* from the commencement, with colic, tenesmus and vomiting which *relieves* : for sporadic, epidemic or autumnal dysenteries.—Ed.]

NUX VOMICA, if there be *small and frequent stools*, with tenesmus, and *evacuations of bloody mucus*, and violent cutting pains in the umbilical region ; intense heat and great thirst ; moreover, after *Acon.* or *Bry.* against dysenteries which occur during the heat of summer, or where the odor of the evacuations is putrid and has been increased by the use of *arsenic*.

PULSATILLA, especially when the evacuations contain mucus streaked with blood ; pasty taste in the mouth ; *vomiturition* ; *mucous vomiting* ; frequent chills, especially towards evening ; dyspnoea, and fretful humor.

RHUS, if in the advanced stage of the disease, the evacuations be nocturnal, involuntary and without colic or tenesmus.

SULPHUR, frequently in the most desperate cases, when the previous remedies have not controlled the disease, especially if there be dyspnoea ; evacuations of *mucus streaked with blood* ; frequent and excessive urging to stool ; *violent tenesmus*, especially at night ; and among persons subject to hemorrhoids.

¶ For the rest of the medicines mentioned, examine the *Pathogenesis*, and compare with DIARRHŒA.

FISTULA ANI—*Tubular ulcer of the Rectum.*—The remedies which merit the preference are : *Calc., caus., sil., and sulph.*

For the remainder see Chap. II, *Fistulous Ulcers*.

HELMINTHIASIS. *Worm Diseases.*
Vide Chap. XVI.

HÆMORRHOIDES. *Piles.*—The medicines found to be most frequently indicated are, in general: *Acon.*, *ant.*, *ars.*, *bell.*, *calc.*, *carb-v.*, *caps.*, *cham.*, *ign.*, *mur-ac.*, *nux vom.*, *puls.*, *sulph.*

Also: *Amb.*, *am-c.*, *amm-m.*, *arc.*, *berb?* *caus.*, *chin.*, *coloc.*, *graph.*, *kal.*, *lach.*, *nitr-ac.*, *petr.*, *rhus.*, *sep.*

For COLICS caused by hæmorrhoids, examine: *Carb-v.*, *coloc.*, *lach.*, *nux vom.*, *puls.*, *sulph.*

For ITCHING at the Anus: *Acon.*, *nux vom.*, *sulph.*

For INFLAMMATION of the hæmorrhoidal tumors: *Acon.*, *cham.*, *puls.*: Also, *Ars.*, *mur-ac.*, *nux vom.*, *sulph.*

For supervening HÆMORRHAGES:—*Acon.*, *bell.*, *ipsc.*: Also, *Calc.*, *chin.*, *sulph.*

For ANOMALOUS hæmorrhoidal affections, and sufferings dependent upon an habitual suppression of hæmorrhoidal flux: *Nux vom.*, *sulph.*: Also, *Calc.*, *carb-v.*, *puls.*

For MUCOUS DISCHARGES, (mucous hæmorrhoids:) *Ant.*, *caps.*, *carb-v.*, *puls.*, *sulph.*: Also, *Bor.*, *ign.*, *lach.*, *merc.*

For CONSTITUTIONAL TENDENCY to hæmorrhoids: *Nux vom.*, *sulph.*: Also, *Calc.*, *carb-v.*, *caus.*, *graph.*, *lach.*, *petr.*, *etc.*

Besides we can consult:

ACONITUM, if there be bleeding hæmorrhoids with lancination, and pressure at the anus, sensation of fullness in the abdomen, with tightness, pressure, and colic; pains in the loins, as if the back and sacrum were broken.

[AMMON. CARB. Bleeding hæmorrhoids.

[AMMON. MUR. For suppression of the hæmorrhoidal flux, with sore smart-

ing, extending upwards in the rectum.—
ED.]

ANTIMONIUM, if there be abundant secretion of yellowish white mucus, with burning, creeping, itching, and cracks in the anus. (This remedy can be used in alternation with *Puls.*) [Bleeding or blind piles, with pricking or burning, and complicated with anal fissure.—ED.]

ARSENICUM, if the blood which flows be burning, with burning and lancinating pains in the hæmorrhoidal tumors; heat and restlessness, with burning in the veins, or great weakness. (It sometimes alternates favorably with *Carb-v.*)

BELLADONNA, against bleeding hæmorrhoids, with violent pains in the loins, as if the back were broken. (If the *Bellad.* does not suffice, *Hepar.* should be resorted to.)

CALCAREA, frequently after the use of *Sulph.* when it fails, or when the patient has already suffered from its misuse, especially if the piles bleed frequently, or if their habitual flow has been suppressed.

CAPSICUM, if the tumors be much swollen, with a flow of blood or bloody mucus from the rectum, and burning pains in the anus; painful rending in the loins and back, with griping. [Blind hæmorrhoids with agonizing pains on evacuating by the bowels.—ED.]

CARBO VEGET, against excessive and bluish swelling of the tumors, with lancinating pains in the loins, heat in the back, burning and rheumatic pains in the limbs; constipation with burning stools and flow of blood; frequent congestion of the head, with nose-bleeding, flatulence, inactivity of the bowels, &c.; also, if there be an abundant secretion of scalding mucus from the rectum.

CHAMOMILLA, if there be flowing hæmorrhoids, with compressing pains in the abdomen, frequent urgings to stool; oc-

asionally, diarrhoeas with burning and acrid stools; lacerating pains in the loins, especially at night; or if there be painful fissures and ulcers of the anus.

IGNATIA, when there are present violent lancinations, extending deeply into the rectum, itching and creeping in the anus, abundant flow of blood, descent of the rectum on passing stool; or pain of laceration and constriction in the rectum, with frequent but ineffectual urgency to go to stool, and evacuations of bloody mucus.

MURIAT. ACID., if the hæmorrhoidal tumors be swollen and inflamed, reddish-blue, with swelling of the anus, excoriating pains, violent lancinations and great sensitiveness to the touch.

[**NITRI ACID.**, is indicated for *old hæmorrhoidal tumors* that are much swollen, attended with exudation of white or yellowish mucus from the rectum, and bleed freely at every fecal evacuation.—Ed.]

NUX VOMICA, against both blind and bleeding piles, and nearly all the anomalous forms of this affection; especially with persons who lead a sedentary life, or have made a misuse of coffee and spirituous drinks, or pregnant females, or those affected with worms, &c.; moreover if there be lancinating, burning and itching sensations in the anus; lancinations and shocks in the loins, with *pain as if broken, which admit of no relief; frequent constipation, with ineffectual effort to go to stool, and a sensation as if the anus were contracted or closed*; frequent congestion of the head and abdomen, with inflation of the epigastrium and hypochondres, heaviness of the head, unfitness for meditation with vertigo; dysury and strangury; and flow of blood or mucus from the anus.

SULPHUR, answers to nearly all the indications of the *Nux*, if this remedy fail, and especially if constipation alternates

with diarrhœic stools of bloody mucus; sensation of excoriation at the anus, with itching and lancination; frequent congestion of the head; palpitation of the heart; ready excitement of the vascular system; pulsations throughout the entire body, with anxiety and oppression on the least mental excitement; dyspepsia; dysury; burning and frequent protrusion of the hæmorrhoidal tumors. The *Sulphur* may be applied most satisfactorily after the use of *Nux*; but by the alternation of these two remedies, almost every form of chronic hæmorrhoidal disease may be controlled.

¶ For other remedies see the **PATHOGENESIS**, and compare with **COLICS**, **CONSTIPATION**, **ABDOMINAL CONGESTION**, etc.

ITCHING of the anus.—For this affection when complicated with a papular eruption, vide article **PRURIGO**.

For that form of itching that arises from **ASCARIDES** vide *Chap. XVI*, **Helminthiasis**.

For that which is caused by **HÆMORRHOIDS**, the principal remedies are: *Acon.*, *nux vom.*, and *sulph.*

LIENTERIA.—*Diarrhœa with passage of undigested food.* Vid. **DIARRHŒA**, and compare *Sect. 3*. Undigested food in stools.

LUMBRICI.—*Long round worms.* Vid. *Sect. 2*, and compare *Chap. XVI*, **HELMINTHIASIS**.

PARALYSIS of the Sphincter of the anus. Vid. *Sect. 2*, same term.

PROLAPSUS ANI.—*Descent of the Rectum*.—The best remedies are: *Ign.*, *nux vom.*, *merc.*, *sulph.* And for predisposition to this difficulty, the following

may also be consulted: *Ars., calc., lyc., rat., sep.* *Vide*, also Sect. 2d, same article.

Descent of the rectum in INFANTS, principally demands, *Ign., or nux vom.*

PRURIGO.—*Papular Eruption.*—The medicines most apposite to this disease are: *Merc., nitr-ac., sep., sulph., thuy.,* or perhaps, *Bar-c., calc., sinc.*

RHAGADES of the anus.—*Cracks or fissures of the anus.* The remedies to be selected are: *Agn.* and *Graph.*, which have been employed with signal success; we can also consult: *Calc., cham., hepar., rhus., sass., sulph., etc.* *Vid. Chap. II.* **RHAGADES**, as follows: *Alum., calc-c., hep., lyc., merc., pet., rhus. and sulph.*, deserve careful attention.

RHAGADES of those who labor with their hands in water requires: *Calc., and hep.*, also: *alum., merc., sass. and sulph.*

The **RHAGADES** which appear in the winter time, frequently yield to *petroleum* or *sulphur*.

CURIOUS CASE OF

PIN SWALLOWING.

By H. Birt, Esq, Surgeon, Sussex.—A girl of weak intellect, æt. twenty-three, came under the author's care in July, 1839. Before this time a surgeon had extracted 27 pins from the left mamma, and in the course of four months Mr. Birt extracted 254 pins and needles (making in all 281) from almost every part of the left side of the body. The girl had been in the habit of swallowing pins and needles out of bravado or from the bribe of sweatmeats when at school almost thirteen years before.—*London Medical Gazette.*

REVIEW.

"HOMŒOPATHIA, A PRINCIPLE IN MEDICINE, AND NOT AN EXCLUSIVE SYSTEM; IN A LETTER TO ALBAN GOLDSMITH, M. D. BY JNO. AUG. MCVICKAR, M. D." NEW YORK: JOHN S. TAYLOR, 1841.

This is a pamphlet of some forty-five pages, compiled from the first volume of the Examiner, with a view to the propagation of Homœopathia, and, as it consists almost exclusively of our own labor and language, we are bound to hope it will do good, notwithstanding the inappropriateness of its title.

Dr. McVickar has, however, the honor of being the first American physician who publicly maintains, that Homœopathic, Allœopathic, and Antipathic agents, are alike remedial; and we regret that having determined to publish so important a proposition, on his title-page, and thus throughout the newspapers of the country, he has not in the body of the work, seen fit to elucidate and defend it by arguments or testimony or authorities.

An essay to prove that Allœopathia and Homœopathia are both true, is what any one would expect to meet on reading the title of this *brochure*; but instead of this, it is a resumé of the reasons why Homœopathia should not be rejected by medical men, "as a humbug." The real subject of the pamphlet is dispassionately urged upon the attention of the profession, and that in a kind and convincing spirit: but why the work should have been called an effort to show that Homœopathy and Allœopathy are co-ordinate, not con-

tradictory, branches of the great Art of Healing, is more than we can fathom.

We confess to a little impatience on this point, because we do not by any means concur with the doctor in the proposition contained in his title page, but think it unphilosophical and essentially erroneous, and therefore calculated to retard, rather than advance the great reformation, in the science of cure; whilst we do most cordially coincide with the subject matter of the pamphlet, and think its publication under an appropriate title could not have failed to be useful.

All that is said in vindication of the title of the work, is contained in the last page, and this, it will be seen, is merely a definition of the terms invented by Hahnemann to express the three modes in which drugs operate with respect to disease; whereas forty-four of the forty-five other pages, are quite otherwise occupied. We quote this last page:

"In the foregoing pages, I have confined myself to their expressed object, that of endeavoring to call your attention, as a physician, to what has been unadvisedly rejected as an absurdity, by the mass of the profession. I have represented it to you, as I have adopted it myself; as a principle on which medicines may be applied for the cure of disease. Starting with this as a foundation, that nature cures the disease, and the object of medicine is to assist nature, the question is, what are the principles on which remedies are to be applied? Experience teaches us that there are three, viz: Allopathia, Antipathia, and Homœopathia.

The first (Allopathia) is the exciting of another disease, or disease in another organ or tissue, to relieve the existing one; as by purgatives in diseases of the head, chest, limbs, &c., blisters to the skin in affections of the lungs, and other internal diseases, and the like.

The second (Antipathia, or palliative treatment,) is the temporary mitigation of suffering, or moderating of threatening symptoms by means of a remedy whose primitive effect is the opposite of the existing troublesome symptom or symptoms, that, during its action, the system may have time to rally its forces, or derive aid

from other remedies, which have a more direct reference to the entire disease; as, for example, the application of cold to a hot inflamed surface; the abstraction of blood in inflammation; exciting secretion, where it is deficient, by medicines whose primary effect is to favor such secretion—as calomel in deficiency of bile, antimony in dryness of the skin, &c.

The third (Homœopathia) I have already explained. Experience teaches us, that they are all applicable in the treatment of disease, and that the choice of one, or another, or all, in a given case, must depend upon the circumstances of the case."

It is our painful duty to remind the reader of Dr. McVickar's pamphlet, that in saying "when Hahnemann wrote his *Organon*, what is now meant by Pathological Anatomy, scarcely existed," the doctor has, through a mistaken zeal for peace between us and our Allœopathic brethren, forgotten that our venerable master published a new and enlarged edition, (the fifth) as late as 1834, which must be regarded as the deliberate result of Hahnemann's inquiries, notwithstanding the birth of "*Pathological Anatomy*."

But Hahnemann does not need, neither does solemn truth require, such kind of apologies. Albinus, Schwammerdam, Leuenhoeck, Lieutaud, Hunter, Le Gallois, Wilson Phillip, Baillie, and, if our memory be not too faulty, even Bichat, had written their imperishable works embracing subjects now called Pathological Anatomy before Hahnemann published the first edition of the *Organon*, in 1810; and then he saw no reason to retract what he had written in 1793, respecting the uses which the old school make of autopsic researches. Nor does he in 1834 intimate the least diminution of his wonted fire, when speaking of the impossibility of arriving at a knowledge of the causes or cure of disease by anatomical inquiries.

We beg leave to refer the doctor, and all who think with him, to the following

passage in the very latest book of Pathological Anatomy, by Samuel D. Gross, M. D., &c. &c., Vol. I. p. 23.

"Of the essence of disease, very little is known; indeed, nothing at all; nor can the utmost ingenuity hope to remove the veil which still envelopes the subject, until the physiology and pathology of the muscular and nervous systems shall be better understood. The proximate cause of morbid action, and the immediate cause of life in the healthy state, are as inscrutable to the human mind as the cause of gravitation, of attraction, and repulsion. All we can boast of is, that we know something of their effects; beyond this it is extremely problematical whether we shall ever be able to penetrate. With this, indeed, every philosophical inquirer after truth should be contented, remembering that the secrets of nature are not easily detected, and that to God alone belongs the knowledge of the intrinsic property of things."—*Elements of Path. Anatomy.*

It is quite true, that Hahnemann has not written against pathological nor any other anatomy; he opposes, however, and so do all his true readers, the fallacious and awfully dangerous idea of the old school, that the anatomist's knife, be it never so keen, can detect the proximate cause of morbid action, the *sine qua non* of each and every scientific medical prescription according to all Alloëopathy.

We protest against surrendering this impregnable fortress of true science in medicine erected by Hahnemann: and most especially do we object to the insinuation, that he is not aware of the boasted modern advances in morbid anatomy. The sage yet lives, and could speak the retraction for himself, if retraction were just or true!

We speak thus stringently from a high sense of duty, but with pain; since, independently of our warm personal regard for Dr. McVickar, we feel obliged to him for the efforts he makes to win the favorable attention of our Alloëopathic brethren

to Homœopathia, and more especially because we respect the kind and philanthropic motive which has produced his letter to Professor Goldsmith. The doctor knows full well that our columns are open to him for rejoinder, if he wish to make either one or more.

DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM MR. SCHUE.

A STUDENT OF MEDICINE
IN ROCHESTER.

Male verum examinatus
Corruptus iudex.—*Horeas.*

You will perhaps marvel, Mr. Editor, where the learned quotation from old Horace will lead. I might for a little while leave you to "the pleasures of doubt," perhaps you might divine, but very likely not. To deliver you from all suspense, I shall forthwith proceed with unfolding to you the tale, which hangs on that same quotation.—For several years past I am acquainted with Homœopathia, practically as well as theoretically. I have read the greater part of Homœopathic Literature, both for and against it. Reading alone, however, could never have impressed on me the conviction of the truth of Homœopathia; it was necessary that I should see its practice, as I actually saw it. I have seen it tested in every variety of cases, acute as well as chronic, and I may conscientiously assert, that the result was most invariably such as to gain continually new friends to Homœopathia, and to fortify the old ones in their predilection for it.

But I intend not to-day, to speak of the efficiency of Homœopathia,—that I consider unnecessary to discuss,—but of the opposition, and the manner it is carried on. Within a few months past, I

happened to read several critiques, inimical to Homœopathia. Much stress was laid therein on the fact, that the French Academy had pronounced its *dictum* in condemnation of it. I take the liberty to communicate to you my ideas about the sentence of that Academy, and if I refer you now to my quotation, you will understand its bearing. Before I enter, however, on that particular part of the question, you will allow me say a few words about the opposition in general.

Here, as any where else, we meet with that evil propensity in human nature, to do what is forbidden. Hahnemann, and all the Homœopathists after him, constantly said, try it, and then judge. As might be expected, two-thirds of the gentlemen of the profession did exactly the contrary, and it may be well said of them, that they

Ritten durch's Land,
Den Schwanz statt des Zaum's in der Hand.

Instead of subjecting the science to a course of experiments, they wrote volumes to prove, that Homœopathia *could* not be true, and exhausted their ingenuity in inventing arguments *a priori* against a science founded on the principle of reasoning *a posteriori*. The German physicians generally fell in this error, and whenever we find one, who is an exception to this rule, the result of his investigations most always was a verdict in favor of Homœopathia. If, as I just remarked, the majority of German physicians betrayed an utter disregard of those principles, without which Natural Philosophy would be a sealed book to us, and the observance of which *only* can entitle to a judgment, I can make allowance for this foible. I can well account for seeing men like Wedekind, Heinroth, Jarhs, etc., etc., stick to those principles of theorizing and systematizing, which they sucked in with

their mothers' milk, in which they were educated, and to which they owed in a great measure their eminence in this profession, I can account for it, I say, although I may not pardon it. Germans always have been, and not wrongly I think, stigmatized for their love of the abstract: it is a weakness in their character which extends into every art and science. It is lucky however, that its manifestations are not always followed by such baneful practical consequences, as is the case in medicine.

If, as I just said, we may safely trace the greater part of the condemnatory judgments of the German physicians, to their predominating sin of systematizing, I cannot say thus much for those physicians who, in consequence of an order from the French Academy, subjected Homœopathia to a course of experiments, on the close of which, they thought themselves fully authorised to strike Homœopathia from the list of sciences. I regret that I have not the report with the protest, and the commentaries of the Paris Homœopathists at hand. It would be easy to show, that they not only treated the whole with unpardonable frivolity, but that they evidently began the experiments with the conviction that Homœopathia is nonsense, and that consequently they could not be expected to forget their *dignity of caste*, so far as to condescend to an impartial, unprejudiced and scientific investigation.

Such, at least, was the opinion I was involuntarily impressed with, after each repeated perusal of that report, and such, I doubt not, will be that of every honest and candid inquirer.

We ought, however, not to wonder that these gentlemen, although of high repute in their profession, do not see the truth of Homœopathia. The fact is, they *cannot*. Much as I esteem the French people for their many good qualities, I cannot help

thinking, that in their scientific inquiries and labors, as well as in Mental Philosophy, they are too much actuated by a spirit of materialism. No one, at all acquainted with the history of medicine, can deny that it has been transfused into that science. Even religion has not been exempt from its application. Hence the philosophy of Voltaire, Alembert, Diderot and the Encyclopædists, hence the system of Broussais, hence that miserable spirit of infidelity in religion, which characterises the generality of the educated classes in France.

Without asserting that the physicians constituting the commission of investigation, are either encyclopædists, vampyrites or atheists, I think I shall be justified in saying, that their minds were sufficiently tainted with materialism, as to make them insusceptible for the influence of the Homœopathic doctrines. A little philosophy, says Lord Bacon, makes an infidel, but much, a Christian.

And thus, being short of paper, I shall close for to-day with a quotation, as I began. Should you deem my epistle worthy of a place in your journal, please let me know, and in that case I shall continue it.

Very Respectfully

Your humble servant,

JOHN SCHUE.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

WE announce with no ordinary pleasure, that Dr. Gray has permitted his name to be known as a Collaborator of our journal; and we do no more than simple justice when we inform our readers that the editorial pen in our enterprize has been nearly as frequently in his hands as our own.

As specimens of his style and mode of argument, we refer to the article in a

former number on the "Educational Requirements of a Homœopathic physician," and to the Review of Dr. Martyn Paine on Homœopathia. We take this occasion, also, to say that Dr. Gray has recently become our colleague in the practice, and that this arrangement is the fruit of a most faithful friendship, which has extended through the major part of our lives.

The Dr. was our predecessor and earliest tutor in the Science of Homœopathia. He was the first convert to Homœopathy made on this continent, having thoroughly studied the subject with the late Dr. Gram, and openly avowed his adhesion to it in practice in the year 1827. The Doctor and ourself were joint editors of "THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF HOMŒOPATHIA," in 1834—5.

We shall reprint his Lecture on Medical Colleges, in our next number, as expressing, in our opinion, not only the true view of this important subject, but also a real want of this age and country.

DR. MOTT'S ORTHOPÆDIC INFIRMARY.

With very great pleasure we present our readers with Dr. Mott's *projet* of a private infirmary, for the cure of an important class of strictly Surgical maladies. Having ourselves paid considerable attention to this department of the art of Surgery, and having had occasion to operate several times for the relief of club-foot, we feel justified in saying, that an Institution of the kind, now happily projected by the most eminent of American Surgeons, is very much needed in this country, and cannot, under such auspices, fail of being a great public benefit. The success which we wish it, we know must inevitably attend its erection, if Dr.

Mott's life be spared for any number of years. It affords us unmingled satisfaction in this instance, as in that of Dr. Macdonald's "Retreat," for moral alienates, to be able to commend to Homœopaths, a professional resource, in an unavoidable case of need, against which there cannot be urged the greatest danger of Allcœopathy, perilous over-medication.

"INSTITUTION FOR THE TREATMENT OF
CURVATURES OF THE SPINE, CLUB-
FEET, &c.

TO THE MEDICAL GENTLEMEN OF THE
UNITED STATES :

I AM desirous of communicating to the Members of the Medical Profession of this country, my design of establishing an Institution on an extensive scale, for the same purposes, and upon the same plan, as that now in successful operation, under the direction of M. Jules Guérin, the distinguished Surgeon of Paris, and some others of a similar nature on the continent of Europe.

It is well known to medical men, that within the last few years important improvements have been made in relation to the treatment of the various deformities with which the human body may be affected, and that a class of diseases which until lately had been almost entirely abandoned as irremediable, has now become of such interest and consequence, as to be ranked a distinct branch of the healing art, under the appellation of Orthopædic Surgery.

Although the method of dividing muscles for certain distortions, had been adopted to a limited extent, nearly two centuries ago, it is only recently that the principle has been applied to distortions in general, and that a system of practice has been gradually matured, which experience has now sanctioned as one of the most useful and brilliant achievements of modern surgery. The treatment of Torticollis, or Wry-Neck, which may be considered the earliest at-

tempt in Myotomy, has been ultimately followed by the operations for the various forms of Talipes, or Club-foot, Curvature of the Spine, and other deformities of the body, Strabismus and Stammering ; and indeed there is scarcely any distortion, resulting from morbid muscular action, whose remedy may not properly lie within the powers of this new science.

During my residence and travels in the Old World, for the last six years, I have paid particular attention to the treatment of the deformities alluded to, and from my intimate acquaintance with the most distinguished of those gentlemen who have devoted themselves wholly to this Department of Surgery, and my own investigations on the subject, I am perfectly furnished with all the experience which has been gained in relation to it, and have also applied myself on the spot with the numerous and complex apparatus hitherto introduced.

Finding upon my return from Europe, that an Institution conducted upon scientific principles might advantageously be founded in this city, and that patients laboring under these distressing maladies might be much benefitted by a systematic course of treatment, I have thought it due from me to my country, and to the profession, to lay before them the facilities which I have in my power to furnish, and to take some steps towards enabling persons thus afflicted, to avail themselves of those opportunities of relief, which an Orthopædic Institution, like that of Guérin at Paris, would certainly afford. In accordance with these views, I have engaged a suitable house for the present reception of this class of patients, and have made arrangements, which will be completed early in the Spring, for a permanent Establishment, to be located at Bloomingdale, about six miles out of town, on the banks of the Hudson River, where extensive grounds, and a gymnasium for the appropriate exercises, will be attached to the mansion.

VALENTINE MOTT.

IF Any person wishing further information, may apply personally, or by letter addressed to me, 152 Bleeker-street, Depau Place, New York City.

V. M."

New York, July 20, 1841.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC EXAMINER.

No. 9.

SEPTEMBER, 1841.

VOL. II.

THE POLICY OF CHARTERING
COLLEGES OF MEDICINE
BEING AN INTRODUCTORY LECTURE
TO A
COURSE ON THE THEORY AND PRACTICE
OF PHYSIC.

DELIVERED MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1832.

BY JOHN F. GRAY.

NEW YORK.

New-York, Dec. 1, 1832.

Sir,

The undersigned are instructed by the Board of Lecturers of the New York School of Medicine, to request a copy of your Introductory Lecture on the subject of Medical education, for publication.

The Lecturers deem it to be of the utmost consequence to the public health, that the principles so ably advocated by you, on that occasion, should be widely disseminated in our land.

In this sentiment the undersigned most cordially unite, and they sincerely urge you to consent to its publication.

The undersigned have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

JOSEPH LEO-WOLF, M.D. } Committee of
JOHN RAXTER, M.D. } the School of
DAVID L. ROGERS, M.D. } Medicine.

To JOHN F. GRAY, M.D.

Lecturer on the Theory and Practice of }
Physic in the N. Y. School of Medicine. }

[THIS discourse was delivered on the occasion of opening the "School of Medicine," in the Autumn of 1832, and was printed and extensively circulated in that

VOL. II.—35.

year. The auditory, as usual on occasions of the kind, consisted chiefly of students and doctors of medicine. Dr. Gray delivered a complete course—lecturing every day, one hour for four months.]

LECTURE.

FELLOW CITIZENS,—I am requested to address you on the policy of chartering Medical Schools—a theme, which, however complicated it may have been rendered by the aged arts of monopoly, imperiously demands popular discussion and legislative scrutiny. On this account, it should not be regarded as indecorous in a republican of the humblest pretensions to urge its discussion.

Is legislative protection, or exclusive privilege, essential to the successful cultivation of Medical Science?

The pensioners of monopoly are pardonable for tenaciously affirming this question; but the disinterested should weigh the whole subject most patiently and impartially before yielding it the least shadow of their support. Indeed, so intimately is this proposition connected with the health and well-being of society, moral as well as physical, that the advocates of the liberal views on the subject of education must ever regard the acquisition of one new supporter of their cause of pure morals, and of enlightened under-

standing, however narrow or temporary he may imagine the sphere of his influence to be, as an inestimable gain to humanity—as an addition of one more link to that growing chain of defences which the powers of history, the progress of knowledge, and the fervid zeal of philanthropy, are establishing among mankind for the prevention of unnecessary suffering, and the mitigation of unavoidable calamity.

When we reflect how easily the firmest constitution may be prostrated forever, and how important a share the exhibition of drugs to the sick performs in this work of destruction; when it is considered, that the slightest ignorance of the effects of an important remedy, or inattention to the multiplied symptoms of disease, may, and very often does, result in the annihilation of health, and not unfrequently in the loss of life itself; and when it is remembered, that the frailties of the body, thus engendered, exert the most wretched influences upon the temper, and, indeed, upon the whole *morale* of the sickly, and that these evils are almost constantly reproduced, in milder or more aggravated forms, in their offspring, and thus extended and perpetuated in society—it cannot be regarded as a matter of indifference which system of medical education, the free or the monopolizing, is sustained by the popular will—it cannot but be laudable and humane, especially in this country, where human life is most valuable to the possessor, to urge this much abused topic upon public attention by all honorable means. Furthermore, when it is considered how much support the liberal views of crime and punishments are destined to receive from the best established facts of psychology, the Phrenological and Clinical,—when it is known and felt, how directly and boldly, these higher departments of medical study confront the ancient and still wide-spread dogma of penal revenge—the friends of

an enlightened policy towards the erring portion of society—the advocates of the celestial doctrine of immaculate benevolence, must be willing, nay, deeply anxious, to render the medical profession, what the present state of the science would amply enable it to become, the most efficient barrier against the further encroachments of mythological tyranny.

The advocates of equal rights, with respect to teaching Medical Science, contend that untrammelled competition is absolutely necessary to the full development of the intellectual resources of our country, and to the general diffusion, through all walks of the medical profession, of so much knowledge as is absolutely indispensable to the physician: they propose the abolition of all chartered conventions for the purpose of selling degrees to candidates of medicine: they propose, that such conventions as are called for by public necessity, should be voluntary on the part of the teachers, and should only be recognized in law as co-partnerships: they maintain that none of these conventions should have the power of granting (or selling) diplomas or licenses; but, that all persons who aspire to the practice of Medicine should be examined and licensed by a civil commission, which should be made responsible to the Supreme Court of the State, or to some other disinterested and judicial agent of the government; and finally, they maintain that any and all other laws touching medical education, except such as relate to the license to practice, and have for their sole object the protection of the sick, are un-republican and wholly unnecessary, and should be repealed.

But if charters for teaching are unnecessary and mischievous, why were they granted in the first instance?

As the strange phrenzy against all knowledge, produced by the junction of Christianity with Roman politics and af-

terwards with Northern barbarism, began to subside, and the old natural passion for truth began to manifest itself in the public mind, a grave and disheartening task disclosed itself to the pioneers of the dawning era. A terrible moral volcano had poured its desolating lava over every department of knowledge, ceaselessly, for a thousand years. A petrified waste occupied the mighty fields where the loftiest laborers of our race had been engaged, through a long succession of ages, in rearing the holiest verdure of humanity, Astronomy, Architecture, Poetry, History, and Philosophy. This Eden of Science, Literature and Art was deeply buried, and the darkness and silence of Herculaneum brooded over its hidden treasures; its walls were yet standing, but they were guarded by the demon of destruction! its gates too were there, but they bore the impress of a signet omnipotent—they were sealed by superstition!

A great work was to be accomplished. The resurrection of philosophy was to be effected. New methods of study were to be pursued, all bearing the name of Research. The whole labyrinth of human knowledge, with its myriads of dark and tortuous paths, was to be excavated and explored by the few feeble lights which monasticism had preserved from utter extinction. Let us for a moment consider the immense difficulties of this great undertaking. The modern science of philology was unknown altogether; the elements of exegesis were scattered through the buried pages of history. The fragments of learning that had escaped the all-devouring epoch were chiefly written in a dead language, and the only teachers of this language, were a few miserable refugees from the fallen heretical capitol of the East. Patient devotion of whole lives, nay, of hundreds of lives, to single tracts of research, was

necessary to the accomplishment of the severe demands of that age.

How, then, was the great work to be commenced? How otherwise could it have been begun, except by the cloistered conventions of the literati—the colleges!

Immunity from civil, military and ecclesiastical exactions, and some firmer protection against the wayward tumults of the feudal times, than it was in the power of governments to afford by the mere moral force of decrees, were needed by these devotees of knowledge. Leisure, perfectly undisturbed by the calls, or even fears of want, was also necessary to the slow, and comparatively fruitless task of mining for the long-lost jewels of science and literature.

But more than these were necessary. The age of which we speak gave birth to chivalry. Europe and the church had seen with trembling the success of the martial prophet; and the monastic priest of the north was taught the uses and glories of religious warfare. The ambitious, even among the leaned, sought for the titulary immortality; in common with the ambitious of their time, they too would seek to win from the admiration of the church and the world, new and high-sounding titles like those of chivalry.

To furnish then as brilliant, if not as brief, a pathway to distinction and immortality to genius, in her lone and life-secluding toils, as was enjoyed by the chapters of St. John and the Temple, it became necessary for the colleges to borrow the venerable robes, the solemn chimes and prayers, and the gorgeous titles of the church. For a time the labors of the learned could pass on unheeded by the Vatican and by her dependants, the courts of Europe; but very soon they must command the attention of both, as history, both ecclesiastical and civil, would soon begin to be taught. Accordingly, we find the church sending her

brightest sons to the colleges of the literati to adorn theology with ancient heathen literature ; and the more liberal of the European governments, building for them mighty college edifices, and granting them princely immunities and endowments.

Thus arose the practice of granting charters. At first, instituted to give an effective impulse to the reviving passion for knowledge, and to embellish theology with the beautifying and exalting influences of ancient grammar, mythology and philosophy, they represent the most grateful trait of the age in which they occurred : they were produced by the ultra-liberalism of their time.

They were not monopolies—there was no exclusion of aspirants from their benefits ; for they included all the literati of the times—pupils, adepts, teachers.

It was not till after the number of the instructed had increased beyond the capacity of the collegiate endowments, and not till after private instruction and studies had been commenced, that the colleges began to assume the odious characteristic of monopoly.

When the celebrated Abelard, and the individual teachers of his age, began to eclipse the glories of the titled pensioners of the colleges, then arose the “ effectual fervent prayer” of the demon monopoly : and no sooner was the prayer uttered than it was answered by the restrictive construction of the charters.

But if the charters should have been superseded by private teaching, if they had become injurious to the cause which they were granted to sustain,—why have they not been abolished by the governments of Europe ?

In all the governments of Europe, the perpetuity of privileges once granted, whether to corporations, families, or even to private individuals, has been for some reason deemed essential to the well-

being of the State. “ Vested rights,” as monopolies are strangely entitled, are held sacred whether of king, noble, priest, or plebian ; and any encroachment on them, has been regarded as a more or less violent advance towards a revolution.—This doctrine is, perhaps, true : it may be essentially necessary to the preservation of peace in Europe, that every avenue which leads to the assertion and resumption of popular rights, should be guarded with pious care by the peace-loving monarchs and monopolists of Europe. The only basis on which the dissolution of a vested right can be claimed at this day, is the republican proposition, “ that all men are, and of right ought to be, free and equal ;” thus the agitation of any, even the slightest letters of privilege, may lead the dreaded public attention from the base to the apex of this great pyramid of usurpation. The equality of human rights may not be uttered where knowledge abounds, without risking a response from the omnipotent energies of abused humanity.

A literary charter, being interpreted in the language of our day, reads pretty much as follows : “ The government hereby decree, that our peculiar favorites, A. B. C., etc., receive from every person who wishes to enjoy the personal nobility of the literary and professional degrees, the several sums hereto annexed ; that the said A. B. C., etc. be styled Chancellors, Rectors, Presidents, Dèans, Professors, etc. ; that they be allowed to wear silk robes ; that the reverend, the Clergy, extend to them the benedictions, and peculiar smiles of the church ; that they be gazetted in the journals as the elite, the exclusives of literature and science ; and, finally, that they be permitted to write the solemn appendages of LL.D., M.D., DD., etc. after their names, on all occasions.”

Now to say in Europe, that this barefaced favoritism to the few, in a case

holding the slightest of all relations to public order, is a decided and injurious encroachment upon the equal rights of citizenship;—that privileges and titles granted to the few, and withheld from the many, where talent and attainment were presumably equal, and where no other than private and mercenary ends could be subserved by them,—is for the government, from mere caprice, to trifle with the moral resources of a whole age, to disregard the social demand upon individual powers, to suppress arbitrarily the many rich streams of intellectual improvement, when all are alike the needed and especial, nay, the inalienable property of the whole race; to say this, in Europe, would be to dispute the first great proposition of their politics—that the government is the ultimate and irresponsible owner of all the resources of the community, intellectual, as well as physical; that the people have no rights, except such as have been, from time to time, vested in them in sovereign clemency and grace.

To dissolve or to repudiate a charter then, however obnoxious it may be to the people, or however slight its hold may be on the affections of the sovereign, would be to inscribe a paragraph of our immortal declaration of Independence on the very entablature of monarchy.

This the sovereigns of Europe can never do; they must protect all, even the meanest, of "vested rights." But they can liberalise, if they cannot free the art of teaching; and this, impelled by the resistless pressure of the coming era, they have done and are still doing. They have expanded the dark abbeys and narrow cloisters of the middle ages gradually into the broad and luminous university of the 19th century; they have added branch to branch, science to science, teacher to teacher, till they have unfolded to the very margin the parchment of the

feudal charter.* Farther they cannot go; they cannot recognize the magna charta of republicanism; they cannot bid man freely to teach his fellow-man; they cannot permit the "light of the glory" of knowledge to beam upon the popular spirit from all the mirrors of genius which God hath so liberally dispensed among mankind. No! no! they must respect "vested rights,"—they will not, *they dare not*, obliterate them.

But why should we, in this republican country, in the servile spirit of blind imitation, cherish these exclusive rights; why should we, who have a pure social basis, whose bond of union is written in the imperishable truth of the equality of all human rights, imitate this meanest of political disabilities.

The whole republic is a university; and every enlightened citizen, who chooses to devote himself to the divine employment of imparting knowledge, is a professor by right of birth. He who could tell the most truth, in the most agreeable and impressive manner, would, in the event of the abolition of all teaching monopolies, inevitably obtain the greatest number of pupils, the highest honors, the best patronage; he would need no letters of exclusive privilege and titular rank from the government; nor should his inferiors be allowed to possess any.

The practice of granting these letters of exclusive favor, I repeat it, is the most un-republican, the vilest trait of our age and of our country; and in no respect is it so much to be regretted and deplored, as in respect to the diffusion of the in-

* There are, however, some of the early institutions remaining very nearly in their primeval shape. Those of Oxford and Cambridge, and some in Spain and Italy, are very fair specimens. But, by standing perfectly still, in the midst of universal and synchronous progress, they have the appearance and the effect of retrogression.

structive and entertaining, the liberalizing sciences connected with the art of healing. They offer always a premium to the meanest chicanery, and too often they afford protection to stolid dulness.

But who can measure the evils that flow from its blighting influences upon the youth of our country ! who can tell how many a student, favored by God and nature with the noblest talents and the warmest enthusiasm for the perfect, the good, and the true, is averted from a long career of exalted usefulness, by the impassable barrier of a medical charter ! By what right, under what plea, are these miserable obstructions interposed between the people and the intellectual resources of their age ?

The answer will be, and it is the only one that is left to the most brazen monopolist of our times, and especially of our country, that expediency sanctions this usage ; that, however repugnant to the fundamental maxim of our social compact, the right of selling titles—charters of personal nobility—may be, the exigencies of the age render its exercise absolutely essential to the sacred cause of education.

The age in which we live corresponds to that ancient age of Athenian glory, which gave birth to Plato, to Pericles, to Socrates, to Aristotle, rather than to the dark era from which the cloistered schools, the colleges, have delivered us. Like the ancient epoch, our age is characterized not so much by inquiring into the theories and learning of the past, as by the discovery and arrangement of new data. This, like the Athenian, is an age not of research, but of close observation, of self-dependent induction, of severe philosophy : it demands an intimate acquaintance with the recent, the current, the living, in language and science : it holds the same relation to the Greek and Roman, as the Platonic age did to the Indian and Egyptian languages and phi-

losophies. And what chartered protection did the renowned schools of Athens possess ? What professorship did Socrates fill ; what honorary degree had Aristotle, or Pericles, or Plato ? And yet the age in which these mighty philosophers flourished was an age of science, of surpassing moral power, of great refinement, of republican politics. It crushed the splendid and imposing school of the Sophists, without the aid of either Hebrew or Roman persecution, by its own moral weight ;—a work which even the present is as yet unable to accomplish. It was an age of competition, of unshackled inquiry,—of no monopolies, of no titles.

If it is the province of republicans to compare freely, and adjudge independently, the several political ages of history—it is not less their duty to attend to the history of knowledge, and to obey with impartiality the impulses of that better philosophy which respects the public good alone. Why should we continue to imitate the effete economy of the feudal teaching institutions ? The time has long since gone by, when charters and immunities were needful to develop the occult, the sphynx-like lore of antiquity. We do not lean on the maxims of Hippocrates and Galen ; we need no longer the profound linguist to expound the Arabian and Byzantine writers ; nor does it now require a whole life to learn the art of healing. We have no path to distinction so direct, so unerring, as that of useful knowledge ; we, therefore, have no need of those childish incentives to scientific devotion,—the scholastic honors. Besides, were these academic honors still necessary, they have long since lost their force by the mercantile manner in which they have been disposed of. In this country, particularly, the degrees, as they are pompously styled, are notoriously matters of purchase. The Bachelor of Arts is

granted to every boy whose parents have the money and wish to purchase it for him ; and it is not so much prized on account of its bearing testimony to literary or scientific attainment, as for its being an emblem of a little patrician wealth and rank. No where in the world is the candidate for the baccalaureate rejected, be his ignorance or dullness never so great : no where in the world is this degree a voucher for the possession of the slightest knowledge or the least merit, other than pecuniary.

The Doctor of medicine is also fast sinking into merited contempt. The people, the whole people, are hourly advancing up the hill of science ; and such of them as have attained the slightest degree of elevation, discover to their unfeigned astonishment, that hosts of these graduates in medicine, these *homines doctissimi*, are sleeping around its very base.

These shallow, unrepugnant dignities might be tolerated with a silent popular sneer, did they not directly tend to destroy all salutary emulation. In this respect they become matters of serious attention, of profound regret. Let the pupil of medicine toil as he will ; let him pore over the vast tomes of that art, which, consecrated to the veneration of the wise and good of all ages, is intended to render its votary a daily benefactor of the human race ; let him combat with poverty and necessity, by days of toil and nights of sleepless study, till his physical nature droops under the exactions of a noble ambition ;—then tell him he must rank with the illiterate pretender ; that his honors and rewards await alike the novice and the adept ; and how will he, how must he feel repaid for his self-sacrificing industry !

Where then is the expediency which is every where proposed in our country as the apology for the scholastic dignities. But if their expediency were conceded, if

their utility were unquestioned, still Republicanism could not tolerate them. History asserts that her destinies and her integrity are inseparable : that she cannot with impunity, even in the hour of the greatest need, propose to herself the gains of monopoly.

If there were but one medical honor or degree, and that were conferred, as it should be, by a medical court, acting under the responsibilities of a public record of all its proceedings ; and if that honor were only conferred (as in this case it could only be) upon those candidates who richly deserved it, those only who were qualified to take charge of the sick under all circumstances ; the ambitious candidate would not fail of reaching the highest walks of medical philosophy before challenging his trial.

In this case an immense impulse would be felt by all students and teachers of medical science ; the time that is now squandered at the toilet, the opera, or the gaming table, would be sedulously employed in the acquisition of indispensable knowledge ; and the increased assiduity of the student would necessarily spur the teacher on to redoubled exertion.

But how stands the case now ? With every facility for the acquisition of the soundest and most extensive knowledge ; with hospitals, dissecting rooms, books, and excellent teachers around him, and standing in the midst of the richest fields of medical botany,—the candidate contents himself, after three years of comparative idleness, with a smattering of science, well knowing that the degree awaits his money, and that the world will never know how glaring his deficiencies are. The teachers, on their side, aware that their pupils will not profit the more for their keeping up with the progress of science, write out a course of lectures from the class books which are within the reach of every student, and during fifteen

weeks of each year read them over to their inattentive listeners; and thus discharge the grave task of Professors of physics and surgery. They may quote names and works of merit occasionally to their idle spectators; but knowing, as they well do, that no student knows aught of this learning, it is a vain literary parade. This is a mournful, but by no means, an unjust picture of the American, and much of the British medical education.

The evils of this wretched system cannot be contemplated without a stronger emotion, than mere ridicule is capable of exciting. They speak to the better nature, of national resources neglected, of blasted hopes, ruined health, misplaced confidence, and of life and happiness destroyed, needlessly, wantonly! They tell us of human sacrifices being offered on baser shrines than those of Mars or Moloch!

These evils all spring from one single source: the final examinations of candidates, ruled and contaminated by the interests of the colleges of medicine.*—They can only be corrected by a rigorous statute law on this subject; and by the prompt and total repeal of all laws which tend, directly or indirectly, to sustain the teaching monopolies.

It is urged by many intelligent citizens, that laws for regulating the practice of physic and surgery, however well intended, fail of their purpose; that no policy can prevent the oblique influences of mercenary teachers upon the examinations; and that, therefore, the public are more liable to be imposed upon than they would be if no license were required by law, as, in

that case, the sick would be much more circumspect in their choice of medical advisers. But of what value is popular circumspection in the case? The people are not in the least acquainted with the mysteries of medicine; they have no possible tests of medical knowledge within their reach, except the very illusive one of rumored cures, and after all their watching and discrimination, they would be just as liable to choose the crafty or self-deceived pretender, as the man of profound skill; and, if we are to judge from the frequent distribution of public confidence, much more so.

This unfortunate, but, so far as this State is concerned, very natural prejudice against medical legislation, derives all its force from the supposed irreformable state of the final and decisive examination of the candidate; and if a simple and total reform of this usage be proposed, by which the very possibility of its future corruption is demonstrably removed, the objection loses its force entirely. The source of this prejudice is to be recognized in the complicated form which this department of legislation has received in this State in consequence of its having been under the control of the monopolists, and having received from this influence cautiously worded clauses of quiet and unoffending appearance, but in truth, being so many successive benefices to the teaching exclusives. Were it evident upon the face of these statutes, as it certainly should have been, that they all had but one high and useful object in view, the protection of the sick,—the people and their representatives, the government, would never have acquired the least disrelish for this most useful part of legislation. But the case is otherwise, and I fear the reformers will have a long and gratuitous struggle to maintain before they shall succeed in getting the naked ele-

* The rivalry between medical schools, where they are entrusted with the final examinations, tends always to the admission of indolent and unskilful men to the practice. The reason is obvious.

ments of the case fairly before the law-givers of the State. But who would relinquish so good, so philanthropic an enterprise? Not I, for one! Never, so bear me witness, Spirit of history, never will I cease to contend for the abolition of these exclusive privileges; the faithful and impartial examination of candidates of medicine; and for perfect equality in the right of teaching all science!

There exists one very strong ground for this prejudice against medical legislation, which it well becomes this occasion to expose. Our Legislature has been from time to time, for twenty years past, importuned to make laws, ostensibly for the protection of the sick and the encouragement of medical science, but in truth, for the pecuniary benefit of a few aspiring physicians. The laws have been made—they run thus: no candidate shall be entitled to practice, till he shall have studied the term of four years with some regular physician, unless he shall attend a course of lectures read by six physicians in New York or Fairfield, in which case he can get off with three years' study; no candidate shall receive the degree of Doctor of Medicine—be privileged to write "M. D." after his name—unless he shall have attended, or at least paid for, two courses of lectures delivered as aforesaid; no candidate doctorated by any other college in this State, shall be permitted to practice (be his knowledge what it may) till he has been licensed, or re-doctorated, by the aforesaid exclusives; no college in this State shall be permitted to locate a medical faculty in any other place but that where the college edifice stands, i. e. in no place, or manner, so as to interfere with the exclusive gains and dignity of the aforesaid jewels of the State; no person shall be admitted to an examination in any county in this State, till he has resided in that county four months immediately preced-

ing his examination—being the time occupied by the lectures aforesaid; and, finally, (for fear doctors holding diplomas upon which they have not paid the high tariff of the aforesaid exclusive, should be employed by the sick, and thus in effect smuggle away a little of the exclusive property which these gentlemen have in the public health,) any physician, or surgeon, who shall attempt to heal the sick before complying with all the foregoing salutary provisions, shall be subjected to fine and imprisonment as a common felon!

Here we have a list of oppressive and anti-republican provisions, all obtained by the abettors of the present wretched system, under the pretext of promoting science, which, however disguised by the quaint diction of law books, are surely enough to infuse the greatest distrust into the public mind respecting the whole subject of medical statutes. Of what possible consequence can it be to the public, when, where, or how, a man may have acquired his knowledge of the healing art, provided he has this knowledge, and is prepared to demonstrate it upon examination? Where is the justice, or policy, of compelling students to attend more lectures than are necessary for their education? Can it be considered liberal to compel a candidate of indigent circumstances to pay three hundred dollars for two full courses of lectures, when one lecturer, or what is much better, a course of demonstrations in anatomy, is the utmost that it is absolutely necessary for him to attend, and when, with fifty dollars, he can procure all the advantages which the amplest dissections can afford him?

Of what imaginable value are the tickets of attendance upon lectures? are they to be received as testimony at the examination of the candidate? If he have the knowledge, he needs no aids from this

source ; and if he have it not, these certificates of his having attended lectures must have a decidedly injurious effect upon the trial for the license.

Whatever credential takes off the attention of the examiner from the patient investigation of the candidate's knowledge, and in the least degree induces him to *presume* upon the existence of attainment, instead of testing its presence most faithfully, deters him from the rightful discharge of his high office, that of mediating for the sick, the suffering, and the dying—prompts him to risk upon interested, written, second-hand testimony, the health, lives, and happiness of his fellow-being ; and this within the reach of direct and perfect testimony, in the very presence of the living and only pure witness,—the candidate himself. Why, then, should the law demand attendance upon lectures and a given term of study ? If knowledge alone be required by law, then just as many lectures would be attended, and just as much time spent by each student, as would be necessary for him to acquire the requisite information, and no more or less ; these matters would readily regulate themselves.

To repeat, it should never be forgotten that the great, and I will add, the sole object, of legislating upon the subject of medical education, is the protection of the sick from the awful and aggravating calamity of untaught practice. The people should see to it, that the deciding trial of the candidate for the responsibilities of medical practice, is a real, a just, and a public trial. When they have effected thus much, they may well leave the choice of his instructors, the term of his pupilage, the number of public lectures he might attend, and every other of his individual concerns as a student, to be regulated by his genius, his leisure, or his pecuniary circumstances.

I am well aware, that if this subject

comes to be agitated in our legislature, the professors (with perhaps one or two honorable exceptions) will endeavor to mislead the attention of the house away from the point in debate, by any and all means within their reach. They will urge the exclusive system, by averring, that if it were done away, a school of medicine will be erected in every county in the State, by which means the students and patronage will be so scattered and subdivided as to prevent any one institution from rising to a salutary rank among the other schools of the country. This will not, however, be the case. No school of medicine can flourish and arrive to eminence except in a large city ; the place where such an institution is located must be sufficiently populous to afford practice to the several teachers ; it must be in the neighborhood of large libraries, hospitals and infirmaries ; and, above all, it must possess the facilities for anatomical pursuits, which cannot exist any where except in very populous cities.

This being replied to, they will resort to the vague assertion that it is the duty of government to protect science. This classical phrase is rapidly becoming obsolete. The time was when it meant much that was liberal, much that was noble ; but that time is, I hope, past for ever. It can never be revived until another extinction of letters has taken place ; until another revival of learning shall have become necessary. And this I firmly believe to be impossible.

The press has furnished an imperishable basis for all human knowledge ; the Goths and Vandals of the dark ages will not rise from the silent grave to overrun the civilized world ; and the Bedouin prophet sleeps quietly and for ever at Mecca. Henceforth, the destiny of knowledge is ascendant ; she needs no fostering kindness from power and place ; she is herself

the source of all modern power, the directress of all current history.

Let it never, for an instant, be forgotten that the needs of our age are as diverse from those that immediately preceded the revival of learning, as they can possibly be : then the *materiel*, the possibility even of competition, was out of the question ; there were no new observations made, no new data achieved ; there existed no necessity, in the scientific economy of the times, for new observations, new details, new individuals, for the old had not been disinterred and appreciated ; then men had to be hired by liberal endowments and pensions, and grossly flattered by new titular appellations, to make them labor in this work of restoration. But now is the case widely diverse ; the facts, observations, individuals of antiquity, are all known, as far, at least, as they can be ; philology has done her perfect work ; now, new data are hourly springing to light from thousands of sources, and the labor of our time consists in generalizing, arranging, and reforming—of comprizing within one volume the rules of a whole science or art—and of diffusing sound criticism and useful knowledge to the widest possible extent.

To protect science, now, is to rouse the whole public mind to exertion, by the most genial and vivid incitements to emulation ; to open wide the arena of competition, and to remove every obstacle, however slight, from the avenues which lead to it ; it is to withdraw those ancient legal aids, the monopolies, which the magic of modern liberty has changed from wings to fetters, from the career of science.

Those who use the phrase now, are either the blind reverers of the beaten track, be that right or wrong, or the crafty adherents of abusive usages, in which they find themselves the winners.

To talk of "protecting science" in this

age, is to urge the protection of ignorance, to diminish the collisions of genius, to suppress the efforts of liberality for the dissipation of moral darkness, to restrain freemen from exercising their best and noblest birthright, that of freeing the rising generation from the bondage of error ; it is, in fine, to attempt to regale the vanity and avarice of the few, at the expense of the dearest interests, the highest and holiest prerogatives of all humanity.

To my fellow citizens, and colleagues in the practice of physic, who have honored the school with their presence, I will take the liberty to say : that their active co-operation in the work of equalizing the right of teaching, of abolishing the academic dignities, and of introducing the most faithful and impartial mode of testing the knowledge of medical, and I will add, of legal and clerical candidates, will be hailed by the Lecturers of the New York School of Medicine with unfeigned joy. The motives to this enterprise are of the purest character—the love of truth and humanity ; and its rewards exist solely in the conviction of having done something toward enlarging the sphere of Rights something toward protecting the liberties, and meliorating the sufferings, of our whole race.

However feeble this incentive to liberality may appear, when contrasted with the more selfish elements of social exertion, the political, the mercantile, or the military—still, let us not undervalue the loftier traits of our nature ; nor forget that the appeals of Truth and Benevolence are never finally overlooked in the decisions of society—that whatever of merit may be agitated and rejected by one age, state, or country, becomes the property of another, and exerts the more lasting and salutary influences, because of the ignoble treatment it has received.

There is one result of liberal exertion in this enterprise to which, in conclusion,

I will call the attention of this republican assembly ; it is this :—by the abolition of monopolies and the extinction of all their false dignities, teaching will become more individual, less conventional ; and, by this means, the enormous expense which now attends the acquisition of knowledge will be very greatly diminished. " This is a consummation most devoutly to be wished " by all who feel, in the least degree, how great is the value of knowledge to individuals, to society, to the present, and to all future time. Knowledge, my friends, is of too holy a nature to be bought and sold in the markets like the common wares of the merchant ; it is the inheritance which one age bequeaths to another ; the gift of God, the fruit of his inspiration and providence ; it is the common property of our race, the palladium of human liberty and virtue—it should not be contaminated by the spirit of avarice—it should not be prostituted by its priests to the purposes of personal gain or aggrandizement. Doubtless, he who devotes his whole time to the business of teaching, should be supported by his labor ; but this is not, by any means, the case with the teacher of the healing art, and especially not with the public professor. This class of teachers have a never-failing resource in the practice of medicine and surgery ; and it ought not to require a very large salary from their lectures, to induce them to teach. One hundred students, at five dollars each, give five hundred dollars to the Professor, for reading lectures one hour a day for ninety days, or more than five dollars for each hour thus employed. This certainly is a liberal compensation. But the monopolists have fifteen dollars from two hundred students, for the same labor ; or thirty dollars for each hour employed in reading lectures to students.

The lecturer should be indemnified for the absolute expenditures he makes for

the accommodation of his students ; and after receiving this much, I care not how much more a severe competition prevents him from receiving.

But it will be said that this policy will have the effect to collect students around the dullest teachers, because these will be the cheapest lecturers. I am by no means sure, that the cheapest lecture will convey the least instruction. Be this as it may, however, this matter must be regulated by the examination for the license : it ever has been, and ever will be the case, that the severity or remissness of the examination will most materially affect the amount of knowledge which the student may acquire, and, consequently, the kind of teacher he will employ.

I care not how cheap the acquisition of useful knowledge becomes—I care not how soon the child of genius, of the poorest parentage, may be able to sit in our halls of medical science by the side of the richest youths of the land, without being stung by the artificial and degrading sense of pecuniary favor ; I thank God that the hour is rapidly advancing, when he shall be enabled to challenge the severest medical forum which a jealous and just enactment of the people can erect, without taxing the hospitality of a college of teachers.

When we look at the history of the world, with reference to the subject of education, we find that down to the barbarous era which succeeded the fall of the Roman empire learning possessed her natural freedom ; we meet no characters, no degrees, titles, wigs, or gowns of dignity ; all is simplicity, freedom ; a liberal competition in the pursuit of knowledge and immortality, and a laudable desire to discover and diffuse a sound philosophy, characterize the teachers of antiquity. This was the era of facts ; it was the custom of the ancient masters to accumulate data ; and, in consequence,

vast progress was made; much was taught, much was learned, even without the aid of the press.

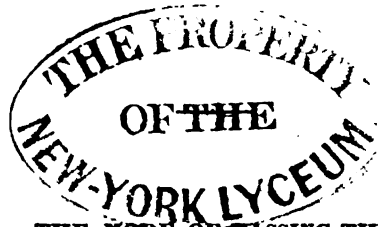
And if I have interpreted aright the history of knowledge—if we are more closely allied to the ancient bright era than to the monkish and feudal ages—then must the genius of this age be contending against the mercenary and chartered forms of instruction; and the time is not far distant when the manifold evils which flow from this source shall cease to exist. It appears to me, that the labors of the "Society for the diffusion of Useful Knowledge," of England, which is effecting more good than all the British universities taken together, and the example of the recently departed Bentham, are to be regarded as tokens of a great and most salutary reform in the economy of teaching, which is very near at hand. The supporter of liberal views should not, therefore, despond; the progress of the age is with him, and soon the omnipotence of public sentiment will achieve his victory.

To the student of medicine, I beg leave to say: adhere steadfastly to the natural, the ancient, and free usages of science; advocate the justice, the necessity of competition; maintain this great truth in medical education—that the examination is the great lever of reform; and, if you remain true to the cause, "I say unto you" (in the language of prophecy) "verily, this generation shall not pass away till all these things be fulfilled!"

If we must needs imitate, if it is impossible for us to demean ourselves as the pupils and ministers of a new era, let us imitate that best of all historic models, the Socratic; let us remember that this great reformer contended against the conventional and mercenary mode of the Sophists, the monopolists of his day; that, without money, or titles, or protection from laws, he educated, among hun-

dreds of others, Alcibiades, Crito, Euclid, Plato, Zenophon, each of whose names will reach the remotest annals of time. And, my friends, let us not forget that the results of this short epoch of free, UNPROTECTED teaching, of intense reflection, and of independent discussion, will continue to inscribe themselves in resplendent characters on the successive pages of history, long after the cloisters, colleges, and universities, shall have ceased to attract the attention or influence the institutions of mankind!

(It is to be regretted that the limits of the foregoing lecture precluded the possibility of enlarging more on the evils of the existing system of teaching medicine in this country. It is, perhaps, unfortunate that some space was not allotted to the entire and very criminal neglect of medical botany in our schools.)



THE MODE OF PASSING THE
STOMACH-TUBE.

It is often required to pass the stomach-tube in cases of poisoning. Now, in doing this, the great object is to avoid the *excitors of vomiting*. This is done by passing the tube boldly through the isthmus faucium, avoiding touching the base of the tongue, the posterior gums, or the veil of the palate, to the posterior part of the pharynx. In this last part, there are no nerves but those of the excitors and motors of deglutition; so that there is no difficulty in passing the stomach-tube, with these precautions, freely on into the œsophagus, and finally into the stomach itself.—*Dr. Marshall Hall.—Boston Med. & Surg. Jour.*

CLINICAL LECTURE

ON

HOMŒOPATHY,

BY PAUL CURIE, M. D.,

LONDON.

CHRONIC COLITIS.

Chronic colitis is a chronic inflammation of the intestine called the colon : it is more generally known by the name of diarrhœa.

Causes.

We must assign the first rank to those causes which act directly on the intestinal canal, and which belong chiefly to articles of diet, such as pork, the flesh of young animals, the eggs of certain fish, and the liver of most animals. But these causes act only on certain individuals, and are powerless on others. The following produce it more generally : such as the long continued use of bread made of flour spoiled or produced from mouldy wheat, adulterated or mixed with indigestible substances ; of meat beginning to putrefy, or derived from diseased animals ; of stagnant and muddy water containing the remains of animals ; of wines called sweet, that is to say, taken during the first fermentation of the grape ; the swallowing of substances not nutritive ; the abuse of drastics and of purgatives ; putrid and infectious exhalations, emanating from crowded rooms ; in like manner which arise from the alvine excretions of

men already attacked by this disease, and collected in great numbers in confined places, as prisons, hospitals, and ships. Bad milk : a too early use of food too substantial, and the pain of dentition, frequently produce it in children.

It is often brought on by damp cold applied especially to the feet. In fine, all lively emotions, especially fright, sometimes produce it.

Most persons on their first arrival in a great city, as Paris, London, &c., are affected by it. Every age, sex, and temperament, are liable to it. But those who are affected by psora, are particularly predisposed to it, and the disease with them assumes a degree of stubbornness remarkable.

Colitis appears under different forms, and in very varied degrees, according to its intensity. On account of all these variations, it has received different denominations : thus it is distinguished by the name of *stercoral* ⁽¹⁾, when the evacuations are more liquid than usual. *Mucous diarrhœa* ⁽²⁾, when the excretion is formed wholly or in great measure by a thick and gelatinous mucus. *Serous diarrhœa* ⁽³⁾, when the stools resemble muddy, or sometimes clear water. *Bilious diarrhœa* ⁽⁴⁾, which consists in the evacuation of bile more or less abundant. *Lienteric diarrhœa* ⁽⁵⁾, in which the ingesta, or food taken, passes through the intestinal canal without undergoing any alteration. *Purulent diarrhœa* ⁽⁶⁾, in which the evacuations are formed of pus. *Colliquative*

(1) Arn. Phos. ac. Rheum. Rhod. Sulph. Aut. China. Nit. ac.

(2) Arn. Ars. Dulc. Merc. Puls. Scill. Sulph. Rhus.

(3) Arn. Ars. Cham. Cinch. Dulc. Ferr. Phos. ac. Puls. Sulph. Rhus.

(4) Dulc. Merc. cor. Igna. Puls.

(5) Arn. Bryo. Ars. Calc. carb. Cinch. Ferr. Oleand. Phos. ac. Sulph. Scill.

(6) Arn. Iod.

diarrhœa ⁽⁷⁾, which produces a rapid exhaustion of strength, and which commonly takes place at the termination of chronic diseases of numerous organs, such as those of the lungs, stomach, uterus, &c.

Colitis of moderate intensity is characterized by pains in the region of the large intestine preceding the alvine evacuations ⁽⁸⁾, which, though more frequent than in a state of health, are still not very frequent; they recur only four or six times a day. The matter is yellow ⁽⁹⁾, or brown ⁽¹⁰⁾, and half-liquid ⁽¹¹⁾; the pain is dull, and rumblings ⁽¹²⁾ precede each stool; uneasiness ⁽¹³⁾ and weakness ⁽¹⁴⁾ are its consequences; it is often attended by loss of appetite.

In severe chronic colitis, the stools may extend to fifteen or twenty, or more, during the day. They are also much more liquid, and often involuntary; the pains which precede them are more severe; sometimes they are sufficiently sharp to produce cold sweats ⁽¹⁵⁾, faintings, and a rapid change of feature ⁽¹⁶⁾; rumblings and twistings of the intestines accompany them ⁽¹⁷⁾. The matter excreted produces, in some cases, a sensation of smarting at the anus ⁽¹⁸⁾, but this in general happens only after many stools.

The nature of the stools is various. At first it is a thick and yellowish liquid

mixed with mucus and bile; afterwards it is a mixture of mucus, serum, and yellow or green bile, made frothy by the admixture of certain gases, &c. ⁽¹⁹⁾; the smell also varies. In a few days, and sometimes even in twenty-four hours, the debility is considerable, and the patient rapidly becomes emaciated.

From the commencement the face grows pale ⁽²⁰⁾, the skin becomes dry ⁽²¹⁾, and is extremely sensible to the impression of cold ⁽²²⁾; it also assumes at an early period an earthy aspect ⁽²³⁾.

In another form of chronic colitis, the patient feels in a fixed point of the passage of the large intestines, most commonly in the cœcum, a dull pain ⁽²⁴⁾ sometimes rather acute, intermitting and irregular ⁽²⁵⁾, which comes on suddenly; and having continued a longer or shorter time, disappears suddenly. Whilst it is felt, the ideas of the patient are sad ⁽²⁶⁾, he is dejected, and feels great weariness in the limbs; all which disappear with it. It is rarely felt in the horizontal posture, except on pressure ⁽²⁷⁾, and in thin persons only, for in persons who are stout, the strongest pressure does not excite it. It is soothed after meals. (Taking food soothes it.) It comes on especially four or five hours after meals ⁽²⁸⁾, after a long

(7) Ars. Ipeca. Bryon. Verat. Sep. Sulph.

(8) Ant. Dulc. Merc. Ac. nit. Puls. Rheum. Sulph. Bryon. Rhus.

(9) Ars. Cinch. Ant. Merc. Ipeca. Puls. Rhus. Asa.

(10) Ant. Asa. Merc. cor. Magn. carb. Rheum. Scill. Sulph.

(11) Arn. Ars. Calca. Cinch. Oleand. Phos.

(12) All the above.

(13) Ditto.

(14) Bryon. Conn. sec. Calc. Sep.

(15) Ars. Ignat. Verat.

(16) Ars. Verat.

(17) All the above.

(18) Ars. Phosph. Sulph. Merc. Verat.

(19) Calcar. Puls. Iod. Mag. carb. Opium. Sulph. ac. Rhus.

(20) Ars. Secal. Rhus.

(21) Ars. Sulph. Puls. Iod. Merc. Cinch. Phos. ac.

(22) Con. Dulc. Merc. Nitr. ac. Sulph. Rhus. Verat. Bryon.

(23) Bryon. Calcar. Cinch. Con. Merc. Iod. Sec. Sulph.

(24) Ant. tart. Ferr. Calcar. Hep. Sulph. Verat.

(25) Ant. Bryon. Calc. car. Nit. ac. Phosph. Sulph. Rheum.

(26) Ars. Calca. Sulph. Verat. Rhus. Nit. ac. Phosph. ac.

(27) Ant. Bella. Stan.

(28) Ant. Puls. Dulc. Ferr. Iod. Phosph. Rheum.

walk ⁽²⁹⁾, in consequence of jolts on horseback ⁽³⁰⁾, or in a rough carriage ⁽³¹⁾. It is also felt sometimes when the patient bends the body forward ⁽³²⁾, or strongly backward ⁽³³⁾; sorrow, disappointments, and anger reproduce it ⁽³⁴⁾. Whilst the patient lives soberly, the diarrhœa does not develop itself; but the alvine discharges become frequent, whenever the patient commits any excess.

This disease may continue many years without influence on nutrition, if the patient be steady; but sooner or later, if attention be not paid to the disease, the patient becomes thin, and sometimes a tumor may then be discovered in the pained part. The contracting of the intestine, its cancerous tendency, and at last ascites, are often consequent on this phlegmasia when neglected. When it is seated in the cœcum, it frequently happens that it extends to the surrounding cellular tissue, and produces an abscess in the part.

If the different forms of colitis have lasted for some time, it often happens that the intestine, confined at its lower part by an increase of its irritability, contracts, permitting no other matter to pass than as if moulded in a pipe ⁽³⁵⁾, when the diarrhœa diminishes.

Colitis presents this appearance in individuals who have an irritability of the colon and rectum, brought on by frequent relapses, and who, living an irregular life, are under the dominion of a disturbing cause, that sudden cold, great fatigue, the

abuse of purgatives, and of cold injections, cause in a moment the too confined intestine, notwithstanding all its efforts, not to allow anything to pass ⁽³⁶⁾. This form of colitis, developed to this extent, presents the greatest danger.

Chronic colitis may exist many years without causing death, although it may terminate fatally in a few days. But these cases are not the most common, especially the last. It almost always ends by resolution. When it is prolonged beyond fifteen, twenty, or thirty days, it ends generally by ulceration of the mucous membrane of the intestine. As we have already said, it may at length terminate in a tendency to cancer, and then an escape of serum into the abdomen, known by the name of *Ascites*, is frequently the consequence.

In general, the prognosis of this phlegmasia itself is not serious. In very old men, and in young children, it is most dangerous. A rapid diminution of size and strength are, above all, bad symptoms. In pregnant women, it may cause miscarriage.

Mucous and serous diarrhœa are more dangerous than the other varieties, other circumstances remaining the same. A greater degree of danger attaches to the colliquative diarrhœa. This depends more or less on the exhaustion subsisting at the period of attack. The diarrhœa in this case serves only to hasten the fatal but inevitable end of the patient.

On opening the body, the mucous membrane of the colon is found red, thickened, and softened. Sometimes it is ulcerated, pierced, or covered with elevated patches.

Finally, in some cases, it has been found thickened and converted into a ho-

(29) Arn. Calc. Carb. veg. Cinch. Con. Sep. Sulph. Bryon.

(30) Sep. Sulph.

(31) Sep. Sulph. Phos.

(32) Arn. Bryon. Calcar. Cinch. Phos. Verat. Ars. Con. Nit. ac.

(33) Bryon. Phosph. Staph. Phosph. ac.

(34) Hepar. sulph. Sulph.

(35) Arn. Carb. veg. Cinch. Rheum. Squill.

(36) Ign. Sulph. Calc. Sep. Lach. Plum. Mag. nas.

mogeneous substance, fatty and cancerous. Then the muscular and peritoneal coats are involved in its pathologic change, and there is in almost every case an effusion of serum into the cavity of the abdomen.

SULPHUR.

Primitive symptoms.

Gripping and cutting in the abdomen; stinging abdominal pain, chiefly in the left side, when walking or breathing deep; sensation of soreness in the abdomen; loud rolling and grumbling in the abdomen.

Consecutive symptoms.

Watery, whitish, slimy diarrhœa, day and night. Diarrhœa of children, with a greenish bloody mucus, and weeping and shrieking. Diarrhœa from a cold. Brownish diarrhœa, with gripping in the abdomen; sour smelling evacuations; undigested stools; involuntary evacuations.

Sympathetic symptoms.

Great tenderness to the open air and wind, with a disposition to take cold; sadness and dejection.

PHOSPHORI ACIDUM.

Primitive symptoms.

Distended and tense belly; contraction in the abdomen, in both sides of the umbilical region; stinging and cutting in the abdomen; clucking in the abdomen, as from water pouring out, particularly when touched—also when bending the abdomen forward and backward; frequent rolling and rumbling in the abdomen.

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Consecutive symptoms.

Much flatulency and frequent discharge of wind; frequent stools; purging, but not debilitating stools; watery or undigested purging stools; mucous, whitish-grey purging stools; involuntary pappy stool, with a sensation as if wind would escape; after evacuation, tenesmus.

Sympathetic symptoms.

Sensation as if beaten in the hips and thighs, particularly when walking, or rising from sitting; pale sunken countenance, with sunken eyes, surrounded by a livid circle, and a pointed nose; sensation of coldness, with chilliness and coldness in the abdomen; sadness and solicitude about the future; anxiously poring over his disease.

RHUS.

Primitive symptoms.

Contracting spasms in the abdomen, which make it necessary to walk crooked; visible, hard contraction of the abdomen, obliquely above the navel; cutting, rending, jerking, and gripping in the abdomen; burning in the abdomen; flaccidity in the abdomen, with shaking in it by every step; abdominal pains at night.

Consecutive symptoms.

Tenesmus, with nausea and rending or gripping in the abdomen; watery or mucous, gelatinous, red, or yellowish and white-streaked, frothy diarrhœic stools; chronic purging stools; nocturnal diarrhœa, with violent pains in the abdomen, which disappear after evacuation.

Sympathetic symptoms.

Short breath with the stool; insipid mucous taste in the mouth; anorexia, with aversion to everything; intolerance

of the open air, cold as well as warm—it causes a painful sensation on the skin; the sleep at night is disturbed by pressure in the stomach, agitating griping in the abdomen, and inclination to vomit; fevers in the evening, beginning with chills, after which heat with thirst, and perspiration accompanied or succeeded by cutting in the abdomen and diarrhœa; sad anxiety and timorousness, as if dying, chiefly at night, or in the evening, with longing for solitude, and a disposition to weep; peevish fretfulness, with disinclination to every occupation.

BARYTÆ CARBONAS.

Primitive symptoms.

Pain in the abdomen, relieved by eructation and external warmth; belly-ache with retraction of the navel; griping and cutting in the abdomen, with efforts to stool, as if diarrhœa would originate.

Consecutive symptoms.

Frequent efforts to stool, with an anxious smart in the lumbar region, shivering over the thighs and succeeded by soft or purging stools; sudden, hasty evacuations, which scarcely can be retained.

Sympathetic symptoms.

Inclination to weep; excessive apprehension and irresolution.

GANGRENE.

THE preferred remedies are: *Ars.*, *Chin.*, *Lach.*, and *Sil.*; besides may be consulted: *Bellad.*, *Euphorb.*, *Plumb.*, *Scal.* and *Squill.*

For the gangrene of OLD AGE, *Secale* has effected more good than any remedy yet tried, although the *Conium* has been highly recommended.

DR. MCMANUS' COMMUNICATION

TO THE

MARYLAND MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL,

RESPECTING HIS RIGHT TO PROFESSIONAL COURTESY.

WE have delayed the very interesting and catholic spirited communication of Dr. McManus till some overt act of persecution on the part of the Allœopathists should make a strong call for its publication. We were unwilling to make even implied charges of this disagreeable nature, till compelled to broach the whole subject by the necessity of self-defence.

The shameful act, last year, of one obscure association, (the Medical Society of Orange) did not in our judgment furnish such necessity; but recently an outrage upon the reputation and rights of Dr. Williams, of Seneca Falls in this state, perpetrated by the Medical Society of the county in which he resides, renders it proper to expose to public scorn the base mode of suppressing truth which we blush to acknowledge our profession, even in this free land, seem bent upon adopting.

Our next number will contain the particulars of Dr. Williams' case, together with further acts of the Medical Societies of Orange and Columbia Counties, with reference to Dr. Paine of Newburgh and Dr. Cook of Hudson.

In the mean time we beg leave to refer our readers to our remarks, (No. XII, Vol. I.), upon Menzels views of Homœopathia.

"Menzel, though not the first assailant our opponents have encountered from the ranks of the soundly educated, may be

considered the first engineer who has sent them a right lined bomb shot—a Paixham shot. Let them mend their fortification with speed! Corporate denunciations, penal statutes, college and society expulsions may be, nay must be, evoked against us here soon, very soon, or their old crumbling castle will cease to hide them from the light of scientific criticism or protect them from the storms of public opinion."

Baltimore, Aug. 31, 1840.

DR. JNO. W. R. DUNBAR,

*One of the Editorial Committee
of Maryl. Med. and Surg. Jour.*

DEAR SIR :—

Accompanying this is a communication which I desire to bring before the Medical Faculty, and with that view, I ask the favor of a publication of it in the next number of this Journal. It explains, amply, its object.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obedient Servt.,
F. R. McMANUS.

THE FOLLOWING REPLY WAS MADE
VERBALLY.

"Dr. Dunbar informs Dr. McManus that the chairman of the editorial committee declines publishing his communication in the Journal, on account of its being controversial in its character, and that he, Dr. Dunbar, concurs with the chairman."

Sept. 11., 1840.

FOR THE MARYLAND MEDICAL AND
SURGICAL JOURNAL.

It is pretty generally known to the members of the medical profession in this city, that I have been a practitioner

of medicine in Baltimore for nearly twelve years, having had the honor to graduate at the University of Maryland, in the spring of 1829. For more than eight years of that period, *my* views with regard to the theories and practice of medicine, accorded with those of my teachers, and of the profession generally; and the fact of my being considered a respectable practitioner by its members, was amply evidenced by the kindness and courtesies which I invariably received at their hands, not only in our communications with the sick, but also under all other circumstances. It is to me a source of regret that some members of the profession have thought proper, lately, to withhold from me such evidences of kindness and courtesy; and that they have even claimed the privilege of informing the public, and frequently my own patients, that the mode of practice *which I now pursue* is at variance with common sense, and is, indeed, a mere humbug. One of my professional friends, a very short time ago, actually sent to a female patient of mine, for perusal, *while I was in attendance*—"The Three Humbugs of New York," written by Dr. David M. Reese, now of that city, for the purpose of giving her an idea of the absurdity of my mode of treating her disease;—in good feeling, I must of course attribute his zeal to an ardor in the cause of humanity. It is not an uncommon thing for me to hear, and from my own patients too, that Dr. A. or Dr. B. has sent them word that my mode of practice is a humbug;—that it was kicked out of Europe, years ago, not being able to stand the test of investigation;—that I, *myself*, know it to be a humbug; and, that I am taking advantage of its novelty in this community, with a view, solely, to mercenary considerations—thereby charging me with *knavery*; while others of the profession, who possess a little more cha-

rity, have imputed the change in my practice to my *ignorance*. From these circumstances, I am actuated to give to the profession an idea of *my views* respecting my mode of practice, and also to state what I consider to be my prerogative, as a practitioner of medicine, so far as the application of those views shall be made to practice.

In the fall of 1837, my opinion was asked by several of my friends, respecting the Homœopathic or Hahnemannian system of medicine, and having at that time no knowledge of the system except what I had obtained from the Allœopathic periodicals of the country, I invariably replied, that the system was one whose curative powers applied only to those diseases which were wholly imaginary, and would be totally inoperative in the common diseases incident to our clime;—such was actually my opinion. I had no doubt that many persons were cured while taking Homœopathic medicines, and that they would have been cured, too, without them; and I believed, also, that the advocates of the system saw such cures, and were pleased to consider them the effects of their remedies; while I, in common with the profession, would impute them to the unaided efforts of nature. Being thus impressed, and considering it a matter of impossibility that one man could produce an effect upon the human organism with the decillionth of a grain of salts, while another practitioner would require an ounce, or an ounce and a half of the same medicine, to effect *his* purpose, I could not but consider the action of the Homœopaths' dose as extremely problematical; nay, *certainly impossible*;—nevertheless, I was frequently assured, by persons whose characteristic was intelligence, that they had taken the medicines, and were actually cured of diseases which had resisted all other treatment. Such arguments were offered to me by

persons not at all credulous, and I had to conclude—*they bearing testimony to the fact of their cures*—that the influence of the remedies used was either altogether *imaginary*; or, that the small dose of the Homœopathist was not so exceedingly attenuated as it was represented to be by those who administered it. In order, then, to satisfy myself, by actual experiment, whether the medicine was thus attenuated; and, if so, whether it possessed any influence upon the diseased system;—or, whether there was not some delusion or deception connected with its operations, I determined to investigate the matter until I should satisfy myself upon these points. In October, 1837, I commenced the investigation, and, in order to do it every justice, I applied myself to the study of the German, there being a very few of the works on Homœopathia then translated into English. It would be very unnecessary for me to state, here, the series of experiments I made; or the various cases of disease in which I made them; suffice it to say, that those investigations were *untiring*; and, although made with no expectation of success, it was not long when I discovered, that medicines, attenuated as Hahnemann prescribes them, would produce an effect upon the *diseased* system.

It is a question very easy to settle, whether or not *such* medicines do produce *such* effects. There is no man in the profession who cannot *satisfactorily* and *speedily* determine it; the medicines would either produce a change or they would not; and, if used in a given number of cases, and with an attention not biased by pre-conceived notions or prejudices, the facts would soon be developed. But the greatest difficulty in the matter is to obtain such investigation; a large majority of the profession, with their intuitive sagacity, discovering the humbug as I did, without any examination whatever.

It is not my intention to contend here for the superiority of any one practice or another, or to be the uncompromising advocate of the opinions of any man, or of any system of medicine; but I consider it a duty I owe to myself, and to the sacred privilege of liberty of opinion, to record my objections to the course pursued by some members of the profession *towards me*, since it became known that I had commenced the investigation of the Homœopathic mode of treating diseases. The first step which was taken was, to refuse to meet me in consultation; thereby depriving me of a *positive right* as a physician, and putting me on a footing with self-constituted practitioners, commonly called "*quacks*."

Why have I been proscribed? Not because I *am not a physician*, nor because I *am not a gentleman*! for the one or two who have spoken publicly of having refused to meet me *professionally*, admit that these are not the causes which compel the separation; but, say they, *he differs with us in opinion*!—*he has thought proper to investigate a practice which we think a humbug*! And am I to be branded with the reproach of rusticity, of ignorance, or knavery, because I differ in opinion from my professional brethren?—If so, it is surely unworthy of the age in which we live. I have no particular desire to consult with any one in the profession, so far as my *individual wishes* are concerned but; it is sometimes a gratification to a patient to have such consultation, and can I refuse it, because another who is proposed, *differs with me in opinion*! If I am asked for such consultation, the interrogatories I deem necessary are, is the person proposed a *legally constituted physician*?—*is he a gentleman*? It matters very little to me what views he entertains about medicine, whether Homœopathic or Allœopathic,—the privilege is mine to acquiesce in, or dissent from,

his suggestions. I meet him, not because he is a practitioner of any school, or any system, but I meet him out of the respect I owe him as a *physician and a gentleman*; I feel it *my duty* to recognize him as such, though I may not agree with him in opinion. *If men who differ in opinion are to hold no intercourse with each other, how are errors in judgment to be corrected?*

I know well that to the medical profession belongs the duty of protecting the community from the scourge of *quackery*. How is this protection to be best afforded? I answer—by physicians' curing the diseases, and leaving nothing for quacks to do. If there is any virtue in a new system or practice, and it can be made available to the wants of humanity, it is the duty of the physician to make the application, and not to leave such application to be made by pretenders and mountebanks;—men neither properly instructed nor legally qualified, who are totally ignorant of the human system, either in health or disease, and of medicines and their influences upon the system;—men, whose impudence and assurance will allow them to attempt to act the doctor, and to impose on the credulous, at the great expense of human life. I consider it a duty I owe to *my patients*, to investigate *all systems*; and, having done so properly, I hold it to be *my prerogative* to use that which I honestly consider the best. Knowing that the various systems of medicine are the offsprings of human genius, I look upon them *all*, as I do upon all other *human inventions*, as imperfect. Each projector of a system, as well as its friends, thinks *his system* the best; and it is left for the practical physician, having duly considered the claims of all, to apply that one to practice which he finds best calculated to suit the diseases he is called upon to treat;—*his success*, then, must be the vindication of its adoption. Why proclaim of a fellow-physician that

his practice is totally inert—incapable of doing any service—and that, too, to a person who is giving his testimony in favor of its utility, *from actual experience?*—this is frequently done to my patients. Where is the necessity to tell the public that the medicine which I use is nothing but loaf sugar? If I use nothing else, what a strong argument this is in favor of *my practice!* will any one pretend to say that such medicine is not the best when it will cure? Cures *certainly occur*, either from the remedial agent used, or from unaided nature, and in either case the utility of the practice is unquestionable. To every rational mind, however, it must be apparent, that the remedies I use must cure, or the diseases of my patients would terminate in *death*, and with *their* termination would close my operations as physician. Whatever system of practice I pursue, I must cure the sick with it;—if I do not, *my own interest*, regardless of every other consideration, would demand an immediate change. But, I find that it is no matter who informs a physician that he was *cured by me*, he is immediately told—“it was not *his* medicine which cured you—it was nature—it was imagination;—he uses nothing but loaf sugar.” This kind of logic comes to my ears every day. Now, a question to be decided is, can such a course of conduct from one physician to another meet the sanction of the honorable? More particularly when I say, that *no physician in Baltimore knows what medicines I use*. Does this accord with justice or propriety? Is it not an infraction upon another’s rights, and upon his character? Does it not violate the claim to professional *courtesy*, which has been contended for by the profession as one of its proudest ornaments?

I do not ask or expect medical men to agree with me in opinion, in my notions of practice. I do not ask them to prescribe for diseases as I do; either to give

the *same* medicines, or in the same way;—I am perfectly willing that each physician shall administer medicines as he himself may think proper; I ask the same privilege—it is not granted—and I find I am proscribed, because I object to a servile adherence to traditionary dogmas in medicine, and to have withheld from me the common courtesies which should always subsist between gentlemen, simply on account of my claiming the privilege of judging and deciding for my patients and myself in matters of practice.

Am I to be told in the nineteenth century, and in a country, too, professing to be free, that *my* means of practice must range within the limits marked out by my teachers, or by those practicing in the same years with me; and that I must reject certain systems of medicine because they do not meet the concurrence of my professional brethren? Am I to be pointed at by the finger of calumny and invective, because when, at the bed-side of my patient, in the discharge of my solemn duty, I do not prescribe according to the views of A., or B., or C., regardless of the dictates of my own judgment, and my own conscience? Am I, in a word, to be marked as the victim of professional proscription, simply because I would prefer the practice of Hahnemann to that of Brown, or Broussais, or of our own revered Potter? Do my medical friends take into consideration the fact, that I *myself* am responsible to *my* patients, and not they; and, that the only guaranty to preferment which I can have, will be my success in practice?

I have always felt willing to receive the suggestions of a medical friend, and to give such suggestions every due consideration;—reserving to myself the privilege of adopting which I thought best. I consider that I owe the opinions of every man *respect*, but not *preference*; and,

when in attendance upon the sick, I claim for myself the right to bleed, leech, give calomel, castor oil, cold water, loaf sugar, or a *Homœopathic prescription*, as I please, acknowledging no criterion for my guide, but my judgment, and my conscience.

I sincerely regret that I cannot agree with *all* of the profession, with regard to the best means of curing diseases; nevertheless, I am determined—the opinions of my medical friends to the contrary—to pursue that course of treatment which I think best, and thereby to discharge with fidelity the sacred obligations which I owe, as physician, to humanity and to God.

F. R. McMANUS, M. D.

Baltimore, Aug. 29, 1840.

HOMŒOPATHIC THERAPEUTICS.

TRANSLATED FROM DR. BEAUVAIS' EDITION
OF DR. BIGEL,

BY

JAMES KITCHEN, M. D.

No. III.

AMENORRHŒA.

MENSTRUATION is frequently suddenly arrested in consequence of cold, particularly when acting on the feet or belly, arising often from the application of water during the period—immoderate dancing, profound sorrow, fright, anger, lasciviousness, also bring on this complaint. Sometimes even hot bread and hot cakes have produced it. Those persons who have not proper nourishment, who make too free use of heating drinks, who are ex-

posed to frequent disappointments, frequently have diminished discharges, and, at last a total suspension.

The more sudden the suppression, the more violent are the symptoms. There are the most violent head-ache, great anxiety, great oppression of the chest, cramps, bleeding at the nose, spitting of blood, congestion of the head, of the heart, and of the lungs, &c. We must find out the occasional cause, and endeavor to arrest the pernicious effects.

If, at the time the courses ought to appear, there come on severe cramps in the belly, *Cocculus* will generally be the appropriate remedy, especially if the cramps be deep in the abdomen, and be accompanied with stricture of the chest, oppression, anxiety, sighs and groans, and weakness, such that the patient cannot speak in an audible voice, her arms dangling by her sides, convulsive movements of the limbs, and a pulse scarcely perceptible.

Cuprum Metallicum is another remedy almost as efficacious. It is especially recommended in those paroxysms which consist in insupportable spasms of the abdomen, extending up to the chest, exciting nausea and even vomiting, and resembling in some measure epileptic convulsions, during which the patient utters piercing cries.

We may also consult *Valeriana*, *Platina*, *Belladonna*, *Ignatia*, *Mezereum*, *Digitalis*, *Nux*, *Pulsatilla*.

Should these medicines not bring back the menses, the physician must have recourse to antipsorics, *Magnesia carbonica*, *Magnesia muriatica*, *Sulphur*, *Sep.*, *Silicea*, *Lycopodium*, *Graphites*, *Acid Nitri*—which may also be given in painless *Amenorrhœa*.

Retarded menstruation calls for similar treatment as above.

No. IV.

DYSMENORRŒA.

THE most regularly menstruating women are frequently incommoded at these periods. Sometimes these difficulties appear some days before the flux, and cease gradually after it—at other times they only appear when the flow takes place. Weak, irritable women, are the most subject, and then generally from an hereditary disposition, or from an enfeebling education. In order that our means have their effect, we must well regulate the regimen—it alone will sometimes be sufficient to the cure—we must order a more active life, to habituate the patient to atmospheric changes, frequent walking in the open air, and serenity of mind—she must particularly avoid every thing injurious to her—she must have clothing according to the season, which does not bind the belly, since all pressure on this part easily causes constipation.

The morbid accompaniments of the menstrual flux are so various, it would be difficult to describe them all, and to prescribe in advance the means that should be employed. The constitution, age, idiosyncrasy, manner of life, &c., stamp upon the symptoms a peculiar character, which requires in each individual case appropriate remedies. The phenomena which precede or accompany menstruation, such as congestion of the head, headache, oppression of the chest, uneasiness, vomiting, colic, fainting, &c. yield to Chamomilla, Pulsatilla, Nux, Ignatia, Belladonna, Veratrum, Cocculus, China, Hyoscyamus, Coffea, Platina, Cuprum—we must choose one or the other according to the symptoms. In order not to be deceived respecting the choice of the remedy, the physician must examine into the condition of the body before the menses, and of the menses themselves, if they are abundant or scanty, or mucous, &c., and to many

other accessory circumstances. He will find, that Pulsatilla, Veratrum, Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, Platina, Stramonium, Capsicum, are the most suitable in this complaint. But the most difficult cases are those where there is trouble of mind, various pains of the belly, arthritic affections, which appear with an increased intensity at the flow of the catamenia. In such cases, it is rare that the ordinary remedies produce a radical cure. We must generally have recourse to the antipsorics, Sepia, Conium, Lycopodium, Murias magnesiz, Silicia, Natrum muriaticum, and especially so if, before menstruation, the patient has been sad and melancholy.

Another morbid phenomenon, which shows itself equally before and after menstruation, is the painful tumefaction of the breasts, the nipple, the areolæ of which are inflamed, and cause severe burning—external heat in these cases is always of service. The medicines which best correspond to this state are Chamomilla, Pulsatilla, Belladonna, Rhus, Conium, Calcareo carbonica, Carbo veg.

[In cases where there is pain across the loins and down the thighs, and sometimes at the lower part of the belly, with no flow, or only a watery or mucous or light blood-colored one, scanty and at intervals, we think we have derived much benefit from Graphites—it has appeared to us in several instances to bring on a free natural colored flow, and a consequent cessation of the pains. Translator.]

No. V.

MENOCHEZIA.

SCANTY MENSTRUATION.

THE quantity of the catamenia is relative to the constitution of the woman. If

the health be seriously disturbed, and if the menstrual flux was before most abundant, we may conclude that the flow is too scanty. But if the woman continue in health, if she experience no uneasiness, we may look upon the more scanty flow as natural. In the contrary cases, violent congestions of the head or chest, flushes of heat, uneasiness, heaviness of the extremities, a full, hard pulse, and other such symptoms, indicate a morbid state resulting from the scanty menstrual flux.

In the choice of our remedy we must not regard this symptom alone, but the group of symptoms, and choose in consequence. Though Pulsatilla, Nux, Ferrum, Rhus, Dulcamara, and other remedies, deserve a particular attention, and may be given with full success in a great many cases, yet there are others which require other remedies, because a latent psora is the foundation of the symptoms, and requires antipsoric means. The most prudent part then is, not to wait too long the effect of the above remedies, but if one or two do not cure, to have immediate recourse to Sulphur, which may be followed by Graphites, Magnesia, Natrum muriaticum, Causticum, Sepia, Silicea, Ammonium carb., Conium, (an excellent remedy, also, in the spasms of the uterus) according to the symptoms.

No. VI.

MENOPOSIA.

CRITICAL PERIOD.

THE epoch at which the female ceases to be capable of conception, is announced by the complete disappearance of the catamenia, and generally happens from the end of the fortieth to the commencement of the fiftieth year of her age. In a very few instances this cessation is sudden, un-

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expected and easy—more frequently it is preceded by severe affections. We must grant, however, that but few women die at this period—with many, the health is but slightly affected, unless a voluptuous life has laid the germs of disease, which come forth at this critical period, favored in their development by this act, always somewhat disturbing, though natural and one of the most important in the female.

At this period we frequently find a very irregular menstruation, returning every two or three weeks, or not till the end of many weeks or even months, and then under the form of metrorrhagia. Certain it is, that with a menstruation so irregular, there must be congestions, especially in plethoric persons who take little exercise, eat heartily, drink much coffee, wine, beer, &c. We often see these congestions on the surface of the body in sugillations, extravasations under the skin, stinging and burning in the skin, a general agitation, anxious sleep and constipation. It is not even rare that these accidents, should they attain a high degree, terminate in apoplexy. Nux, with an appropriate regimen, given twice, according to circumstances, suffices to cure these symptoms, and particularly in plethoric and robust women.

In many cases the congestion may declare itself in a different manner, chiefly in the affected parts, and then we shall have burning and piercing, fullness, tension and pressure in the internal genitals and regions of the loins and flanks. In such cases, Belladonna is preferable to Nux; when its action is exhausted, we should administer a dose of Hepar sulphuris or of Sulphur.

Exercise in the open air and abstinence from coffee, tea and other heating drinks, should be insisted on; we may give from time to time a small dose of Aconitum in alternation with Coffea cruda, sometimes with Ignatia, Pulsatilla, Belladonna, Nux.

But the best remedy, when there is considerable congestion to the head, with burning of the same, bleeding at the nose, &c., is *Carbo veg.*, in the smallest dose, every four or six days. Five or six doses are sufficient to relieve the symptoms and prevent their return. *Crocus*, frequently repeated, is very effectual in some cases.

It sometimes happens to those women whose menses have not appeared for a long time, that the uterus swells and presents a hard tumor in the hypogastric region. Pregnancy is sometimes suspected, and especially so as the breasts often swell. Internal and external examination will detect the true state, aided by the following symptoms, which always declare themselves in this condition of parts: intermittent uterine pains, yet periodical, spasmodic, often pressive, like the colic, and in the end a more or less abundant flow of a dark colored fluid. *Belladonna* is often the remedy which answers best to this condition, though *Platina* or *Calcarea carb.* may be indicated, if the patient had previously an abundant menstruation. These conditions are often accompanied by great debility and relaxation, and then no remedy answers so well as *China*. *Nux* will cure the constipation and nervous irritability which are often present. In some cases, where the tumefaction of the uterus appears to be owing to wind, which is apparent from the discharge of it and consequent relief for a time, and absence of any fluid, we may look for a good result from the administration of *Acid. phosphor.*

No. VII.

MENORRHAGIA.

(IMMODERATE FLOW OF THE MENSES.)

Not only young girls, but females generally, complain of a too abundant men-

struation, which is very troublesome and injurious. Certainly we cannot precisely determine what quantity of blood each woman ought to lose, but we can presume that she loses too much when it flows very abundantly and for a more or less long time, (from two to eight days,) when the menses appear too soon and continue too long, so that the health suffers from it, the genital organs and the whole body become weakened, the complexion becomes pale, as after a violent hæmorrhage, and all the symptoms accompanying a loss of blood are presented.

This complaint is most frequently seen in sensitive persons, whose uterine vessels are weak and is very readily over-excited. It may be the consequence of onanism, of lascivious conversation, of reading novels which excite the imagination, the use of strong drinks, liquors, strong coffee, wine of different kinds, punch, or of excess of any kind during menstruation, chiefly of dancing, too ardent caressing, &c.

Nux is always the chief remedy when a like condition is the consequence of painful emotions which irritate the nervous system, in so much that the patient is impatient at the least word; is of a violent, capricious humor; is alarmed at the least noise; is chagrined at the least thing, and cannot contain herself; is inclined to rest in bed, and has a repugnance to walking in the open air. *Pulsatilla* will allay the excessive irritability, when alternated with *Nux* at proper intervals.

Of all the means capable of moderating the flux, of preventing the too frequent return of the menses, and putting an end to the excessive menstruation, none is superior to *Nux*; nevertheless, it is not the only one, and in many cases we may successfully administer *Chamomilla*, when the blood is dark, almost black and clotting, accompanied with drawing and pierc-

ing pains from the loins to the pubes, and with syncope, cold extremities and ardent thirst.

Repeated doses of *Ignatia amara* are often serviceable in regulating the menstruation which returns too frequently and lasts too long; it even allays and arrests the spasms of the uterus which are evidenced by pressing and bearing down.

Should these not succeed, we must recur to antipsorics; Sulphur, Calcareæ, Lycopodium, Phosphorus, Kali carb., Carb. veg., Muria, magnesiae, Silicea and Sepia.

No. VIII.

METRITIS.

(INFLAMMATION OF THE WOMB.)

INFLAMMATION of the womb may be recognized by the following symptoms: pain fixed, continued, lancinating, burning, sharp, violent, in the pelvic region, with a feeling of weight in the belly. This pain at first only occupies a small spot, but it soon extends to the perineum and rectum, and to all the abdominal region. The mouth of the womb is sometimes inflamed, hard, contracted and painful to the touch. The lower belly swells—this begins in the region of the womb, and there is so great a heat that it is perceptible even to the finger of the examiner. The menstrual and lochial secretions become suppressed, also the alvine and urinary secretions, as likewise the secretion of milk of those in child-bed. Such are the characters peculiar to this species of inflammation, to which are added other and sympathetic symptoms. The womb is not always wholly inflamed—the symptoms according to the seat of the complaint.

It may be caused by cold applied to the feet or belly, by inflammation of the neighboring parts, by the use of severe diuretics, by the presence of a portion of the placenta or of clots of blood, by the displacement of the uterus, but above all, by moral emotions at a time when the sensibility of the womb is exalted to a high degree.

We frequently have occasion to use Nux in these diseases, which is indicated by strong pressing pains above the pubis, increased on external or internal examination; by severe pains in the loins; constipation or hard stools; accompanied by burning, lancinating pains, by retention or painful passing of urine, by rending or lancinating pains in the lower belly when the patient moves, coughs or sneezes; by an elevated temperature of the body, and by swelling of the orifice of the womb, with pain at the same time in the vagina, all these being exacerbated in the morning.

Belladonna is indicated when the disease is accompanied by a sensation of weight and drawing in the lower belly, sometimes increasing to a strong bearing down, with lancinating, burning pain above the pubis, and pains in the loins as if they would break; lancinating pains in the hip joints, not allowing either movement or touch. In these cases, China may also be indicated after Aconitum. If the inflammation has come on after labor, if the lochiæ are stopped, if a portion of the placenta is in the womb, or if there is a flow of ichorous, stinking matter, with severe smarting and sensation of fullness in the vagina, we can use no better remedy than Belladonna.

Mercurius solubilis is the medicament when the pain is lancinating, pressive or tearing. However, this symptom may also point out another remedy, Rhus or Bryonia for example, if the morbid symptoms answer as to other points, to the primitive effects of these drugs.

An inflammation of the womb, the result of deep sorrow after labor, yields the most promptly to Chamomilla. In a like condition, the lochiæ are ordinarily too abundant and almost resemble a metrorrhagia. The blood is coagulated, dark and black. Infusion of Chamomilla will bring on a similar state—in such a case we give as its antidote, Nux, Ignatia, or Pulsatilla.

An exciting, unlooked for joy, particularly after labor, may also give rise to similar phenomena. Tincture of coffee in these cases will suffice, prohibiting coffee as a beverage.

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No. IX.

LEUCORRŒA.

(WHITES.)

THE patient complains of a sensation of heat, fullness and tension of the internal genitals, of a constant itching, which however is not very disagreeable, but obliges her to scratch, and also of a feeling of smarting in urinating. A slight febrile condition is often present. Aconitum in the smallest dose answers to these symptoms.

There is another kind of whites, which proceeds from bruising of the parts, especially in the newly married, and which shows itself by swelling and redness of the labiæ, with burning on urinating, or even with retention of urine, caused by the inflammation and tumefaction of the urethra and all the internal genital parts. Arnica is the best remedy in such a case.

Should the patient complain of a burning in the vagina and external labiæ, with a flux of a mucous but acrid, corrosive liquid, and continued chills, desire to lie

down, sadness, depression, bad humor, &c., it is to Pulsatilla we must have recourse. The best remedy for leucorrhœa characterized by a painful itching in the external genitals, by a considerable swelling and sensitiveness of the greater labiæ, by an interior inflammatory swelling of the vagina, as if it was excoriated, by a purulent corrosive flux, is Mercurius solubilis, which may be repeated once or twice, according to circumstances.

In addition to these remedies we may also consult, Ferrum, Arsenicum, Thuya, Mezereum, Staphysagria, Belladonna, Platina. These last two are chiefly serviceable, when the leucorrhœa is accompanied by a desire to urinate, with pressure in the internal genitals. It is not rare to find relief in the administration of Sulphur in such cases.

If the flow is not very abundant, if it is rather mucous, accompanied at the worst with some drawing pains in the loins and back, lassitude in the limbs, with stools almost liquid sometimes, we must recur to Sulphur.

Lycopodium is indicated when the flow is intermittent, and always preceded by dartings in the interior of the hypogastrium; when the flow is of a yellow color, and the complexion, usually pale, is frequently colored by flushing of the face; and when to the leucorrhœa is joined all sorts of bad feelings, announcing a derangement of the digestive organs.

Natrum muriaticum is indispensable when the leucorrhœa is accompanied by frequent drawing pains in the belly, when the complexion changes though generally of a yellow cast, when there is constipation, uneasy feelings and sometimes vomiting. We must also look to Graphites, Conium, Ac. nitri., Calcareæ, Silicea, Carbo. veg. and above all Lycoperdon bovista, among the antipsorics; Stannum, Ignatia, Nux, China, Coëculus, Arnica, Sabina.

No. X.

CHLOROSIS.

THIS affection attacks females generally, at the age of puberty, and is characterized by paleness of the face, lips and tongue, by blue circles around the eyes, by an œdema and dryness of the skin. There is also a tumefied belly, pains in the loins, anxiety, difficult respiration, trembling of the extremities, loss of appetite, sadness even to melancholy, disposition to sleep, heaviness, and general weakness. Moreover the patients are tormented with cardialgia, vertigo, buzzing in the ears, sparks in the eyes, head-ache, weakness of sight, and by the most extraordinary desires, such, for example, as eating coal, chalk, and other such substances. They are very sensitive—all the organic functions are slowly performed—the body is cold to the touch, and is easily chilled—the pulse is small, slow, though at times febrile and quick. Chlorosis is always accompanied with difficulty in menstruation—the catamenia do not flow at all, or else in too small or too great quantities. The same is the case with the alvine evacuations, which for the most part are costive—the taste is often bad and bitter, the tongue covered with a white coat, sometimes brownish, and the urine turbid and yellow.

The causes may be, bad air, humidity, cold, absence of light, bad nourishment, abuse of coffee and tea, sedentary life, want of cleanliness, sorrow, care, sexual appetite too easily elicited, too frequent use of bleeding and laxatives. It may also arise from organic defects impeding menstruation, such as the closure of the orifice of the uterus or vagina, the imperfect development of the uterus, its deformity or that of the ovaries, suppression of the menses from a violent emotion, or from cold.

The treatment depends in a great measure on the occasional cause—in every case, if possible, we must begin by abstracting such cause, before attempting a radical cure—we should therefore be careful in regulating, first of all, the regimen.

One of the best Homœopathic remedies is Pulsatilla, which is almost always indicated at the commencement, because the moral disposition of the patient is almost always suitable to this remedy. It is no less indicated by the state of the catamenia, almost always too feeble or slow, and by the flaccidity of the muscles.

We may almost place on the same level, Coccus, particularly, should the patient complain of spasms deep in the abdomen, with irregular menstruation. Should she be of an ardent, choleric temperament, with frequent menstruation though irregular; should the digestion be bad, with vomiting or constipation, we must have recourse to Nux. To it we must also look when the abuse of coffee, of tea or infusion of Chamomilla has favored the development of the disease. In this last case, we may also give Pulsatilla and Ignatia; China may also render good services in some cases, and particularly so when there is œdema of the extremities, chiefly of the feet, earthy and blue circles around the eyes, tympanites, sluggish stools, severe drawing pains and tension of the belly, difficult digestion, sour eructations, capricious appetite, &c. If to these symptoms are added tremblings, excessive weakness, frequent faintings, Arsenic is the best remedy; and if the disease be complicated with leucorrhœa, the most effectual article is often one of those we would make use of in this last affection.

Among the antipsorics, we may mention Sulphur, Natrum muriaticum, Sesipia, Lycopodium, Acid nitri, Graphites,

which should be administered in accordance with the symptoms. We shall rarely succeed without the use of the three first, because the disease is frequently the result of onanism, against the effects of which these remedies are very efficacious. In a great many cases, characterized by nymphomania, Phosphorus is of essential service.

REVIEW.

"THE PRACTICAL ADVANTAGES OF HOMŒOPATHY, ILLUSTRATED BY NUMEROUS CASES; DEDICATED BY PERMISSION TO HER MAJESTY QUEEN ADELAIDE; BY HARRIS DUNSFORD, M. D." LONDON: H. BAILLIERE, 1841.

WE announce with sincere pleasure the receipt of this new work from the pen of our accomplished colleague in London. From a very cursory glance we find abundant evidences of the zeal and ability with which he continues to vindicate the claims of our yet persecuted doctrine. We content ourselves for the present, with the following extracts from this temperately written volume, promising it a careful and extended notice in the number for November.

"Those who oppose Homœopathy without having fully examined it, and in truth, all those who oppose it are of this class, attribute its success to DIET alone: supposing for a moment, that such cures as Homœopathy may, without presumption, claim to itself, could be effected simply by diet, it would reflect great disgrace upon the advocates for medicine; and, if diet is sufficient to cure all diseases, physicians should renounce their profession. Diet, however, cannot possibly account

for the truly wonderful and almost immediate beneficial results, in many diseases of children, and acute diseases of adults, nor for the favorable effects that have so often been observed in the treatment of animals;—and here the force of imagination, which has often been called in to account for the success of the treatment, is altogether visionary.

"Without stopping further to discuss this question in reference to children or brute animals, we may confidently refer to many of our cases in Part II, which prove that the speedy and permanent relief obtained was accomplished only by Homœopathic remedies, and that a mere system of dietics would have been altogether unavailing. Dr. Bigel has given several instances in which diet effected no lasting benefit whatever, but in which the treatment by Homœopathy has been successful. See *Bigel, Exam. de l'Homœopathie*.

"But, although diet is insufficient to arrest disease, unless of the mildest character, it is of great importance in warding off attacks. Attention to diet is essentially necessary, therefore, in early life, before the digestive organs acquire sufficient strength to assimilate any but the simplest food. The seeds of disease of the chylopoietic viscera are often laid in the nursery, where instead of confining the diet of children to what nature intended for their use, they are often loaded with sweatmeats and confectionary, and that too, frequently, as a reward for what ought to have been done, regularly, in the performance of duty.

"The principal rule relating to diet is to take such things only as nourish without acting medicinally. In the treatment of acute diseases, this rule must be rigorously enforced, to avoid the risk of interrupting the action of remedial agents.

"Those in perfect health may resist the effect of the numerous condiments

commonly employed in cookery, and as long as the system remains strong, little harm may result from the moderate use of them; 'condita omnia,' says Celsus, 'duabus de causis inutilia sunt; quoniam et plus propter dulcedinem assumitur, et quod modo par est, tamen ægrius concoquitur.'—*Lib. 1, p. 19.*

"It is not therefore unreasonable to suppose, that food prepared to suit the taste of those who have long dwelt in hot climates, as often predisposes to liver and stomach complaints, as the climate itself.

"In warm climates, the modes of living—the diet and regimen of Europeans—are extremely prejudicial to the digestive functions. The quantity and nature of the food and drink usually taken, excite and irritate the stomach, liver, and intestinal canal, and exhaust their functions;—the states of indigestion, thus induced, soon pass into inflammation, or into organic changes, if neglected or injudiciously treated." *Copland, Practical Med., p. 133.*

"These evils undoubtedly often result from natural delicacy of the stomach; but, over indulgence in convivial pleasures is admitted, by all, to be one of the most fruitful sources of dyspepsia. Any thing which stimulates the stomach to inordinate action necessarily induces debility, when the stimulating effect has subsided; hence spices, though serviceable in the digestion of that meal of which they form a part, render the stomach less able to bear the succeeding one.

"The stomach like other organs requires periods of repose. It is therefore very desirable to observe regular hours for meals, and nothing should be taken between the hours of refreshment, since the supply of gastric juice required for the next meal is thereby exhausted, and the ordinary quantity of food then taken remains undigested until the secretory vessels have provided an additional sup-

ply. *Children* often have their digestive organs weakened by the foolish practice of pampering them with cakes, &c. between the hours of meals. The appetite is thus allayed, but the usual quantity of food is (from habit) consumed, and remains undigested, or occasions derangement of the stomach and its associate viscera.

"The whole process of digestion is extremely complicated, and may be said to commence, from the moment the morsel enters into the mouth, to undergo the process of mastication; it then becomes saturated with saliva, and is prepared for the action of the gastric juice, in the stomach.

"One of the most frequent causes of indigestion is the common habit of eating fast. In this manner more food is *inadvertently* swallowed than can be digested, for (as proved by Dr. Beaumont's experiments) only a certain quantity of gastric juice is secreted at a time; and, by eating too fast, more food is swallowed than the gastric juice prepared can dissolve; whereas, when the food is swallowed slowly, the gastric juice has time to mix with it, and when the quantity secreted is exhausted, appetite ceases. 'That the prevalence of over-eating is a general error in society, especially among the sedentary classes, is strongly presumable, even without direct proof, from two almost characteristic circumstances,—namely, the frequency of indigestion in one or other of its numerous forms, and the almost universal use of purgative medicines, with a view to remove from the system the superfluous materials which have been poured into it without any natural demand.' *Combe on Digestion, p. 238.*

"During digestion, the stomach requires an extraordinary supply of nervous energy, and also a proportional increase in the supply of blood. And we here have

a striking exemplification of the wonderful arrangement of Providence, in placing a reservoir of blood, the spleen, to meet the increased demand made during digestion; for if the blood were suddenly withdrawn from the general system, it would be so far weakened, as to incapacitate man for any exertion after a meal. The wisdom of the Creator is the more conspicuous in this, as we require food when the system is exhausted; and, were the necessary supply of blood to be withdrawn from the general circulation, just when most needed, extreme debility would ensue. The facility afforded to the circulation, by the distension of the stomach causing the rugæ to be obliterated and the tortuous vessels comparatively straight, furnish conclusive evidence of a provident and skilful adaptation of the means of supply, to secure the healthy and regular performance of one of the most important functions in the animal economy.

"Affections of the stomach doubtless depend often on disturbed nervous action, and hence, the state of the mind influences, in a very remarkable manner, the digestive powers. The effect of sudden joy or grief, on the appetite, is sufficient to elucidate this truth; but the result is often so slow as to be scarcely perceptible until lasting injury is effected.

"Dr. Beaumont, of America, has made many ingenious experiments upon the subject of digestion, the results of which are so interesting and important, that they cannot be too widely circulated; I trust, therefore, that I shall be excused for the insertion, in this work, of the following extract taken from the "Dictionary of Practical Medicine." Dr. Copland has evidently availed himself of the information contained in a work on the "Physiology of Digestion," by Dr. Combe, of Edinburgh,—a work which deserves the attentive perusal of all who wish to be-

come practically acquainted with the laws of the animal economy; and the means of controlling disease, and of improving and preserving health.

"As Dr. Combe observes, the *first* requisite to digestion is an adequate supply of gastric juice, and its thorough admixture with every particle of the food on which it is to operate. The *second* is a steady temperature of about 98° or 100° Fahr. The *third* is the gentle and continued agitation of the alimentary mass in the stomach during the digestive process.—Much light has been thrown upon the function of digestion, and consequently upon disorders of this function, by the experiments of Dr. Beaumont, of America, on St. Martin, a strong young Canadian, who was wounded in the left side, a fistulous opening into the stomach remaining without detriment to the general health. For some months after the wound, the food could be retained only by wearing a compress and bandage; but early in winter, a small fold or doubling of the villous coat began to appear, which gradually increased till it filled the aperture and acted as a *valve*, so as completely to prevent any efflux from within, but to admit of being easily pushed back by the finger from without.

"Dr. Beaumont describes the aperture in St. Martin's stomach as being situated about three inches to the left of the cardia, near the left or superior termination of the great curvature. When the stomach was nearly empty he was able to examine its cavity, to the depth of five or six inches, by artificial distension. When it was entirely empty, the stomach was always contracted on itself, and the valve generally forced through the orifice, together with a portion of the mucous membrane, equal in bulk to a hen's egg. After sleeping for a few hours on the left side, the protruded portion became so much larger, as to spread over the neighboring integuments five or six inches in circumference, fairly exhibiting the natural rugæ, villous membrane, and mucous coat, lining the gastric cavity. This appearance was almost invariably exhibited in the morning before rising in bed.

"The first point which Dr. Beaumont conclusively settled is, that the gastric juice does not continue to be secreted between the intervals of digestion, and does not accumulate, to be ready for acting upon the next meal. The next which he established is, that in health, the gastric secretion always bears a direct relation to the quantity of aliment naturally required by the system;

so that if more than this be taken, there will be too small a supply of the juice for the digestion of the whole. Dr. Beaumont further ascertained that the gastric secretion, and the villous coat, undergo great changes during disease. In the course of his attendance on St. Martin, he had opportunities of seeing what was actually going on in the organ, and of observing, that whenever a feverish state was induced by obstructed perspiration, or by stimulating liquors, or by overloading the stomach; and that when influenced by fear, anger, or other emotions, depressing or disturbing the nervous system, the villous coat became sometimes red and dry, and at others, pale and moist, having lost its smooth and healthy appearance. As a necessary consequence, the secretions became vitiated, impaired, or suppressed; and the follicles, secreting the mucus which protects the surface of the villous coat, became flaccid, and no longer yielded this bland secretion. The nervous and vascular papillæ thus deprived of their defensive shield were then subjected to undue irritation. When these diseased appearances were considerable, the system sympathised, and dryness of the mouth, thirst, quickened pulse, &c., showed themselves; and no gastric juice could be procured or extracted, even on the application of the usual stimulus of food. The dry, irritated appearance of the villous coat, and the absence of the healthy gastric secretion in the febrile state, as Dr. Combe has remarked, not only explain at once the want of appetite, nausea, and uneasiness generally felt in the region of the stomach; but also show the folly of attempting to sustain strength, by forcing the patient to eat, when the food cannot be digested, and when nature instinctively refuses to receive it.

“The inferences, drawn from the experiments and observations of Dr. Beaumont and others, that more immediately concern the subject under consideration, may be stated as follows :—

1. That the process of *mastication*, *insalivation* and *deglutition* are important, not merely as subjecting the food to the gastric juice in a state of due preparation for its action, but also as allowing time for the regular contraction of the stomach upon each individual morsel conveyed into it, as well as transmitting the food in small portions at a time, so as to prevent a too rapid or excessive, and injurious distention of the organ.—

2. That the gastric juice is the agent of chymification; that it is secreted from vessels distinct from the mucous follicles; that it is a clear transparent fluid, without odor, a little salt, and

perceptibly acid; and that it contains free hydrochloric acid, a little acetic acid, and some other active chemical principles.—

3. That this juice is never found free in the stomach, but is always excited to discharge itself by food or other irritants; that it is seldom obtained pure, but generally mixed with mucus, and sometimes with saliva; and that, when pure, it is capable of being kept for months, or even years.—

4. That it is a solvent of food, and alters its properties; that it checks the progress of putrefaction, corrects putrid substances, coagulates albumen and milk, and afterwards dissolves the coagula; and that it commences its action on food as soon as it comes in contact with it.—

5. That it is capable of combining with a certain fixed quantity of food; and when more is presented for its action than it will dissolve, indigestion will ensue; and that its action is facilitated by the warmth and motions of the stomach, these motions taking place chiefly in two directions, transversely and longitudinally.—

6. That the gastric juice is modified in quantity, and probably in its intimate constitution, so as to suit the kind of food; and hence the occurrence of indigestion on sudden alterations of the kinds, quality, and quantity of food.—

7. That the action of the stomach and of its fluids is the same on all kinds of diet; and that the motions of the stomach produce a constant admixture of food and gastric juice, and thereby facilitate digestion.—

8. That *solid* food of a certain texture, is easier of digestion than *fluid*; that *animal* and *farinaceous* aliments are more digestible than *vegetable*; but that susceptibility of digestion does not depend altogether upon natural or chemical distinctions.—

9. That digestion is facilitated by *minuteness of division* and *tenderness of fibre*, and retarded by opposite qualities.—

10. That the ultimate principles of aliment are always the same, from whatever food they may be obtained.—

11. That chyme is homogenous, but variable in its color and consistence; and that, towards the latter stages of chymification, it becomes more acid and stimulating, and passes more rapidly from the stomach.—

12. That soups and other liquid food do not call into play the muscular coat of the stomach; and before the gastric juice can act upon them, the fluid part must be absorbed and the mass thickened to a proper consistence for undergoing the usual churning motion; and, consequently,

that this kind of food often gives rise to acidity, particularly in weak states of the stomach.—

13. That, owing to the adaptation of the gastric juice to the nature of the food, sudden or extreme changes from one kind of diet to another is injurious; for the stomach has not had time to modify its secretions sufficiently to meet the altered demand upon its powers.—

14. That water, ardent spirits, and most other fluids, are not affected by the gastric juice, but pass from the stomach soon after they have been received; that heating condiments are injurious to the healthy stomach; and that the use of spirits always causes disease of this organ, if persevered in.—

15. That bulk, as well as nutriment, is necessary to articles of diet; and that digestibility does not depend upon the quantity of nutrient principles that aliments contain.—

16. That the quantity of food generally taken is more than the wants of the system require; and that such excess, if persevered in, generally produces functional disorder, and consequently, organic disease.—

17. That oily food is difficult of digestion, though it contains a large proportion of nutrient principles.—

18. That *bile* is not usually found in the stomach, and is not necessary for the digestion of food; but that when oily food is used, it assists digestion.—

19. That gentle exercise facilitates digestion; and that the *acetic*, *citric* and *hydrochloric* acids promote this process, particularly if vegetables and indigestible substances have been taken.—

20. That the time required for the stomachic digestion depends upon the quantity and kind of food, and upon the state of the stomach; that the time required for the disposal of a moderate meal, in a healthy state of the organ, varies from three hours to three hours and a half or four hours; and that in states of indigestion, the process is delayed much longer than this, particularly as respects the more indigestible substances.—

21. That a diminution of the temperature of the stomach below 96° impedes digestion: and that the temperature of the organ is not necessarily elevated by the process.—

22. That whatever promotes organic nervous power, without exhausting it, favors digestion, as breathing a dry pure air, hilarity of mind, moderate laughter, &c.—

23. That the organic or ganglionic nervous influence is more concerned in the process of digestion, than the influence conveyed to the stomach

by the eighth pair of nerves; and that the circulating, absorbing, and especially the secreting functions of the organ, are under the dominion of the former, whilst the sensibility and muscular contractions are directed by the latter.' "

MAXIMS FOR PARENTS.

1. If consumption has prevailed in either of your families, use the earliest precautions to prevent your children falling victims to the same disease.

2. Though consumption may not have been common on the side of either, yet precaution is not the less important. Two or three neglected colds in winter, or a cutting blast in spring, with improper clothing, may, in an infirm constitution, securely seat the relentless destroyer;—at the best, wretched health will be a certain consequence.

3. When they who *must* be ignorant of the essential difference between a common cold and consumption, boast of their cures, hear, but heed them not: ask this question of your own common sense,—*what experience or inspiration can instruct such pretenders?*

4. It is wise to check a cold the first week; but much wiser the first four and twenty hours.

5. Attempt not the treatment of your own, or your children's colds,—lest, what may in reality have been, in the first instance, a trifling disease, should by your mismanagement, be converted into a confirmed consumption.

6. All remedies which *do no good*, in either colds or consumptions, invariably *do a very great deal of harm*.

7. A strictly sober life, regular, active exercise, and a cheerful and contented mind, are the most certain means by which those predisposed to consumption, may escape its attack, and preserve their lives to an advanced period.

8. The most certain means by which the predisposed, even when guilty of no intemperance, may invite the attack of their lurking enemy, is a plentiful use of pectoral balsams, balms of life, lung restorers, cough-lozenges, or indeed any of the list of the certain cures in the newspapers.—*Jour. of Health.*

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RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

HISTORY OF JEWISH PHYSICIANS.*

BY E. CARMOLY.

Ils étaient nos facteurs et nos banquiers, avant que nous eussions lire : ils furent aussi nos premiers médecins. *CABANIS Révolution de la Médecine*, ch. II. § vii.

§ I.

ORIGIN OF MEDICINE.

THE origin of the healing art, like the beginning of every thing human, cannot be certainly determined. We know only that at the earliest periods of society, medicine was already practiced with a certain reputation ; this will be evident from the first view of the earliest arts, as medicine takes rank along with them.†

It becomes us, however, to declare,

* We have translated this article from the Bulletin Medical Belge, contained in the Encyclographie des Sciences Medicales, and feel assured it will interest the readers of the Journal.

† *CABANIS Révolut. de la Médecine*, chap. ii. sec. 1, p. 38.

that we find nothing worthy of attention before the time of Moses, the greatest of prophets and the most sublime of legislators. We should then seek in the sacred writings for the first traces of medicine.

Certain commentators on the Holy Scripture have concluded from what is said in Genesis,* that God caused all animals to appear before Adam, that he might name them, that therefore the father of the human race was at the same time gifted with a perfect knowledge of all their qualities as well as those of all created things ; from whence it is inferred that Adam could not have been ignorant of their different applications in medicine. These authors rely particularly upon this passage in Ecclesiasticus.† "Honor a physician with the honor due unto him, for the uses which ye may have of him : for the Lord hath created him." Without engaging in endless discussions, let us confine our attention to what is actually contained in the text of the Holy Scriptures.

We find that Egypt, the ancient cradle of wisdom, was in possession of the art of embalming the body at the time of Joseph.‡ This custom would imply in the Egyptians some idea of anatomy, and would early give them knowledge in reference to the seat of diseases, and the derangements produced by them.

* Chap. ii. 19, 20. † Ecclesiasticus. xxxviii. 1, 2.

‡ Genesis i. 2, 3.

The question has often been discussed whether the Hebrews taught the healing art to the Egyptians, or learned it from them. On this point, it will be sufficient to remark, that the two nations having dwelt a long time together, would necessarily interchange their science and knowledge.

§ II.

MEDICINE OF MOSES.

However it may be, a great number of passages in the Holy Scriptures render it evident that Moses had very enlarged ideas of medicine as well as of all other human knowledge. He has given decided proofs of this in that part of the law which contains the Hygienic directions, the signs of the white leprosy, and the means to cure it. He lays down the marks of difference of the invasion or existence of true leprosy, and that which should cause no suspicion.* He advances a very sound judgment on the critical nature of the scabs and the eruptions which are observed in this disease, upon the complication of the incurable white leprosy,† and upon many other circumstances of this formidable malady.‡ Modern physicians have sometimes, but not often, had the opportunity of testing with how much exactness this great man has written.§ The healing of the leprosy, as of all other diseases, is the immediate effect of the omnipotence of the Deity, who sent them upon all who had offended, and afterwards healed them when he was propitiated by their prayers.

At a former period, Abraham, the father of the people of Israel, prayed the

Eternal to heal Abimelech, his wife, and his servants, whom he had struck on account of Sarah.*

When Miriam, the sister of Moses, murmured against the great lawgiver, God struck her with leprosy, from which she was only delivered in consequence of Moses' prayer to God to heal her.† The people having revolted, an epidemic appeared, which destroyed fourteen thousand seven hundred men, and which prevailed until the high priest, Aaron, offered up incense of atonement.

At Marah, God announced by Moses to the people, that if they would keep all his laws, they should never be attacked by any of the plagues of Egypt, "for I am the Lord that healeth thee."‡ Finally God pronounces a curse on all those who break his laws, and threatens them with diseases and all kinds of misfortunes.

§ III.

MEDICINE IN THE HANDS OF THE PRIESTS.

The priests appear to have been the first physicians among the Hebrews. It was to the priests of the sons of Levi, that those afflicted with leprosy applied for treatment. They decided the condition of those attacked by this disease. They secluded them, purified the body, and made expiatory sacrifices, the offerings of which were birds, lambs and oil.

The practice of medicine remained associated with the priesthood, even after the Israelites became masters of Palestine. Diseases were always considered as occasioned directly by the Most High, who revealed his supreme will to the high priests. They sacrificed victims to appease his wrath, and to arrest the diseases for which they were offered in expia-

* Leviticus xiii. 3 to 20.

† Leviticus xiii. 6.

‡ Leviticus xiii. 10.

§ HENSLEY. *Vom abendlandische Aussatze*, page 105, &c.

* Genesis xx. 17, 18.

† Numbers xii. 10, &c.

‡ Exodus xv. 26.

tion. When the sacrifices were agreeable to him, the diseases were seen to disappear. The Philistines having, in the time of Samuel, seized the ark of the covenant, were struck with diseases, from which they could only be delivered by consecrating to the Eternal golden images of their excrescences.* One look cast by the Bethlehemites upon the holy ark, brought upon them a most desolating plague, which slew a great number.† At a still later period, Saul being attacked with a deep melancholy, he attributed it to an evil spirit sent by God to torment the king, which could only be expelled by the delightful sounds of the harp of the son of Jesse.‡ The plague, which broke out in the reign of David, as a punishment for the numbering of the people ordered by this prince, it is evident to us were intended to teach the Hebrews that their disease was a chastisement inflicted by heaven, to which it alone could cause a termination.

§ IV.

SOLOMON.

At length Solomon appeared ; the vast knowledge of this monarch does not less deserve our admiration, than his taste, refined by commerce and the fine arts, contributed to the prosperity of his people. " His wisdom," saith the Holy Scriptures, " excelled the wisdom of all the children of the east country, and all the wisdom of Egypt. For he was wiser than all men ; than Ethan the Ezrahite, and Heman, and Chalcol, and Darda, the sons of Mahol ; and his fame was in all the nations round about ; and he spake of trees from the cedar tree that is in Lebanon, to the hyssop that springeth out of the wall. He

* Samuel v. 6.

† Samuel xvi. 19.

‡ Samuel xvi. 23.

knew also the history of quadrupeds, of birds, of fish, and insects." It is then not surprising that tradition attributes to him a work which taught how to cure diseases by natural means, which Ezekias is said to have destroyed, because the use of the remedies laid down by it would be injurious to the interest of the Levites, who healed diseases by expiatory sacrifices.* Let this be as it may, Solomon has always been held in great reverence throughout the East as a very great physician. The medical works attributed to him bore his fame even to the Arabians.† According to some of the authors of this nation, Solomon has left a history of plants and animals, besides a number of books on all the physical sciences.

Notwithstanding the great number of these works, it is difficult to discover exactly the opinion of Solomon on the real art of medicine, for he had, according to the Arabic writers, but a very vague idea of what was necessary to constitute a physician. We would suppose that he is the person upon whom they bestowed the title of magician.

§ V.

MEDICINE AS CULTIVATED BY THE PROPHETS.

After the death of Solomon, the healing art fell into the hands of the prophets. These messengers of the Lord invoked diseases when God was offended, and they alone had the power to heal them. Jeroboam having treated one of the servants of the Lord with disrespect, behold his hand became withered ; and in order to be delivered from this paralysis,

* Talmud. Book Pesachim, chap. 10, p. 56. Suidas, word—Εἰς αἰας.

† ALLEMAN, *Schaar Ha Cheshek Livourne*, 1790, p. 17. *Kerem Hemed*, book II., p. 52.

he was obliged to beseech the prophet to intercede in his favor before the Eternal.*

The son of this prince having fallen sick, and the queen being anxious to know what should be the issue of the disease, she went to Shiloh to consult the Prophet Abijah, who predicted the approaching death of her child.†

But he who acquired the most reputation by his prophetic cures, was Elias, who restored to life the child of a widow of Zarepphath, who was in a lethargic condition resembling death.‡ He also foretold to king Jehoram a disease of the intestines in which they were mortified and appeared to be discharged from the body,§ and he announced his approaching death to Ahaziah.||

Elisha inherited the spirit of the prophet Elijah. He cured the son of the Shunammite woman,¶ and relieved Naaman, the Assyrian general, of leprosy, by ordering him to bathe in the waters of Jordan.** The Prophet Isaiah, also, cured king Hezekiah of a glandular affection, by the application of a cataplasm of figs.††

When king Asa was attacked with gout, he neglected to consult the prophet, but applied to the ordinary physicians, the Levites; and after languishing for two years, he died, and his death was attributed to his not having called upon the aid of the Lord.‡‡

King Uzziah was also struck with leprosy for attempting to burn incense in the temple, and resisting the priests, who represented to him the consequences of his conduct.§§

The prophet Jeremiah asks, "Is there no physician in Gilead?"* and Ezekiel† points out the means used in his time for the treatment of fractures: "Son of man, I have broken the arm of Pharaoh, king of Egypt; and lo! it shall not be bound up, to be healed, to put a roller to bind it, to make it strong to hold the sword."

§ VI.

OTHER HEBREW PHYSICIANS.

It appears from Isaiah,‡ that it was incumbent upon the chief men of Israel to be instructed in the secrets of the healing art. "In that time," says he, "a man shall lay hold of his brother, and say unto him, Thou hast clothes—be thou our ruler, and heal us of our ruin. He will reply and say, I am not a physician—do not appoint me the ruler of the people." Jeremiah,§ Hosea,|| and Zachariah,¶ confirm this opinion. They express themselves in a manner that proves that ignorance of medicine was almost an exclusion from sovereign power.

On the other hand there is no doubt that this science was cultivated by the doctors of the law, of whom Esdras, the scribe, may be considered the chief. The doctors of the law have always been the depositories of it, and esteemed it as appertaining exclusively to their province. Seeing the influence and consideration that their knowledge gave them with the public, they shrouded it in mystery, and took all possible precaution to prevent the

* I. Kings xiii.

† I. Kings xiv.

‡ I. Kings xvii.

§ II. Chronicles xxi.

|| II. Kings i.

¶ II. Kings iv.

** II. Kings v.

†† II. Kings xx. Compare Josephus Antiq. Jud. lib. xc. 12.

‡‡ II. Chronicles, xvi. 12.

§§ II. Chronicles, xxvi. 19.

* Jeremiah viii. 22.

† Ezekiel xxx. 21.

‡ Isaiah iii. 6. Upon reference to the text of Isaiah, we doubt whether the author is borne out by the reference. We have, however, given him a fair translation.

§ Jeremiah vi. 14.

|| Hosea v. 13.

¶ Zachariah xi. 16.

admission of other classes of the community.

But did they cultivate this science in a methodical manner, and is it evident that what they have done gave it a perceptible progress? We think not; at least they have handed down to us nothing by which we could judge. Nevertheless, according to tradition, Esdras and Nehemiah were very well versed in the virtues of herbs and the qualities of roots. The sentences of Jesus, the son of Sirach, prove likewise the high value given to medicine by the Jewish doctors during the second temple. "Honor the physician with the honor due unto him, for the uses which ye may have of him; for of the Most High cometh healing, and he shall receive honor of the king. The skill of the physician shall lift up his head; and in the sight of great men he shall be in admiration. The Lord hath created medicines out of the earth, and he that is wise will not abhor them. * * My son, in thy sickness be not negligent, but pray unto the Lord and he will make thee whole. * * Then give place to the physician, for the Lord hath created him; let him not go from thee, for thou hast need of him."*

§ VII.

THE ESSENIANS.

Finally, at this time, an entire sect of the Jews were celebrated for their skill in the treatment of diseases. They were called indiscriminately by the name of Essenians, or by that of Therapeutists, signifying, *healers—physicians*. The most remarkable man among them was Theodore, the physician, a man of great merit, who flourished at Alexandria.†

* Ecclesiasticus xxxviii. 1—15.

† Mischna. Treatise *Bechoroth*, cap. iv. 4.

The Essenians, distinguished for their pure and amiable morality, cultivated medicine not only to make themselves more acceptable, but to discover the means of perfecting the mental qualities, by rendering the body most healthy. Apostles of their doctrines, they confirmed them by a great number of remarkable cures.

The members of this sect were esteemed as saints and physicians, who could by faith and words alone, heal diseases. This plan of driving unclean spirits from the body of the diseased by their conjurations, was also pursued at that time by the Pharisees. Josephus* relates a case of which he was an eye-witness, of the cure of one possessed with an unclean spirit, produced by a certain Eleazer, in the presence of the emperor Vespasian. The physician introduced into the nose of the sick person, a root recommended in similar cases by king Solomon, which God had endowed with this property; he pronounced, besides, the name of this ancient king of Israel, and the magical formula which he had laid down.

§ VIII.

AKIBA AND ISMAEL.

The destruction of Jerusalem by Titus, did not affect learning much among the Jews. Medicine particularly, was then taught with great care. They enriched it with many important discoveries, reported by various ancient authors. Celsus, among others, refers to two medicines of the Jewish physicians.†

* Josephus Ant. Jud. Lib. VIII. chap. x. 11.

† A. C. Celsus, De re Medica, Lib. V., cap. 19 and 22. These are both plasters. One for fracture, and should consist of the following ingredients: salt, scales of red copper, calcined copper, ammoniacum, thymiana, soot of frank-

Among the physicians of the Jews, there were two particularly distinguished, Akiba and Ismael.

These two doctors were one day walking in the public places of the holy city ; a stranger came and placed himself near them. Soon afterwards they were addressed by a sick person, in these words ; " My masters, I beseech you to give me the remedies to relieve me of my disease." They advised him of a remedy, " Take this," said they, " until you are entirely cured."

The patient had hardly departed, when the stranger who had placed himself near the physicians, asked of them, " Who had afflicted this man with such a disease ?" " God," replied they, when he forthwith commenced the following conversation ;—" You say God, and you assume to yourselves a thing which does not belong to you ; He afflicts and you profess to heal."

" What is your occupation ?" said the physician.

" I am a husbandman, as this reaping hook shows."

" Who created the earth, which produces fruits ?"

" God."

" Wherefore do you appropriate to yourself a thing that does not belong to you ? He created the earth, and you reap the fruits."

" But see, if I had not labored, sowed, manured and weeded, the earth would have produced nothing."

incense, dry resin, calophonian resin, wax, veal suet, vinegar and oil. This, Celsus calls Judeus' plaster. The other is a composition also by Judeus, formed of two parts of lime and a pound of the reddest nitre, which are mixed with the urine of a young boy, till they be of the consistence of strigent. The parts on which this is spread, must be moistened. Vide Dr. Greives' Translation of Celsus, London, 1838, p. 228, 237.

TRANSLATOR.

" True, sir, but one of your occupation ought to remember what says the scriptures, ' the life of man is as an herb, it flourishes as a flower of the field ;' besides the plant will not grow unless it is manured and cultivated, and even if it does grow, it will die if it is not refreshed with water and otherwise attended to. In the same manner, the body of the patient is the plant, the compost is the medicine, and the laborer is the physician."

" Excuse me ; I hope you will not be offended ; I am satisfied."

" The whole body is dependent on its respective parts ; one cannot exist without the other. When they become weakened, it decays and dies, like a house with four walls—one of which giving way, the whole house tumbles into ruins."*

§ IX.

DESCRIPTION OF A MAD DOG.

The progress which medicine made at that time in the Jewish schools, is evident by the description of many diseases which they have left us. We refer among others, to that of a mad dog described in the following manner.† The signs which mark a mad dog, are the following ; His mouth is open ; the saliva issues from his mouth ; his ears droop ; his tail hangs between his legs ; he runs sideways, and the dogs bark at him ; others say that he barks himself, and that his voice is very weak. A German servant of the Rabbi Jehowda, was bitten by a mad dog ; they gave him the diaphragm of a dog to eat, but it did him no good ; and no man has appeared who could say that he has seen a man live who was bitten by a mad dog.

It is proper in this place to reply to

* Medrasch, Samuel, chap. IV. Medrasch. Themura, chap. II.

† Talmud. Treatise Berachoth, chap. v.

Severin Pineau, who endeavors to prove in his excellent treatise on the separation of the bones of the pelvis, (which he published in 1579,) by a passage from the Book of Zohar, that this fact was already known to the Jews for seventeen hundred years, and that Avicenna, who had certainly read this cabalistical book, had adopted, upon the separation of the bones of the pelvis, the same opinion, and had expressed it in very nearly the same terms, that the book of Zohar has been falsely attributed to Simon ben Jochai, a doctor of the second century; but it, in fact, is the work of Moses of Leon, a Rabbi of the third century, which we have proved elsewhere. This last author, who lived in Spain, has borrowed this observation of the Arabic author, as he has done those of many others, to make his book interesting. He has imitated the style of the ancient doctors, and palmed off his book as a work of antiquity. But it is soon discoverable by its contents, that it is only the work of a modern Rabbi.

§ X.

HANNINA, SAMUEL, RAB.

However limited and imperfect the medical knowledge of the Jews at the third century, may appear to us, if we compare it with the actual condition of medicine, we cannot deny the tribute of admiration to the discoveries which they have made, and the great eminence to which they had carried the healing art, notwithstanding the state of ignorance which prevailed in reference to the science. We shall only speak of three physicians of that period. Hannina is the first of all the physicians of his nation. He placed upon his seal a *branch of the palm tree*, a symbol of true medi-

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cine.* He became the physician of Jehuda, son of Simeon, called by distinction, *Rabbi Hanaschi Hakadosh*, that is to say, *master, prince and saint*, who died in the year 205. The Talmud refers to our physician as distinguished at that period.†

The second, Samuel, rendered himself remarkable among the most celebrated physicians of his time. He is generally styled *Iarchinai*, the astronomer, on account of his great knowledge in the science of the stars. Samuel, after having practiced medicine in Palestine, established himself at Neharda, (Hardith) a city of Lower Mesopotamia, which he rendered famous by his miraculous cures. He was a good accoucher, an excellent oculist, and cured the celebrated Iehuda, the prince, with a certain remedy which bears his name, the *collyrium of Samuel*.‡ His medical aphorisms are well known to the Talmudists.§ Samuel appears in the sandy plains of medicine like that bountiful river which causes fertility through a part of the fields of Egypt. With what friendship does he hold the hand of Rab! Samuel and Rab were always closely united. A sympathy of disposition and character, an unalterable attachment, the same fondness for study, the same love for the sciences, distinguished these two friends. Whilst the first rendered himself immortal by the theory as well as the practice of medicine, the other devoted himself to the study of anatomy, so much neglected up to that pe-

* Talmud. *Treatise Chulin*, cap. ix.

† *Treatise Chulin*, cap. I, p. 7. *Treatise Ioma*, p. 49.

‡ Talmud. *Treatise Sabbath*, p. 108.

§ See Talmud, *Treatise Sabbath*, p. 51, 78, 108, 133, 167. *Treatise Ioma*, p. 78. *Treatise Thanith*, p. 11. *Treatise Iabomoth*, 34. *Treatise Chulin*, p. 40. *Treatise Sota*, p. 10. *Treatise Nedarim*, p. 71. *Treatise Baba Mezia*, p. 107. *Treatise Abodasara*, p. 30, 31. *Treatise Nidda*, p. 13, 17, 25, 37, &c.

riod. He devoted a considerable sum for the purchase of subjects, in order that he might prosecute his anatomical researches.* But notwithstanding his researches, he described at that period only two hundred and forty-eight parts in man; but so little did they understand the true value of his science that they made use after his death, in 243, of the earth of his tomb to cure a fever.†

§ XI.

ABBA OUMNA.

The Jewish physicians were numerous during the fourth century. We shall speak principally of Abba Oumna. This physician had a great reputation on account of his piety, his philanthropy, and his experience in his art. He made no distinction between the poor and the rich; he gave his services to those distinguished for learning, exacting but a very trifling recompense for his services. He considered them as brothers and fellow laborers, whose labors were not less important than his own, since their efforts were directed to the healing of the maladies of the mind.

Abba Oumna did not wish to discourage those who might stand in need of his skill, and who might feel ashamed of offering him too trifling a fee. He therefore caused to be hung up in his antechamber, a box, in which each one might deposit whatever he deemed proper. Nevertheless, his reputation extended more and more every day; and Abbaye, one of the most wise and distinguished men of the age, having heard so much of him, wished to know if all that had been related of so learned a man, was true. He therefore sent to him two of his dis-

ciples who were quite sick. The physician received them with great kindness, administered to their diseases, and besides, invited them to pass the night in his house. This they did very willingly, and remained until the evening of the next day, when they came to take leave of him. Before departing, they possessed themselves of the carpet which covered the apartment where they had passed the night. They took it up and waited until their kind host should come to the place where they were standing, as if they had the carpet for sale. They asked of him how much it was worth.

Abba Oumna mentioned a certain sum.

"Do you not think, Doctor," replied the disciples, "that it is worth more?"

"No," replied the physician, "for it is exactly the sum that I paid for a carpet precisely like it."

"Noble man," replied they, "it is from you that we have taken it. Tell us fairly, when you perceived that it was missing, had you not a bad opinion of us?"

"Certainly not," was the reply of this generous man. "Do you indeed believe that a child of Israel could think ill of any one, and form an unfavorable judgment of his neighbor, for one fault that he might have committed? I felt well assured that no use would be made of the carpet injurious to any one; therefore, permit things to remain as they are; sell the carpet, and give the money to the poor."

The disciples obeyed his request, and promised to do as he directed, and left him with expressions of their respect and gratitude.

This report added to his former brilliant reputation.* Nevertheless, the most noble trait of character in this celebrated physician, was that he never would re-

* Talmud. *Treatise Bacheroth V.*

† Talmud. *Treatise Sanhedrin*, p. 47.

* Talmud. *Treatise Taanith*, p. 21.

ceive a fee from the poor, and in respect of whom, he neglected nothing during their illness which could contribute to their recovery. When by his skill and attention he had re-established their health, he was accustomed to give them money, and to say, "Now, my children, go buy bread and meat, for these are the best and the only remedies that you now require."

§ XII.

MEDICINE OF THE TALMUD.

The Talmud, that Encyclopædical Library, was written about the middle of the fifth century. Among a great number of remarkable observations upon medicine that this ancient work contains, and of which we have already had occasion to speak, we will content ourselves with a reference to the following.

Febrile movements, they considered the efforts of nature which tended to expel morbid matter and restore health. They gave a very good explanation of the halting of the posterior members in a lamb, which they attributed to a callosity which had formed around the spinal marrow. It said also that the best remedy for nausea was an emetic; that a sudden change of diet was injurious even where this was to one of a better quality; that milk fresh from the udder was the best; that a person should take more solid than liquid food before forty years of age, and after this period of life more liquid than solid; finally, it rejected dubious remedies which deceive the hopes of those who make trial of them.*

Nevertheless, all the remedies laid down in the Talmud, are not of the same

character; there are a number which are not based on observation and have no other origin than the prejudices of the age in which they were invented; in that class we rank all those which are found in the Treatises Sabbath and Ghittin.* We also find in those ponderous works of aphorisms, those which equally bear the character of the time in which they were written, for example such as the following; a little bread and wine taken, fasting preserved the liver from sixty-three different diseases. That it is a certain sign of sanguineous plethora when one dreams of a comb of a cock. Finally, it was generally believed in the age of the Talmud, that the Rabbis had the power to cure diseases by the laying on of hands and fasting and prayer.

Besides, who is ignorant of the miraculous cures performed by the Rabbis Iochanan and Hannina,† we can thus easily explain the dislike which some of these doctors bear to the ordinary practitioners of medicine.‡

We will finish this paragraph with a quotation from the Talmud, more remarkable for its point than its gallantry.

"Any disease, provided the bowels remain open; any kind of pain, provided the heart remain unaffected; any kind of uneasiness, provided the head is not attacked, all manner of evils, except it be a bad woman."§

* Treatise Sabbath, chap. xviii. Treatise Ghittin, chap. vii.

† Talmud. Treatise, Bachoroth, ch. 1, p. 5.

‡ Talmud. Treatise, Kidouschin, 82.

§ Talmud. Treatise, Bachoroth, ch. 1, p. 5.

(To be continued.)

* Gunzburger, *Medicine ex Talmudicis*, Gottingen, 1743, 4to.

CASES OF PRACTICE,

BY J. F. FLAGG, M. D.

BOSTON.

[It is a source of unqualified pleasure to us to find that the American Homœopaths are following the example of their European colleagues in contributing the results of their experience to the published archives of our system. Drs. Cook, Humphrey, Neidhard, Okie and others, have furnished valuable evidence of this kind, and we gladly add the name of Dr. Flagg to the number, as all will who know the conscientious zeal with which the doctor has advanced the truths of Homœopathia. Cases of practice, embodying the relief and cures which have been derived from the Homœopathic method—although the treatment has been most generally undertaken amid distrust, ridicule and hostility—are the weapons by which the triumphant progress of our system has been achieved. These cases form the simple responses we have to offer to the present frequently iterated query—"Why is it that Homœopathia makes such successful progress in the estimation of the community?"]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC
EXAMINER.

DEAR SIR :

I send you an account of two cases of *cephalgia*, which, with numerous others of a different character, that I have treated, have served to convince me of the truth of the Homœopathic doctrines, and the efficacy of small doses.

CEPHALALGIA.

CASE I.

Mrs. W., aged 30 years, of light complexion, light hair and eyes, and of a sanguine nervous temperament, has suffered for five years with head-ache, which has gradually increased till the present time—Jan. 12th, 1840.

During this period, various courses of Allœopathic treatment have been pursued, by several medical attendants, but without relief, till within the last year some alleviation was produced by bringing the system under the influence of calomel. After the effect of this medicine had subsided, and about ten weeks ago, the affliction returned with all its severity; and during all this time, she has not slept a single night. The pain is dull and stupefying all day, increases in the evening till nine or ten o'clock, then rages all night, with only very short intervals of remission. In the forenoon of the following day she can sleep some, but awakes to go through the same troubles.

The pain is the most severe and constant at the vertex, but extends to the temple, and to the jaws and teeth of the right side. There is great throbbing at the top of the head and the temples, which is relieved for a short time by cold applications. There is great tenderness of the scalp, so that it gives pain to lie the head upon even the softest pillow. She has occasionally flushes of the head but not of the whole body—no chills.

There is roaring in the ears, and pain in the right one.

The eyes are tender. It gives pain to move them, more especially in the right one, the sight of which is not so good when the pain in the head has been most severe.

Stomach usually feels well, and diges-

tion is so perfect, that no article of food appears to produce uneasiness.

The bowels generally costive, and are much so now—often passes a week or ten days without an evacuation, unless cathartic medicine is used. Ejections generally hard and lumpy.

The disposition of the patient is much affected by the disease. She is dull, stupid and discouraged, unwilling to make any exertion.

During the severe exacerbations in the night, she is very thirsty, and usually drinks much cold water.

The pulse are 104—quick, not full.

The patient is in the sixth month of gestation, is unwilling to take calomel again, especially as it did not give perfect or permanent relief before. She is also unwilling to resort again to other Allœopathic remedies, being discouraged by former trials. Is determined to try Homœopathic treatment.

Gave *Aconite* to be taken at three o'clock, P. M., and *Nux* on going to bed; and repeat the same to-morrow if requisite—use an enema of one gill of cold water in the morning.

14th. Patient had a copious discharge from the bowels last night and this morning—ejections dark, hard and lumpy. (The cold water injection was directed with a view to facilitate the first movement of the discharge.) She has been better through the day, looks brighter, pulse 80; continue *Aconite* and *Nux* as before. On the night of the 12th, and through the day yesterday, there was no evident change of symptoms.

15th. Appearance the same as yesterday; the right side of the face and ear very painful last evening till 10 o'clock. She then slept till past one in the morning, and was awakened by severe pains on the vertex, as usual. Had a more natural discharge from the bowels this morning. Pulse continue at 80 and softer.

Omitted *Nux* and *Acon.*, and gave *Mercury* to be taken night and morning, and if a severe exacerbation of head-ache should occur in the night, repeat the dose, divided into three—one portion every ten minutes.

16th. The patient took one dose of the *Mercury* at nine o'clock last evening, and the first division of the second dose at 11 o'clock, the pain having increased to its usual violence. She was soon relieved and went to sleep—had a perfectly comfortable night.

18th. The *Mercury* has continued to give relief, but not so suddenly or perfectly as the first two doses. A recurrence of the pain at night has not been prevented, yet it has not been so severe, and was confined mostly to the right cheek-bone. There has been more uneasiness and restlessness of the whole body and extremities after the head has been relieved, and less disposition to sleep. The patient will get out of bed and walk the chamber, though in no particular pain.

Directed *Phosphorus* to be taken instead of the *Mercury*.

21st. Nightly exacerbations have not been so severe—relief soon obtained after taking the medicine—tranquility and sleep restored. But the patient thinks the *Phos.* does not relieve her so promptly as the *Mercury*. Gave *Mercury*, to be taken as before.

23d. Continues more comfortable on the whole, yet the regular exacerbation comes on. Gave *Arsenic* to take every night.

26th. Not so well since the 23d—gave *Mercury* as before.

30th. Relief has followed the use of the medicine in a few minutes for the last three nights. The patient is better than she has been for three months.

Feb. 3d. Improvement continues. She has taken but one dose of medicine for

four days. Is perfectly free from pain in the day. Begins to attend to her household affairs with interest and energy. But is more watchful since resuming the use of the Mercury—ordered Phosphorus again.

7th. Has taken only two doses of the Phos. Sleeps well and is entirely free from pain.

13th. Patient has had no return of head-ache since the 7th inst., and appears to be quite well.

The bowels have remained perfectly regular since the second day after she began to use Homœopathic remedies.

June 1st. Mrs. W. has had no return of the disease, has been delivered of her seventh child, and "was never carried through a former confinement so comfortably."

CASE II.

Jan. 16th., 1841. Miss——, a young lady, about seventeen years of age, of florid complexion, brown hair, light blue eyes, and of a sanguine nervous temperament; enjoyed perfect health till within four years; when after taking a severe cold, she had an "inflammatory sore throat, with loss of voice and difficult respiration."

From this she soon recovered, but has had since, head-ache almost constantly, in the day-time, seldom or never at night.

She complains now, of great dizziness with sometimes a dull heavy pain over the eyes, at others, a throbbing in the temples, and again, throbbing over the whole head. It is often so severe as to unfit her for any occupation, and is seldom wholly absent when she is awake. There is sometimes a sharp and darting pain from the roof of the mouth to the back of the head.

The eyes ache, are heavy, weak, sight blurred, have a feeling of dryness; and she cannot use them much.

In the mouth there is a bad or bitter taste. The appetite is generally good, but food sometimes oppresses her soon after taking it; and there are sour eructations and flatulency.

The bowels are constipated, often extended with flatus, and subject to frequent pains—these in the lower part of the abdomen.

She has severe pain at times in the left shoulder, and an aching in the knees like the pain produced by great fatigue.

Her breathing is rendered difficult by ascending a flight of stairs, or a hill;—and the head at such times becomes more oppressed as she advances.

The skin is generally dry, even in the warmest weather, and when using ever so much exercise.

Her mind is depressed. She is inclined to be alone, when at home; and not disposed to make any considerable bodily or mental effort. But she is not rendered impatient or fretful.

During the period that this disease has continued, relief has been sought from Allœopathic remedies, and the patient has had the advice of the most distinguished physicians; has moved from the country to the city for weeks or months at a time, and changed back again; has submitted to prescribed changes of diet; and all without any permanent relief.

Gave Nux vom., to be taken once in two days, at bed-time.

23d. There is less uneasiness in the stomach after meals. The bowels have been moved once. The head is no better. Gave her Verat., to be taken alternately with the Nux, once in two days.

Feb. 1st. State of stomach and bowels improved—head remaining unaffected.

Gave Pulsatilla once in two days, till the

15th. Head no better ; gave Bryonia, to be taken once in two days.

March 3d. Patient is decidedly better ; has had slight head-ache part of three days only, in the last sixteen. Continue the Bry., twice a week.

May 1st. She has been perfectly well since the middle of March.

OPHTHALGIA.

CASE I.

Jan. 30th., 1841. Mrs.—, aged forty years, of light complexion, light brown hair blue eyes, very prominent, equal or well balanced temperament, came to me complaining of pain in the eyes, which was often so severe as to deprive her of the power of doing any thing which required the use of them. This trouble had continued for eight years with greater or less severity, during which space she had been under the care of experienced oculists, and in one instance for a year at a time ; being bled, leeches, blistered, and using calomel and cathartics, yet with only sometimes a brief and trifling alleviation of her suffering.

The trouble in the eyes was so great, that when asked if she felt well otherwise, her answer was, " yes, pretty well." Yet on questioning her farther, I found that this was but a part of her affliction.

The pain in the eyes, which continued through the day, commencing soon after she awoke, began at the inner corner of the eye, extended to the whole of the ball, and on to the temples, the forehead, and finally, to the whole head. The eyes (and lids) appeared perfectly free from inflammation—were bright and clear,

yet they were at times dry, hot, and smarting, at other times the profuse secretion of tears was making its way over the cheeks for several days in succession ; and a glutinous secretion was often causing the eye lids to adhere together in the morning.

The severe pain in the eyes and head was often succeeded by nausea and vomiting.

The stomach is often oppressed. After taking food, there is flatulence and eructations.

The bowels are almost constantly constipated and uneasy—sometimes painful, and distended with flatus.

After any unusual exertion, or exposure to cold, she has severe spasms in the stomach. These have occurred frequently from such causes, for several years previous to the commencement of the disease in the eyes ; and from the constipation of bowels and sick head-ache she has suffered ever since she was eight or nine years old.

The feet are disposed to be cold—the skin rather dry, even in warm weather, and during much exercise.

Gave her Nux vom. three doses, to take at night,—once in two days.

Feb. 6th. Bowels have been regular, daily, since taking the first dose of medicine. Head aches less—eyes much the same as before. Gave Pulsatilla, three doses, to take at the same intervals she had taken the Nux.

12th. Eyes have been less painful, can use them more—no head-ache. Gave Nux and Puls., three doses each, to take alternately once in two days, or at longer intervals, by the discretion of the patient, according to the improvements.

25th. Mrs.—, is quite free from all the symptoms of which she complained, excepting a dryness and smarting of the eyes at times, and some adhesion of the eye-lids in the morning. Gave her Sulph.

to take twice a week or less frequently, in case of relief.

March 24th. The patient has been perfectly well since taking the Sulph., four doses, and says that she has not enjoyed a month so well as she has the last, for several years. Medicine discontinued.

Sept. 7. Patient continues well. But it is worth stating, in connexion with the above, that during the period of treatment she had one attack of what she called cramp in the stomach, which she described as severe distress in the epigastrium, with a sensation as if a band were drawn tight about her body. A single dose of Veratrum, (with which she was provided in anticipation of a paroxysm of this kind), gave her prompt and perfect relief, and she has not had a return of this trouble since.

CASE II.

July 13th. 1839. Mrs.——, aged forty years, began to suffer about twelve years ago, with a dull heavy pain deep in the sockets of the eyes, or aching of the eye-balls. There was a sensation, at times, as if the eyes were full of sand. She could not read, or sew, or bear the ordinary light of the sun, or of a lamp, without having the eyes shaded. Yet there was not the slightest appearance of inflammation. The eyes were bright and clear.

This state of the eyes continued, more or less severe, for about six years, and during this time the best oculists were consulted, and various modes of treatment adapted, but without any, even temporary, relief.

The patient was married about six years ago, and soon after the birth of her first child, her eyes began to grow better, and soon acquired their original healthy state. This continued while she was bearing and nursing three children. After

weaning the youngest from the breast, which she did three months ago, her eyes became troublesome in the same way as before, and they have now been painful for several weeks. The pain is much increased by a bright light, and there is an almost constant flow of tears over the cheeks, the lachrymal ducts still being pervious.

Gave *Conium*. She took the first dose at ten o'clock, P. M., on the 13th inst., three hours after taking her usual supper. A little nausea was felt in about an hour, and continued nearly all night, increasing sometimes almost to vomiting.

On the second night she took the medicine about the same hour, having previously taken a very light supper, or tea, with a view to prevent nausea, if possible; still it occurred in some slight degree.

She took only these two doses. The first gave relief the following day, and the second so far removed the whole trouble, that in a few days the eyes could be used without pain or inconvenience; and they have continued in this state up to the present time, Sept., 1841., with the single exception of a few days return of the pain and lachrymation, which was perfectly removed by one dose of the *Conium*.

I cannot help stating, in conclusion, that the patient knew nothing of the properties of the medicine, nor even its name; and she did not expect that it was to produce any disagreeable effect. I did not recollect that nausea was one of the pathogenetic symptoms of *Conium*. But on turning to Jahr's Manual, I found under this medicine, "*nausea with inclination to vomit, nausea after every meal.*" My inference was, of course, that the remedy had indeed produced these symptoms in my patient, and that I had given a larger dose, small as it was, than was absolutely necessary to obtain my object, the relief of the eyes.

HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT OF MENTAL DISEASES,

BY DR. THORER

TRANSLATED FROM DR. S. T. THORER'S PRAK-
TISCHE BEITRÄGE, etc.

BY J. SCHUE.

INSANITY.

CASE I.

W——, a mechanic of quiet industrious and retired habits, unmarried, between thirty and forty years old, of a feeble constitution and phlegmatic temperament, became insane four days ago. His health has been generally good, with the exception of a slight catarrhal cough, with which he has been troubled for the latter time. There is no extraneous influence, sufficient to account for his disturbed mental condition.

The following illusive ideas evince beyond a doubt the insanity of the patient. He believes that he shall become bankrupt, that the whole town knows it, and that he hears voices under his windows incessantly repeating such a report. He thinks his soul will not be saved, he prays therefore, for hours with great fervour, and in a loud voice, crying continually "The Lord is just." No sleep for several nights past, the whole body periodically shaken by chills; so much so that he trembles in all his limbs. Pulse very little quickened, skin moderately warm, but at times covered with a profuse perspiration. Patient usually sits in a chair, his consciousness returns at inter-

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vals, but for a short time; he looks rather pale. On relapsing into his state of insanity, his eyes resume that fixed look so characteristic of diseases of that nature, he casts fearful glances around, sees frightful phantastic forms, and speaks of malignant vapors which are crowding into his apartment. The faces of his most faithful friends appear to him dishonest, and in their presence he is suspicious, and affected with an inexpressible anxiety.

During the occasional lucid intervals, which are very rare, he denies being affected with any bodily disturbance. The tongue is covered with a white coat, his mouth smells bad, stools regularly every day, no appetite and slight thirst.

On the 19th of July, 1833, I undertook the treatment. Recollecting that *Stramonium* was recommended for diseases of the mind (Allgem. Hom. Zeitung, Vol. 1, p. 15,) I thought I could not do better than to administer that remedy. I accordingly on the same day gave him two doses of *Stramonium*, one in the morning the other in the evening. Although after the first dose sleep ensued for two hours, which might have been considered a very favorable circumstance, yet there was no amelioration produced, neither by the first or second dose.

In the night of the 19th and 20th of July, the patient slept till two o'clock in the morning, but after that time had exhibited great anxiety and restlessness, and prayed with great violence. During his state of anxiety a very profuse perspiration took place. As the two doses of *Stramonium* had produced at least sleep, which till now the patient had not enjoyed, and believing the consequent calm in his nervous system to be the commencement of a succeeding amelioration, or, perhaps, cure, I resolved upon repeating the same medicine, and accordingly gave a third dose, at seven o'clock in the morn-

ing of the 20th. But the consequences proved that it was no specific in the present case.

At one o'clock in the afternoon a violent paroxysm of delirium took place, accompanied with the usual feeling of anxiety and restlessness, increased activity in the circulation, and an excessive perspiration, the urine assumed a muddy brown color, and no evacuation from the bowels had taken place. I immediately administered *Belladonna*. At five o'clock in the afternoon the patient was more quiet, the symptoms had decreased in intensity, and his consciousness returned occasionally for a few moments. Although in the ensuing night he slept but little and had even occasional paroxysms of anxiety, mistrust, fright, saw strange figures and heard voices, yet he enjoyed more mental rest, and his moments of consciousness lasted longer, and were more clear. When in command of his reason the patient complained of no bodily pain. No perspiration had appeared, but the pulse was more full and quick, thirst had become excessive, skin dry and hot. These symptoms, indicative of a more inflammatory state, made me decide on *Aconitum*, of which I accordingly gave the patient one dose in the morning, and another in the evening.

July 22d. The patient slept more soundly last night, his consciousness is clearer and of longer duration, he does not recollect what has previously occurred with him. The paroxysms of insanity occur rarely. The patient experiences no pain, but has not had any evacuation for the last three days. The latter symptom decided me to administer *Nux vomica*.

July 23d. Found the patient the same as yesterday. As two enemata had proved ineffectual, I gave him to-day rather prematurely, without waiting for the effects of *Nux vom.*, a dose of *Bryonia*.

July 24th. The patient slept soundly last night, the strange figures occur rarely, are very indistinct and vanish quickly. There being as yet no evacuation, I gave *Veratrum*, and a mucilaginous enema, after which a sufficient evacuation took place.

July 25—27. Full and undisturbed consciousness, quiet, refreshing sleep, serenity of mind, appetite. No trace remains of either his mental or bodily affections. The patient gained from day to day, and was soon dismissed from my treatment.

CASE II.

Mr. W., aged twenty-three, heretofore perfectly healthy, exhibited, Sept 13, 1837, undoubted signs of insanity, to remove which, my aid was immediately requested.

The patient showed an unusual restlessness; his looks are piercing and fixed; the motions of his head are spasmodic and quick. His face is pale but not bloated. Pulse quickened but not inflammatory, neither hard nor full, but rather soft. The temperature of the skin is not increased. The patient denies feeling any pain, thinks himself perfectly well, desires to resume his wonted occupation, and wishes to leave the room.

He sees, however, constantly figures which he thinks will take him away; also sees hens fastened with chains, a flock of large crabs driven in through the door, etc., etc. All natural functions are normal. No medicine,—confinement to a dark room and low diet.

Sept. 14th. During the night, restless, no sleep, the servant has to force him to his bed, sights of various figures, which he believes in all cases to be really existing; he still thinks himself perfectly well; his looks, however, are more fixed

and indicate more perturbation of mind. *Belladonna*.

Sept. 15th. Night passed like the preceding, with convulsive spasms. Not better during the day. Repeated *Belladonna*.

Sept. 16th. During the night, general epileptic convulsions, which he never had before in his life; the delirium is equally violent day and night. *Hyosciamus*.

Sept. 17. Rapid amelioration, no more convulsions, returns of consciousness. On being told what he had seen and done previously, he is astonished that he could have thought of such stuff. His expression is quiet, not so fixed; behavior orderly. No medicine.

Sept. 18th. Continued improvement, perfect consciousness, all functions are normal. No medicine.

Sept. 19—20th. The same improvement; pulse regular, complaints of a slight head-ache; increase of appetite, allowed him therefore, some meat.

Sept. 23d. To-day, I dismissed the patient from treatment, perfectly restored.

CASE III.

Mr. Z., came (in company of his wife) to consult me, August 23, 1833, at the beginning of a mental affection, approaching insanity.

Patient is rather fleshy, and has been in habit of using ardent spirits, without, however, drinking enough to become intoxicated.

A year ago about this time, he was taken with a similar complaint, which returned yesterday. I found the following symptoms:

Though in his own house he believes he is in that of a stranger, does not know where he is, thinks his friends look on him with displeased eyes, is very anxious, does not sleep during the whole

night, runs about the room and loses the power of memory. His pulse is somewhat quickened, complaints of head-ache and dizziness, face bloated and red, tongue clean, and want of appetite for the last two days. I gave the patient *Aconitum* immediately, and *Belladonna* for the evening of the same day. Low diet.

August 24th. The patient was quite convalescent.

CASE IV.

ABERRATION OF MIND, ACCOMPANIED WITH INFLAMMATORY FEVER.

A servant girl of an inn-keeper complained, without being able, however, to point out any distinct pain. All at once, on the 10th of May, 1833, she has visions of a large fire which threatens to consume her, of horrible monsters, &c. She is quite beside herself, is oppressed with great anxiety, springs out of bed, and runs out of the house nearly naked. When carried back she is very delirious, with excessive heat and short respiration. Ordered *Aconitum*, and six hours afterwards *Bryonia*; after which her consciousness returned, and the fever diminished in some measure. In the afternoon consciousness was fully re-established. She did not know what she had done in the preceding night, or that she had been sick at all. As the patient still complained of pain in the stomach and costiveness, I gave her in the evening *Nux vomica*, which restored her to perfect health.

CASE V.

A very aged surgeon, who had been twice affected with mental alienation, during several years of suffering, caused by a *vinolentia morbosa*, called on me for

advice in a new attack in the month of February, 1838, when I found the following symptoms :

The patient is in bed, sees in quick succession strange figures, things not existing in reality ; such as houses built close to his windows, partridges in his garden, etc. Though for moments in command of his reason, a horrible anxiety compels him to leave his bed and to run about ; he seizes his spy-glass to examine the apparitions more closely, and requests those in the room to do the same. This mania is accompanied with fever, a quick full pulse, increased thirst and want of appetite. The evacuations are regular, the urine red and discharged in small quantities.

For several days the patient had used in vain cooling potions, Schmucker's embrocations on the head and forehead, and blisters behind the ears.

Two doses of *Belladonna*, which I gave him on the 25th and 26th of February, afforded quick and lasting relief.

CASE VI.

MANIA.

S——, aged twenty-two, a countryman of small and graceful figure, who for a year past, had been suspected of having committed a great crime, and had on that account lived in continual quarrel with his family ; had complained for sometime previously of head-ache, but was with that exception apparently well, until August 18, 1838, when he left his work, and could not be induced, either by exhortations or threats, to return to it. Under a mistaken impression that laziness or maliciousness was the cause of his aversion to work, blows were inflicted to render him more diligent ; and when in his conversation he now showed the first signs of an aberration

of mind, this was mistaken for sheer dissimulation, and his friends thought themselves only the more justified in resorting to forcible means. But a terrible paroxysm of mania was the consequence of this atrocious treatment ; S. roared in a loud screaming voice, beat every one around him, tore his clothes. The succeeding night he passed in the same violent manner. A surgeon who had been consulted prescribed *Tartar emetic*, which though forced down the throat of the patient had no effect. It did not in the least diminish the intensity of the paroxysms ; but the mania increased in violence. The night from August 19 to 20 was passed in the same manner. He seemed to be actuated by a propensity to destroy every thing he could lay hold of.

On the morning of August 20, I was called to see him. He had been secured and confined alone in a strong room. He found, however, means to get rid of his fetters, and immediately began a furious attack on the door, which he partly succeeded in demolishing. When, on my orders, the door was opened, he made demonstrations of attacking me, and could only be secured with great difficulty. He had torn his dress in such a manner as to expose himself in a state of complete nakedness, looked pale, and cried continually, "*it is no use, it is no use,*"—"*get thee hence, Satan, for it is written,*"—"*I want nothing, I want nothing but the rest of the blessed,*"—"*I was dead and have been resuscitated.*" He at the same time made violent movements with his arms, clapped his hands, praying and cursing continually.

With difficulty he could be forced into his dress and straight jacket ; his feet were bound, though he kicked incessantly.

After being secured on his bed, I had the first opportunity of examining him carefully. Pulse small not quickened ; temperature of the head and skin not in

the least heightened; as far as I could see his tongue, it was not coated or dry. For the last forty-eight hours the patient has not eaten nor drunk anything whatever, and he had one normal evacuation.

The case was one of decided mania, and the similarity of the symptoms to those of *Belladonna* determined its selection as the true remedy.

It was with difficulty, however, I succeeded in forcing the medicine on the patient. He passed the afternoon of this day and the succeeding night, without sleep, but in an incomparably more quiet manner than any day since the attack, and on the next day his manacles could be removed. He dressed himself quietly, was tractable, consciousness became more clear, although occasionally his illusory ideas returned. He did not recollect in the least what he had said or done previously. I put him on a low diet, and permitted only water as a beverage, and repeated the *Belladonna*. The patient was tolerably quiet till evening, but in the night he became more restless, a consequence attributable, probably, to the exciting influence of the many visitors. I repeated *Belladonna*.

August 23. To-day, the straight jacket which had been resorted to during the preceding night, was removed. The patient lay quietly on his bed, said he felt (physically) perfectly well, showed a few symptoms of aberration of mind, but after these were over conversed in a perfectly reasonable manner. In this state he remained that day and the following night. Though the three doses of *Belladonna* had amended the state of the patient considerably, his mind was yet far from being restored to a state of health. I resolved, therefore, upon changing the medicine, and governed by the symptoms, gave *Stramonium*.

August 24th. A quiet night, occasionally manifestations of his fixed ideas, but

is obedient to his guardian. Natural functions regular. The patient becomes more and more conscious, he gets at times "crazy stuff" into his head, and is not quite sure that it is not so in reality. Repeated *Stramonium*.

August 25th. In the same state as yesterday. The same medicine. The convalescence lasted till August 30th. At times, but rarely, the patient would talk in his former manner, he complained of confusion and pain in his head. I gave him *Nux vomica*, which, until September 6th, had produced no improvement in his physical state. On that day, therefore, I repeated the latter medicine.

Until September 14th, patient continually improved, his mind was but rarely clouded, and all functions were normal. To-day, however, I found him in an extremely sentimental frame of mind: the least trifle moved him to tears. I prescribed *Pulsatilla*, which on the 15th, 16th, fully removed this symptom. The repeated complaints of the patient that previously to his present sickness he had suffered for a long time with a rending, pulling head-ache, which extended into the pupils, and weakened his sight, decided me on giving *Lycopodium*. I could not prevent him from engaging in active business, though not perfectly well. His health, however, was good enough to do such labor as fell within his sphere, and in this advancing state of recovery, he removed from the country.

CASE VII.

MELANCHOLIA.

Mrs. F., in L——, near fifty years of age, of feeble constitution, had for years had much care and sorrow on account of a daughter who suffered severely, and often with Epilepsia. This maternal

care, joined to a still, retired manner of living, which offered no means of diverting her mind, had produced an essential and unfavorable mental change. She grew more reserved every day, avoided with a kind of fear the sight of people, and could not be prevailed upon to leave the house. Profound care had left its characteristic traces upon her face, her strength failed her more and more every day, her appetite had reached its minimum, almost no sleep at all during the night, wild and anxious dreams oppressed her during the few moments of sleep, from which she awoke with cries, and with anxious and fixed looks. Gloomy brooding, a motionless confinement to one spot, the head bent on the chest, the animation of her eyes extinguished, inability to do any thing; during the whole day she sighed without speaking a syllable. Her physical functions, particularly those of the bowels, are rather tardy, and go on but sparingly. The menses had ceased for several years, and are not likely to return, as she has passed her climacteric.

In the above described state the patient had lived for several years, without receiving any assistance from the different physicians whom she consulted at different times.

During my treatment, which lasted for six months, and was frequently interrupted during that time, I began with giving her several doses of *Nux vomica* in diurnal intervals. Her appetite returned in some measure, and the functions of the bowels became more active. *Ignatia* was given every three days, on account of the continuing grief; then *Arsenicum* every five days; and again, *Nux vomica*, amended the melancholy state of mind essentially. The patient walked out alone, visited public places, conversed more quietly and with greater resignation on the misfortune of her daughter,

took her meals and slept regularly. The anxious dreams did not return, and the former brooding inactivity was changed into an orderly occupation in her family. A few doses of *Arsenicum* and *Sepia* completed the cure, which was, finally, perfect.

INFLAMMATIONS IN THE HEAD.

SELECTED CASES

BY STEPHEN SIMPSON, M. D.,

LONDON.

CASE I.*

Mr. S., thirty years of age, strongly built and of a choleric temperament, fell suddenly ill on the 11th of January, after exposure to severe cold. He had shivering fits, alternating with transient flushings, felt restless and uneasy and suffered much from pain of a pulsating kind in the head, with soreness and heat in the eyes. He hoped by taking a cup of some diaphoretic infusion to cut the disease short; but in this he was disappointed as he grew rapidly worse from hour to hour, so that on the following day Dr. Schubert was sent for, and found him as follows:

He has not slept through the whole of the preceding night and is much affected with giddiness of the head, especially when he attempts to sit up. He is repeatedly falling into fits of violent deli-

* Archiv. für die homöop. Heilkunst. IV. Band.

rium, raves, shouts and insists on getting up, struggling violently with his attendants when prevented from doing so. In his lucid moments he complains of a kind of mental pre-occupation, and of a feeling of weight and fullness in the head, which is also the seat of severe fixed, burning and compressive pain, mingled with some of a shooting kind. The eyes are particularly wild in their expression, blood-shot and intolerant of light, the pupils contracted, and he fancies he sees fantastic images and flames dancing before him. The hearing is very acute and he complains of buzzing and other noises in the ears. The face is hot and flushed, and now and then covered with a clammy perspiration. He sneezes frequently, and there is a sense of fullness in the nose, from which at times a few drops of blood are discharged. The pulse is extremely quick, hard and concentrated; the skin dry, hot, flushed and tense; the respiration hurried and sighing, the voice hoarse, and articulation difficult. The lips are of a vivid red, hot and parched, and the patient complains of heat and dryness in the mouth; the tongue of the brightest red is slightly coated with tenacious mucus; the thirst is great; there is too a feeling of constriction in the pharynx and he is observed to make frequent efforts at deglutition. The appetite is absolutely null; he complains of nausea and has vomited some mucus tinged with bile. He is also troubled with hiccough. The bowels are constipated; the urine of a high color, causes a sensation of scalding in the urethra.

For the treatment of these symptoms Belladonna appearing to be the most appropriate remedy, Dr. Schubert immediately exhibited to the patient one drop in a little water. Toast and water was ordered for drink, and a little panada was to be given if he asked for food. The room was darkened, kept cool and well

ventilated; and noise of every kind forbidden.

Dr. Schubert again saw the patient in the evening, when he found a considerable amelioration of all the symptoms, but particularly of those of the head; and hence nothing further was given. During the night he slept quietly for some hours, and before noon the next day the improvement was obvious to every one. The patient was now in complete possession of his faculties, and as far as the head was concerned, he complained only of some weakness and confusion of intellect, and of a weight and internal sense of oppression, but greatly less than it had been. The other symptoms were also much mitigated, though no evacuation of the bowels had yet taken place. The improvement thus begun, progressed till evening, and during the night the patient had several hours of refreshing sleep, which was accompanied by a gentle perspiration. On the following day, the 14th, he wished to get up, but was prevented by his physician; he complained, however, of little else than want of appetite; but the tongue was still slightly covered with a white fur, though quite moist, and the bowels had begun to act.

For these symptoms he subsequently took a drop of Bryonia, and in a few days afterwards felt himself restored to perfect health, having been confined to his bed for five days only.

CASE II.*

George Moog, a miner of Königsberg, forty-one years old, first felt indisposed on the 3rd of August, 1832, but sent an account of his illness to Dr. Rau on the 5th only. Judging from the description,

* Ueber den Werth. des homœop. Heilverfahrens.

it appeared to be a rheumatic fever with congestive affection of the head, for which he immediately received a dose of Aconite. On the sixth, however, Dr. Rau was obliged himself to visit the patient, as he had become furiously delirious. He then learned that the pain in the head had commenced at the vertex three days previously, and then extended itself towards the back part of the head, and had the day before acquired such an intensity that the patient himself declared he should go mad. Towards evening he began to wander and occasionally appeared to slumber for a few minutes.

His head was now burning hot, his face red, swollen and shining, his eyes somewhat red with contracted pupils and great intolerance of light. The lips dry, the thirst unquenchable, no motion for the last thirty-six hours, and only very little urine. The carotides beat strongly, the pulse, however, was not so full as hard or sharp, uneven and often irregularly intermitting. The patient was very violent in his delirium, and throwing himself anxiously about, grated loudly with the teeth, distorted the muscles of the face in a spasmodic manner, struck his head frequently with his hands, and breathed difficultly and anxiously. It was seven o'clock in the morning when he took three globules of Belladonna, and orders were given to repeat the dose in four hours should no improvement take place. The second dose was accordingly given, and was followed in an hour by the most perceptible improvement. The disquiet gradually subsided, and after a composed sleep of two hours, perfect consciousness returned. Towards evening, the pain in the head threatening to return, a third dose was given. The night was afterwards good, and the following day he was reported to be convalescent. When Dr. Rau visited him on the 9th at Königsberg, he was quite free from affection of the

head, only feeling himself extremely tired, so that he could scarcely move a limb or be at the trouble to speak: his pulse beat scarcely forty strokes in a minute. For this he took a dose of Digitalis, and, on account of the protracted convalescence, on the 11th of August a similar dose of Arsenic, after which he rapidly recovered.

CASE III.*

The infant son of Henry Wagner, of Grossenlinden, near Giessen, aged ten months, was attacked in the first week of the hot month of August, in the year 1833, for several days together, by diarrhoea with traces of bloody mucus, which was attributed to the process of teething and received but little attention. This diarrhoea soon ceased, and for eight days the child appeared quite well; but on the 14th of August again became ill with great heat of the skin and occasional vomiting: it also refused the breast and passed no urine during the whole day. In the evening, about ten o'clock, the eyes became distorted and the muscles of the face convulsed. The medical attendant was instantly sent for and found the child in a burning heat and the cheeks like fire; perspiration was only to be observed at the back of the head, to which part the child often extended both its hands with great haste. The eyes were particularly intolerant of light and the pupils contracted; the lips of a deep red and half open; the tongue clean and moist. The carotid and temporal arteries might be seen beating strongly and quickly, and there was subultus tendinum at the wrists: the breathing was quick

* Ueber den Werth. des homœop. Heilverfahrens.

and moaning. For the last twenty-four hours the infant had no stool, passed no urine, and the secretion of the pituitary membrane was quite stopped. The child gave no signs of knowing its parents; it lifted its feet alternately to throw off the bed-clothes, and kept constantly turning its head as if to force it deeper into the pillow. Two globules of *Aconitum* were immediately introduced into the mouth, and a similar dose of *Belladonna* was left, with orders to give it in two hours.

On visiting the child the following evening, it was found that it had had rather a loose motion, had passed some very strongly smelling urine, and given some signs of hearing; it had also endeavored to take the nipple, but immediately let it go again. In the course of the day, the child had four times violent convulsions, but further than squinting with the right eye, no essential change had taken place. Milk, which was put into the mouth with a spoon, was held there for some time and then unconsciously swallowed. It was now ordered two globules of *Belladonna* every four hours.

On the following day it was reported to the physician that before midnight the child had slept quietly, but about one o'clock was seized with a convulsive fit; after which, however, it again slept for two hours and then took the breast. The *Belladonna* was ordered to be continued. On the next day the scene was completely changed: there was a general, but cold and to the touch extremely unctuous moisture upon the relaxed skin; the heat of the head, however, still continuing, and every hair dripping with sweat; the face was pale, with frequent alternations of flushing of the cheeks; the eyes were sunk, half open; the squinting and dilated pupils continued, and there was now insensibility to the light of day; the mouth was open; the extremities trembling and occasionally convulsed; the

pulse quick, small, indistinct, and vibrating like a thread. The child had had in the night, immediately after an attack of convulsions, two watery, offensive motions, and had passed much urine. It appeared at times to hear in its soporose state, at others not; occasionally, too, upon putting the nipple into the mouth, it made a couple of pulls, but then let go again. It was evident that the state of erethism of the brain had passed into one of paralysis, which consequently required a different remedy. A dose of *Arsenic* was therefore now prescribed, and with such effect, that before the lapse of eight hours so favorable a change had taken place, that the parents considered their child as saved. The warmth of the surface became general, and the infant took the breast with apparent pleasure. To conclude, within the following ten days the child had convulsions three times; consciousness, however, gradually returned, and at length perfect recovery. At first the dose of *Arsenic* was repeated night and morning; as improvement advanced, it was given only once a day, and at last only every third morning: so that the child in all took fourteen doses. The child is still alive, perfectly healthy, and not a trace remains of the squinting.

CASE IV.*

A boy, about three years of age, had to all appearance gotten over the scarlet fever of a mild character happily, when, suddenly and before the desquamation was completed, the glands of the neck and about the ears began to enlarge, and symptoms of a dangerous affection of the brain supervened. The child lay in a lethargic state, speechless, with its face puffed and inflamed, the breathing short

* Archiv für die homöop. Heilkunst. XII. Band.

and jerking, whilst the *fœces* and urine were discharged involuntarily; the *fœces* were watery and offensive, and the urine of a deep red color. The loss of speech, however, was the less remarkable, as upon examination the whole interior of the mouth was found to be in a highly inflamed state. How unfavorable the prognosis under such circumstances necessarily is, must be evident to every practitioner: and patients in scarlet fever have thousands of times been lost under symptoms of a less formidable nature. Dr. Gross looked upon the case as hopeless, though he hastened to prescribe the specific for this form of disease, and ordered four globules of Belladonna every four hours.

During the first twelve hours the effects of the medicine were not very apparent: the next day, however, they were not to be mistaken, and the dose was in consequence exhibited every six hours only. After twenty doses had been taken, the patient was evidently more collected; he still slept a great deal, it is true, but he could be aroused, and the excrements were no longer passed involuntarily and were more natural in character; the mouth, too, was desquamating, and the glands of the neck and ears were almost normal in size. After the disposition to sopor had been overcome by a couple of doses of Antimon. tart., two doses more of Belladonna restored the patient to a state of re-convalescence.

CASE V.*

F. S——, a girl, born of healthy parents, had enjoyed till nearly three months old, when she was vaccinated, the most perfect health. The cow-pox ran its course favorably, but after a time the infant began to fall off both in firmness and

flesh; the nights were restless, and the disposition to take the breast less and less every day. The middle incisors, which appeared in the ninth month, were black, and the joints of the hands and feet began to enlarge. With the exception of acorn coffee, and a narrow strip of mercurial plaster applied about the neck, nothing had hitherto been done, and the plaster was removed as soon as the enlargement of the joints was perceived. About the beginning of the second year, to the continually increasing weakness was added intolerance of light, contraction of the pupile, redness of the eyes, burning heat and dryness of the skin, great thirst, constipation, frightful dreams and restlessness, the sleep being frequently interrupted by loud screaming, besides a variety of other symptoms, from which Doctors Segin and Arnold conceived inflammation of the brain to be established. Leeches to the temples and a few grains of calomel sufficed to cut short this attack; but the symptoms of general indisposition were increased in a greater degree than ever, and no longer a period than six weeks elapsed before a new invasion of the cerebral affection declared itself, and the same thing occurred for the third time four weeks later: the same remedial means being had recourse to on each occasion, were found adequate to overcome the threatened mischief; still, with each new attack less and less hope could be entertained of conducting the case to a fortunate issue, and there was every reason to presume that the next attack would prove fatal. This seemed to require some change of treatment in the event of another attack, which was accordingly resolved upon.

Besides the symptoms already enumerated, there were now superadded opacity of the cornea in points, and the patient when sitting let the head fall backwards, when lying she forced it deeply into the

* Hygiea, 1. Band p. 84.

pillow, and her fingers were constantly in her mouth and nose; at this time the abdomen began to swell, whilst all other parts shrank more and more. Four weeks now elapsed without any new attack of the cerebral affection, but on this occasion it was ushered in with more marked febrile symptoms than usual. The Homœopathic method being now adopted, a small portion of a drop of Belladonna was prescribed. On the following day there was a marked improvement; a few days afterwards a humid tetter broke out upon the head; the child could now also be put into the tepid bath, which had frequently been attempted before, but which, owing to the alarm caused by it, could never be effected. A dose of *Sp. vini Sulphuris* was next given, after which the patient began to make use of her legs, which were very small and crooked, and convalescence proceeded gradually. For the three years which have passed since this case occurred, there has been no relapse; and even the rose-rash and measles which the child took in the course of the last summer, one after the other, did not seem in any way to implicate the general health, so that now in her fifth year she is the picture of confirmed good health.

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CASE VI.*

Mr. B——, compelled by his occupation, as an officer of the frontier guard, to sleep a few hours of the day, and to watch by night, exposed to every variety of climatic influence, seemed to have endured the severe cold of the months of January and February of the year 1827 with impunity, during the whole course of which he had bivouacked almost every night in the woods. On the 1st of March,

* Archiv für homœopath. Heilkunst. VIII. Band.

however, having been exposed for four hours of the night, he was overcome with drowsiness and threw himself upon the snow, where he slept for six hours continuously. On awaking and attempting to rise he found it impossible to do so, he felt so weak and so benumbed in his whole body; it was only, therefore, with the assistance and support of two of his comrades that he was able to reach his quarters. On arriving there he was seized with a violent shivering fit, which lasted for six hours, in spite of warmth employed in every way with the view of cutting it short. It was now that Dr. Schüler saw him and found him as follows. He was still shivering, but his face was flushed, and he complained of a feeling of great heat in his head and of extreme thirst; a continual drowsiness, too, still weighed down the eyelids, and by and by he became delirious, screaming out and starting suddenly up, complaining that from having read a certain book he was prevented from sleeping; the moment he closed his eyes some horrible image presented itself before him. During these frightful dreams the forehead was covered with a cold sweat. Every time he awoke he swore at the book for hindering him from sleeping: the head-ache, painful sensation in the limbs, and the shivering, still continued. The patient immediately took a drop of *Bryony*. After this perhaps too large dose, the pain in the head, delirium, spectral dreams, etc., seemed to be increased; but after two hours had elapsed, the wild commotion began to subside, the patient asked for drink, and emptied one after another several glasses of water. This was followed by a general diaphoresis, which attained such a height, that between four in the afternoon and six next morning the patient had to change his linen five times; the perspiration, too, was fetid. The next day Dr. Schüler found him, with the ex-

ception of some feelings of weakness, completely convalescent. The shivering fit did not recur, and a few days afterwards he was going about his avocations as usual.

A CASE OF

OTORRHEA,

SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY

A. HALL, M. D.,

POUGHKEEPSIE.

Miss M. C—, during a temporary residence in Dutchess County, applied to me for medical advice. The patient, about twenty years of age, had been subject from early childhood to a painful, offensive and purulent discharge from the left ear, which had almost entirely destroyed the power of hearing on that side. The right ear would be also occasionally affected by similar discharges, superinduced by previous slight attacks of inflammation of the ear. Although her constitution and general health had been originally sound and satisfactory, she was at the time of her application to me (in the spring of 1840) exceedingly enfeebled, with a chlorotic countenance, melancholy, and even despair of ever being relieved from this loathsome and mortifying disease.

All the resources of Allæopathia had been expended upon her in hopeless trials.

I had recourse to the Homæopathic treatment, which included among the indicated remedies: *Sulphur*, *Pulsatilla*, *Belladonna*, *Aurum*. and *Calc. carbonica*. Through these means alone Miss C. entirely recovered in the course of three

months, and from that moment has enjoyed perfect and uninterrupted health.

Will not all candid medical men acknowledge the utter insufficiency of the agents of the Allæopathic or old system of practice in this very common but important disease?

Poughkeepsie, July, 1841.

CLINICAL OPINIONS OF HARTMAN
AND OTHERS

ON

NUX VOMICA.

The *Nux vomica* ranks among those remedies, the knowledge of the action of which, both upon the healthy and diseased subject, may be considered as perfect; and it would be extremely difficult to point out any effect of it, that is not recorded in the Homæopathic *Materia Medica*, or to teach the Homæopaths anything new and practically useful as regards its curative effects in disease, with which they are not already acquainted.

The *Nux* appears to act principally upon the spinal nerves and marrow, and upon the ganglionic nervous system, and through it, upon the liver, stomach, spleen and bowels, and finally, upon the venous system; and hence, we find the *Nux* most efficacious in diseases of the spinal marrow, in those of the digestive organs, in bilious disorders, and in venous congestions; and also draw the conclusion that it will act most promptly in persons of the nervous-venous temperament, i. e. those with sharp features, lean body, and dark complexion. According to HAHNEMANN'S experience, it is peculiarly applicable in the diseases of persons of a careful, zealous, fiery, choleric disposition, and of those inclined to be malicious and angry; while many other Homæopaths inform

us that it is most suitable in the disorders of males with black hair and dark complexion, of a sanguine choleric temperament, and slender and meagre frame, who are disposed to constipation and hæmorrhoids.

The most energetic effects of the *Nux* take place early in the morning, immediately after waking; the next most violent effects occur soon or immediately after eating, after dinner in particular, or after mental exertion. Hence, it is most serviceable in diseases in which the patient is worst early in the morning, and particularly if he wake up very early, say about three o'clock, and is kept awake several hours, by a rush of confused ideas, and fall at the break of day into a slumber that is attended with unpleasant dreams, from which he arises more fatigued than when he lay down at night; while he is very sleepy early in the evening, and cannot keep from falling asleep several hours earlier than the usual bed-time. Also in diseases, those of the digestive organs in particular, that are exacerbated after eating, and brought on by continuous mental exertion, and a sedentary life.

As the active properties of the *Nux* depend mainly upon the presence of *Strychnine* and *Brucia*, while the *Upas* and *Ignatia* contain the former, and the *False Angustura* the latter, we should expect from these remedies effects somewhat similar to those caused by *Nux*. It has also been noticed that many of the effects caused by *Cocculus*, *Bryonia*, *Opium*, *Coffee*, and *spirituous liquors*, resembled those produced by *Nux*. According to HAHNEMANN, *Wine*, *Camphor* and *Coffee*, will antidote the effects of large doses of *Nux*; while *Opium* has been recommended for the same purpose by others; and Fouquier has lately advised *Sulphate of zinc*, and *Charcoal*, because the poisonous properties of the *Nux* are said to be destroyed when boiled together with these articles.

REVIEW.

"THE PRACTICAL ADVANTAGES OF HOMŒOPATHY, ILLUSTRATED BY NUMEROUS CASES; DEDICATED BY PERMISSION TO HER MAJESTY QUEEN ADELAIDE; BY HARRIS DUNSFORD, M.D." LONDON: H. BAILLIERE, 1841.

IN accordance with our promise in the last number, we hasten to furnish our readers with a further notice of Dr. Dunsford's last work.

The book is a plain and most unpretending exposition of our too long neglected system; and as an appeal to the intelligent classes, characterized by great coolness of temper, singleness of purpose, and chastity of style, it must be regarded as a valuable acquisition to the literature of our Reformation.

Dr. Dunsford devotes the first one hundred pages (the whole work comprises 212 pages) to the considerations favorable to Homœopathia, which are to be drawn from the past experience of medicine of all ages, and to a theoretic explanation of the method and views of Hahnemann.

We are deeply gratified by the unselfish and respectful tone which pervades this part of the work; and however we may not concur with the author, in his entireness of faith, yet do we rejoice that he has avoided the opposite extreme of self-sufficient rejection of every thing written by our venerable master, which is not susceptible of actual demonstration.

Dr. Dunsford does not belong to that class of hot-haste seekers for immortality with which our school has been infested for a few years past, who court the society and good will of Hahnemann's most implacable persecutors, and who, if they were not despised by Allœopathists as needless auxiliaries, would betray the fortress of Homœopathia, provided they

could be pardoned for their first defection and get the credit of having originated a third school. He is no prater about "proximate causes" "essence of disease," &c., &c.; nor has he the impudence to assail the peculiar views of his old master, with the coarse epithets and cap-tandum slang of the conceited ephemer-ists of both schools.

In commending this work to the atten-tive perusal of our friends, whether lay or professional, we beg leave to say that we cannot agree with the author, as we never have been able to with Hahnemann, res-pecting blood-letting; and we consider it important to the interests of the sick to say that this ancient and terribly misused remedial agent, is occasionally necessary in our climate, and that in these cases it is most palpably a Homœopathic remedy. In a short time we shall be able to lay our views on this subject before our Ho-mœopathic colleagues, when we trust we shall be able to give sound reasons for the occasional, though it must happen, very seldom use of the lancet. We give below a few extracts from the first or the-oretic part of Dr. Dunsford's work.

"The few specifics, which the old school pos-sesses, are now known to produce precisely the symptoms they cure. This fact has long been admitted in this and other countries, more espe-cially in reference to syphilitic affections; for many of the most experienced surgeons have often been unable to decide, whether the ap-pearances which presented themselves were ow-ing to mercury employed as a remedy, or were merely the effects of the disease itself: this de-plorable uncertainty is of every day occurrence, and must continue to be so, until physicians are fully convinced of the power which medicines possess to create diseases.

"Hahnemann has given, in his Organon, nume-rous examples of cures effected, unintentionally, by physicians of the old school, on the Homœo-pathic principle; amongst others, he mentions the fact that the "*sweating sickness in England*," in 1485, was more fatal than the plague itself, carrying off, as stated by Willis, ninety-nine out of a hundred patients, until *sudorific* remedies

were administered; after which, few persons died of the disease.

"Hahnemann cites a case of chronic diarrhoea which threatened the existence of the patient; and which was radically cured, after other means had been tried in vain, by a *purgative*. The case is published in the thirteenth volume of Hufe-land's Journal.

"The common practice of using rose water as a collyrium, derives its beneficial influence from the circumstance of rose leaves producing a spe-cies of inflammation of the eyes, as remarked by Echter and Ledelius.

"Carrère observed, in 1786, that Dulcamara cured the effects of the most violent chills; but the *modus operandi* remained undiscovered, un-till experiments on the healthy subject proved, that this plant produces sufferings resembling those of a severe cold.

"De Haen, Sarcone, and Pringle, admit that they cured pain in the side with squills, a medi-cine of a very acrid nature: the cures were Ho-mœopathic, for Wagner, in 1737, had seen pleu-risy and inflammation of the lungs produced by squills.

"The salutary effect of Cinchona bark in the state of exhaustion, indigestion, and loss of appe-tite following fever, especially if treated by bleed-ing and purgatives, is founded only on the pro-perty of this bark to produce the most extraor-dinary loss of strength, and weakness of both body and mind, disorders of stomach, and loss of appetite; as Cleghorn, Stahl, Thomson, and many other physicians, have remarked.

"Ipecacuanha could not be so valuable in the treatment of spasmodic dyspnœa, if, as observed by Akenside, Meyer, and Stoll, it did not pro-duce dyspnœa, more especially spasmodic dysp-nœa.

"Crichton, Collin, and Stoll, described symp-toms which were observed in patients when taking Arnica montana; and they will be found to be precisely those produced by severe shocks and contusions, for which arnica is truly specific.

"Withering relates a case, in the Edinburgh Medical Commentaries, of violent spasmodic constriction of the throat, conquered only by hyo-scymus, which has been observed by Hamilton, Sauvages, &c., to produce it.

"Asclepiades cured a patient affected with in-flammation of the brain, with a small quantity of wine. Rademacher published, in Hufeland's Journal, a case of febrile delirium attended with stertorous breathing—a state similar to that succeeding great intoxication from wine—which was cured in one night by giving the pa-tient wine.

"It is well known, that a strong infusion of tea occasions palpitation and anxiety in those not accustomed to it. Hence, a small quantity of this beverage is an excellent remedy for such symptoms, when they arise from any other exciting cause, as stated by Rau.

"Lethargy, which had lasted several days, Hufeland cured with opium, which could only be explained on Homœopathic principles.

"The baths of Toplitz, as well as all other sulphureous waters, produce frequently an eruption which resembles that to which wollen workers are subject. On this account, these baths, as well as sulphur itself, cure psoric eruptions.

"Beddoes states, that English physicians found nitric acid an excellent remedy in salivation and ulcers of the mouth arising from the employment of mercury;—Scott, Blair, Aloyn, Luke, &c. have seen the same symptoms produced by baths containing this acid, as well as by its internal employment.

"Why were Seelig, Hamilton, Hoffman, Rush, Bailey, and others, so successful in the treatment of malignant sore throat by mercury? simply because it excites sore throat, often of a very malignant nature."

Those of our readers who happen to be unacquainted with the details of the discussion between us and our Allœopathic brethren, will see from the foregoing extracts, that we do not by any means reject the experience of past ages, as is erroneously asserted by some Allœopaths: but that, on the contrary, we make the only possible scientific use of the accumulated facts of medical practice: we are not only enabled by these facts to avoid and explain the dangers with which they are encumbered, but from them we derive as perfect and sound conformation of the Homœopathic dogma as from the observations and experience of our own time.

"The TREATMENT OF DISEASE, on Homœopathic principles, is certainly much more difficult than that according to the general practice. For in addition to all the inquiries usually necessary as to morbid phenomena, the *pathogenetic effects* of medicines must be borne in mind, and the various symptoms relative to the organs affected must be carefully compared.

"A complete knowledge of the *MATERIA MEDICA PURA* is the ground work of the labors of the Homœopathic student. This knowledge, in which the usual works on the subject of pharmacy are necessarily defective, has been acquired by experiments on the *healthy subject* so frequently repeated, under every possible variety of circumstance, that the positive effects of numerous medicines have been ascertained with the greatest accuracy. With this information carefully stored in his mind, the Homœopathic practitioner has to select the most important symptoms of the disease, and apply the remedy which his previous studies have taught him will produce similar symptoms, if taken by a healthy person.

"The knowledge of *anatomy* and *physiology* is absolutely requisite to detect the characteristic symptoms of the disease, and to select the remedy best adapted to overcome the constitutional disturbance, and meet the peculiar exigencies of the case. Without this knowledge the physician would be in great danger of misunderstanding his case altogether, and of applying his treatment to appearances which, although more prominent, were merely symptomatic of less apparent, but more important derangement.

"The *dose* of the remedy should be such as is sufficient to overcome the disease, *without occasioning aggravation*, which should be avoided as much as possible. Notwithstanding every endeavor, however, slight aggravation will sometimes occur, which, if transient, is not injurious to the patient, and at least proves that the remedy is appropriate to the case.

"It is very important, in the administration of Homœopathic remedies, to allow one medicine to exhaust its action before another is administered, unless improvement be stationary. In this case, it is proper either to alter the dilution of the remedy employed, or to prescribe some other in accordance with the remaining symptoms, the physician having ascertained whether they truly belong to the disease itself or are merely the transient effects of the medicines administered. In the latter case the symptoms should generally be allowed to subside of themselves; but, if troublesome, an antidote may be given.

"The *delineation of the case*, so as to embrace the essential symptoms only, is as difficult as the choice of the remedy to correspond with them. Accuracy and expertness in this department are only to be acquired by experience in the Homœopathic practice;—and here the practitioner of the old school is likely to fail in his first attempts; for, by generalising too much, he omits characteristic symptoms which are the best guide to the

appropriate remedy. A perfect habit of observation and a correct judgment are, then, essential to the Homœopathic physician :—for unless an exact portrait of the disease be obtained, and a due estimate of the relative value of the symptoms be made, it will be impossible, except by conjecture, to select the remedy which, by corresponding to those symptoms, can overcome the disease :—since, if the symptoms have not been properly observed, the remedy, however accurately it may harmonize with them, cannot avail any thing in the treatment ; as they do not resemble the real disease, but a portrait erroneously drawn of it.”

The second department of this work consists exclusively of cases from the author's practice as testimony in demonstration of the truth of the system. These details occupy the remaining 112 pages of the book. They cannot fail to be of service to the new convert to our art ; and accordingly we commend the whole work to the attentive perusal of those of our medical brethren who are about to test Homœopathia in practice.

EDITORIAL NOTICE.

DR. M'VICKAR'S WORK,

“ HOMŒOPATHIA,” &c.

We take great pleasure in saying that Dr. McVickar, whose work on Homœopathia we noticed in the last number, is by no means inculcated in the free use of the Examiner, which the execution of his *brochure* seems to indicate. The doctor gave his printer the matter from the Examiner in a printed form, (it being in the New World,) taking it for granted that proper quotation marks would be attached to each section or paragraph of the twenty-five pages thus appropriated to the *brochure*. The doctor left this matter to the printer, not thinking it possible that so gross an act of negligence or injustice could be perpetrated by an expert and

respectable artist. We hasten to state the foregoing, and do so with unmixed satisfaction, by way of *amende*, hoping that no one of our readers or of the doctor's will retain an erroneous feeling in this very unimportant though still very disagreeable occurrence.

HOMŒOPATHIC INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK HOMŒOPATHIC SOCIETY.

The anniversary meeting of this society was held on the evening of the 23d inst., being the eighth year of its foundation. The President, Dr. Gray, in the chair, and F. L. Wilsey, Secretary.

The unanimity of sentiments, as to our noble cause, the benevolent zeal for propagating the blessings of our curative method to the diseased and dying, and the fearless fixedness of purpose to correct error and to defend truth, that characterized this meeting are sure harbingers of a successful issue of our labors. Never in the history of despised Homœopathia, in America, has her future seemed so bright, nor her destiny so certain.

Facts piled on facts are around us, and the preliminary measures are being arranged for prompt and positive action.

The society adjourned for the pursuance of their intentions, and for the election of officers, to meet on the evening of the 1st Thursday in October. All Homœopathists are respectfully invited to attend.

A NEW HOSPITAL.

Dr. Horner, one of our zealous colleagues in Europe, has been liberally furnished with voluntary contributions to the amount of 27,000 florins, for founding a Hospital at *Gyongyos*, in *Hungary*.

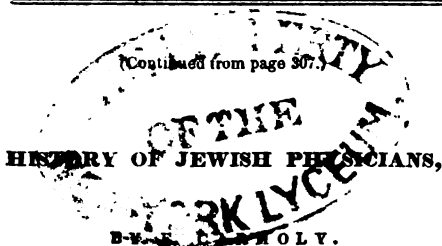
This makes the *seventeenth* Hospital of the Homœopathic School in Europe.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC EXAMINER.

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§ XIII.

DECLINE OF MEDICINE.

From the fifth let us pass to the seventh century; the interval between those two epochs, presents no physician deserving of occupying our attention; the fall of the Persian empire, the conquest of the Arabians, and the numerous revolutions of which those events were either the cause or consequence, disturbed the quiet of the Oriental Academies, and produced a decline in medicine as well as all the other sciences cultivated in those schools.

The art of healing very soon became nothing more than the practice of experience, reduced to precepts without any idea of theory.

In the midst of this darkness the Cabala reigned over learning. A great number of disciples devoted their attention only to this occult science, a mixture of Py-

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thagorism, Platonism and the theosophy of Zoroaster, combined with the Jewish theology which had originated in the Alexandrian school, but which was so mixed up with their own ideas of traditions, that it ultimately lost all traces of its former origin and passed as their own doctrine.

Soon there appeared works decorated with the celebrated names of antiquity, in which was explained this mystical doctrine. There was one among others published at one time under the name of the patriarch Abraham, and a short time after that another under that of Akiba, bearing the title of *Sefer Jezirah*. A book with this title was in existence as late as the fifth century, since it is quoted by the Talmud.*

At the same period there is attributed to Ismael ben Elisha, a number of similar writings issuing from the pen of the disciples of sophistry. Their various works explain all the systems of emanations of Zoroaster. From the infinite God *En-Sof*, issued ten angels *Esser Sefirot*, who made the first world *Olam Azilot*. Besides the first world there were also three others, emanations from eternity in concentrical circles, viz. the created world *Olam Beria*, the formed world *Olam Ieziré*, and the constructed world *Olam Asié*, between which there existed such a relation that all which happened in the

* Treatise Sabbath, ch. v.

last had already existed in similitude in the first.

When they treated a disease the object aimed at was to put in action the corresponding powers of the superior worlds; which could only be accomplished by one who by a study of the Cabala had obtained the knowledge of those worlds, and who by his piety and contemplation had become worthy of holding communion with the celestial powers. These qualities were deemed much more necessary for the practice of medicine than all terrestrial knowledge which is so often found deficient.

§ XIV.

MASER DJAWAH.

Although the number of learned Israelites had much diminished during the conquest of Persia by the Saracens, and notwithstanding their books as well as those of the Persians were destroyed by fire and water by the order of Omar,* the taste for study was not entirely destroyed, but it soon revived, and medicine resumed its ancient splendor. Maser Djawah Ebn Djeldjal, of Basra, appeared. This celebrated physician was one of those remarkable geniuses that nature appears to raise up from time to time to revolutionize the sciences. This able physi-

* "When the Mussulmen had conquered the provinces of Persia," says Ebn Khalican in his historical *Prelegomena*, "and many of their books had fallen into the power of their conquerors, Saad, son of Abou Wakkas, wrote to Omar, asking permission to transport them among the Mussulmen; the reply of the Caliph was '*cast them into the river*, for if they contain any thing which is useful to guide us, God has already directed us by something which is very superior to that; but if on the other hand they contain any thing which would lead us astray, God will preserve us from it by the Koran;' all the books were therefore cast into the water and fire."

cian who at the same time was a good poet, judicious critic, and profound philosopher, taught the Arabians the arts and sciences; he prevailed on the Caliph Moawia, the first, whose physician he was, to cause works which were written in foreign languages to be translated, to put them in the power of the whole world. Many Greek books, particularly on chemistry, were then translated from the Greek into the Arabic by Kalid, son of Yesid, son of Moawia, his pupil.*

He himself had already translated, in 683, the *Pandects of Haroun*, a physician of Alexandria, a cotemporary of Paulus Æginetis.†

In the work which he translated from the Greek into the Syriac language, there is a disquisition on the small-pox. The first description of which is not due to Mahomed ben Zazaria Razi, as is generally supposed.

We do not possess at the present day these pandects, but Rhazes has preserved for us some fragments. The same fate has befallen his other works, which the learned Arabians in the early periods of their civilization were anxious to quote and to comment on.

Rhazes particularly relies upon their authority on every page, he quotes them on the *modus operandi* of medicines, on inflammation of the stomach, paralysis, jaundice, hernia, epilepsy, and the signs of death.‡

At the period that Maser Djawah rendered such great services to his art, some other Hebrew physicians established among the Nestorians a celebrated school of medicine at Djondisabour in Khusis-

* Consult in reference to this learned Arabian, who died in the eighty-second year of the Hegira (701) Aboulfeda *Annel Mosl*, Book i, p. 425.

† Abonefaradj, *Hist. dyn.*, p. 158, and 196.

‡ See Rhazes, l. v. l. vii., and l. viii.

tan.* Students flocked there from all parts to listen to the most celebrated masters of that epoch. In an hospital situated near that celebrated school, the young students were initiated into the practices of the art, and received clinical lessons; their pupils obtained the greatest success, so much so that on leaving this school they were deemed qualified to fill the place of professors in medical and other institutions.

§ XV.

ISAAC BEN EMRAN.

But the successors of Moawia were not animated with the same zeal for the science. The thirst for military glory absorbed all their thoughts. But an age had scarcely elapsed before the sceptre passed from their hands into that of the Abassides. Abou Giaffir Almanzor, the second Caliph of his dynasty, was attacked with a dangerous disease; he sent for a physician of the Nestorian school. Being restored to health by the skill of this physician, he learned the value of the healing art, and became the patron of the sciences. Almanzor enriched the new city of Bagdad with a great number of works on medicine, astronomy and philosophy, which he had caused to be translated from the Greek; viz: those which had escaped the researches of the schools of Maser Djawah and the Nestorians.

He had the works of Aristotle, Galen and Ptolmey translated; and these labors continued under his successors, powerfully contributed to give to the young Jews the desire for instruction.

The school of Bagdad soon became celebrated. From it arose Isaac ben Emran, a celebrated physician and phil-

osopher. Born at Damascus, he came at an early period to Bagdad to study medicine, and there made such progress, that Zaid, an African emir of Kairouan, the chief city of the Arabs in Barbary, gave him his full confidence and appointed him his physician. Zaid having fallen sick, a Christian physician condemned so obstinately all that had been directed by the Jewish physician, that he could not but perceive that the sole object of the Christian was to deprive him of the good will of the Emir.

Isaac could not submit to such treatment. He declined attending upon the case of Zaid not so much from anger as on account of attachment for him. When the emir demanded the reason of his conduct, he replied in these remarkable words: "*The disagreement of two physicians is more deadly than a Tertian fever.*" This was apparently the disease with which Zaid was attacked. Isaac ben Emran died in the year 183 of the hegira, (799 of the common era). He wrote upon the cure of the symptoms caused by poisons and upon some other subjects.* Ebn Beitar, physician of Almelic Alcamet, sovereign of Egypt, frequently quotes him in his works.

§ XVI.

JOSHUA BEN NUN.

The Arabs still remember with admiration Haroun al Raschid. He enriched the city of Bagdad with a great number of works on astronomy and mathematics, which he caused to be translated from the Greek into Syriac and Arabic. He filled his court with poets and learned men, whom he had invited there from all parts of the world. He was a cotemporary of Charlemagne, who sent to him that cele-

* Assemani, *Biblioth. Orient.*, Clement Vatican, vol. vi. p. 940, and 942.

* Eloy, *Diction. hist. de medicine*, vide *Isaac ben Emran*.

brated embassy in 805, the chief of which was an Israelite of France. He so much favored physicians, that he founded the city of *Tauris* as a memorial of the cure performed on his wife.

He patronized the school of Djondesa-bour and established one at Bagdad where he selected to teach the sciences, the most celebrated among the Jewish and Christian physicians. He assigned them a good salary and decreed that those who wished to devote themselves to the practice of medicine should be examined by these professors, as was the custom in the Nestorian schools. Among the Jewish professors of this celebrated school was one particularly distinguished, Joshua ben Nun, surnamed Rabbi of Seleucia.* The particulars of his life are little known; except that at the beginning of the ninth century he enjoyed great celebrity at Bagdad both as a good practitioner and an excellent theorist. His school was frequented by the greatest physicians of his time, and among his disciples were Yahia ben Masoviah, commonly called John Masuée, and the celebrated Abou Joseph Jacob ben Isaac Kendi. This last physician was himself, according to d'Herbelot,† an Israelite by birth and condition; but this opinion is not received by authors generally.‡

However that may be, Joshua neglected no means of extending every where around him the knowledge of the healing art. He united most nobly in the translations which were the first steps of the Arabs towards the cultivation of the sciences of which Maser Djawah, had furnished the first example. The appearance of these translations could not fail to excite the liveliest sensations in the

learned world. Joshua acquired from this source the most extensive renown, and he received from all parts the most merited congratulations and sincere proofs of the esteem in which he was held.

§ XVII.

MESCHALAM.

The reign of Mahmoud is the culminating point of an epoch ever celebrated in the annals of the human mind. The learned men driven from Constantinople by the religious wars and the troubles of the empire, sought refuge in great numbers around his throne, and at that period the works of Aristotle and a part of those of Plato were translated. Camels loaded with books in all languages continually arrived at Bagdad, and the Emporor Michel, III., conquered in battle, had imposed upon him as one of the articles of the treaty of peace, the obligation to send Greek works. Every where throughout the empire schools and academies sprung up. Basora, Samarcand, Ispahan, no longer resounded only with the songs of the poets and the melodious sounds of musical instruments:

Very soon this intellectual culture extended beyond Asia, the city of Alexandria soon revived the glorious days of the Ptolmies. Fez and Morocco, Sicily and Provence, were then devoted to letters. But in Spain, particularly, the oriental sciences were extensively diffused. Cordova, Seville, Toledo, Saragossa, Grenada, nobly vied with each other in their love for the sciences. It is estimated that more than seventy public libraries existed in different cities, and the number of works was so great that the catalogue alone would form a library itself.

In the midst of this intellectual movement the Hebrews were not content with simply having translations or copies of

* Asseman, *Biblioth. Orient.* vol. ii. p. 436.

† *Biblioth. Orient.* vide Jacob ben Isaac Alkendi.

‡ Russel. *The Nat. Hist. of Aleppo*, 2d ed. appendix, p. ix.

the Arabic writers, but there were among them men who aided the onward march of all the sciences, particularly of medicine. Such among others was Meschallah.

Meschalla or Meshalla was at the same time a great astronomer, great astrologer, and great physician. He obtained the highest reputation at the court of Mahmoud, for his learning and skill in the healing art, as well as for the dexterity with which he practiced astronomy and astrology.

Many of his works remain, a list of which is published in Casira.* We note here as among the most celebrated, two treatises, one on the Astrolabe, and the other on the Armillary Sphere; the treatises on the *genethliac themes*; the treatises on the rains and winds, the conjunction of the planets, of the different sects of nations, &c.

I have in my library a Hebraic translation of his *Astronomical Problems*, (Sefer. Haschellet le Meschallah,) and another of his treatises on the *Eclipses of the Sun and Moon*, (Bekadrot ha Schem-esach va Israeli,) both made by the celebrated Aben Esra.

Meschalla enjoyed the highest reputation in Europe during the fourteenth century, a period when astrology was generally cultivated. At that time many of his works were translated into Latin, four of them were published at Nuremberg in 1549, and a fifth on the signs and indexes of the planets, is found in manuscript in the library of De Rossi at Parma.†

§ XVIII.

SEDEKIAS.

Up to this period these luminaries of knowledge had been exclusively confined

* *Biblioth. Arab. hisp. Escorial*, Book i, p. 434.

† MSS. Codices Latini, No. 61.

to the Jews of Asia and Africa. The time had arrived when those of Europe became partakers of the same sciences. The Saracens, assembled from all parts of their vast region upon the frontiers of France, appear to have been brought there only to diffuse a taste for learning among an ignorant people. In fact it is only since the invasion of the Arabs that we have seen the sciences cultivated successfully, by the Israelites of this country. These were Meschulam ben Kalonymos,* Joseph ben Gorion,† Moses ben Iehuda,‡ Todros of Narbonne,§ Joseph ben Levi,|| and Sedekias who led the way in introducing this celebrated epoch.

The last was the physician of Louis the Meek, and Charles the Bald his successor. He was high in favor with those princes, and died in the year 880, honored by all who knew him.

Sedekias was so skilful in the practice of the healing art that he was considered in those times of ignorance as a real magician, and they did not hesitate to relate of him the most ridiculous and improbable stories. Among other things the voracious chroniclers tell us, that one day he devoured in the presence of the court, a wagon load of hay with its horses and driver.

This was doubtless a wonderful feat of anthropophagy, worthy to be transmitted to posterity, but another story that these judicious historians have handed down to us, is less worthy of being preserved, viz. that Charles the Bald was poisoned by this same physician. What in fact could he gain by committing so horrible a crime, or rather what would he not lose

* See our *Literarische und historische Anmerkungen*, sec. v. p. 20.

† Ibid sec. i, p. 7.

‡ Ibid sec. v, p. 20.

§ Ibid sec. v, p. 20.

|| Ibid sec. i, p. 7.

by it. "No one," says Voltaire in his *Essai sur les mœurs et l'esprit des nations*, no one has ever assigned any reason why this physician should commit this crime. What could he gain by poisoning his master? Was there any one with whom he could find a more prosperous fortune? No other has spoken of the punishment of this physician, we must therefore refuse to credit the charge of poisoning, and make but one reflection, that Christian Europe was so ignorant that its kings were obliged to depend for their medical attendants on Jews and Arabs."

It is proper in this place to refute an assertion of D'Egasse of Boulay and Friend, who say that Charlemagne had at his day a Jewish physician named Buhalyha Bengesla, or rather Iahyah ben Djesla, and that it was by the order of this monarch that he composed a book in Arabic upon the diseases of the human body. The truth is, that Buhalyhu Bengesla, or rather Iahyah ben Djesla, was a Christian physician of the eleventh century. He embraced Mahometism in order that he might learn the science of dialectics or logic, under Abou Ali ben Walid. Ben Djesla among other works wrote a kind of Medical Encyclopedia, arranged in tables under the title, *Takvim-al-Abadân*.

Farreguth, a Jewish physician of whom we shall speak after a while, having translated this work into Latin, and dedicated it to Charles of Anjou, king of Sicily, has confounded this prince with Charlemagne, and made Ben Djesla his physician.

§ XIX.

ISAAC BEN AMRAM, AND ISAAC BEN
SOLEIMAN.

But still the great source of light was always in the East. It is there that the Jewish schools were multiplied, schools

which in rivalling the Christian schools carried science so far that they excited the jealousy of the Arabians. In the 239th year of the Hejira, (853 of the common era,) the Caliph Montawakkel, passed a decree that the Jewish and Christian students should be taught in the Hebraic and Syriac languages, and he forbade them to make use of the Arabic.*

From these schools arose Isaac ben Amram, and Isaac ben Soleiman, the most learned physicians of their time. The first practised his art at Kairowan, where he died towards the end of the ninth century. He was equally celebrated for his remarkable cures, and his writings, which were quoted with great respect by the Arabic writers.

A skilful physician of great talent and very learned, he also became celebrated by the great number of his students, among whom will stand in the very first rank Isaac ben Soleiman. Isaac ben Soleiman, surnamed Abou Jacob, but better known under that of D'Israeli, was born in Egypt, in the year 832 of the common era. He first devoted his attention to the practice of the profession of an oculist. Finally, he came to establish himself at Kairowan, and attaching himself to Isaac ben Amram, became his pupil.

In a short time he became celebrated by his genius and knowledge, and was appointed physician to Abou Mahomed, Abd-Alla Mahdi, king of Africa. He wrote after that period many works, and acquired by his writings never-dying fame. He is also distinguished for the nobleness of his sentiments, and the greatness of his disinterestedness.†

Israeli died 932, (of the Hegira 320,) upwards of one hundred years of age, without leaving any children, for he was

* Ebn Djouzi. Arabic MSS. in the Royal Library of Paris, No. 640, p. 40.

† *Liter, et Hist. Analekten* sec. xix.

never married. Some one asked him one day if he would not be much gratified to leave after him some one to perpetuate his name? "By no means" said he, "I leave behind me my *Treatise on Fevers*." Others say his reply was couched in these words, "I leave to the world four works which will preserve my memory better than could be done by children, the *Treatise on Fevers*, that on Food and Remedies, that on Urine, and lastly the *Treatise on the Elements*."

We give here a complete list of his works written in Arabic, and translated into Hebrew and Latin.

1. *Treatise on Fevers*, in five books, a work very superior to any which had been written before his time on this subject.

2. *Treatise on Simple Medicines and Aliments*, a work very celebrated among the Arabic physicians, who quote it continually.

3. *Treatise on Aliments and Remedies*, a work known in Hebrew, under the title of *Sefer ha Mesaadrim*.

4. *Treatise on the Elements*; this is a physical work on the four elements divided into three parts, and translated into Hebrew by the celebrated Abraham ben Chasdai.

5. *Treatise on Urine*, a great work, divided into ten books, translated into Hebrew by a certain Contasti, as is evident from the copy preserved in the royal library at Paris, ancien fonds, No. 408.

6. *An Abridgment of the Treatises on Urine*; this is extracted from the work of which we have just spoken.

7. *Treatise on Definitions and Prescriptions*, a philosophical work too little known.

8. *Introduction to Medicine*. I do not know if this is the anonymous work in Hebrew manuscript in the royal library of Paris, ancien fonds, No. 384, which bears the same title.

9. *Treatise on the Pulse*, a work quoted by Ibn Abi Osaiba.

10. *Treatise on Theriaca*, quoted by the same historian.

11. *Treatise on Philosophy*, a work divided into twelve parts.

12. *The Garden of Philosophy*, a work which contains various questions of Jewish Theology.

13. *Introduction to Logic*, likewise quoted by Ibn Abi Osaiba.

14. *Commentary on the Book Iésirâh*, mentioned in the apologetical letter of Pennini.

15. *Treatise on Melancholy*, MSS. in Hebrew, in the royal library of Paris.

16. *Treatise on Dropsy*, likewise in MSS. in the royal library.

17. A kind of practical course upon almost all diseases, divided into several books, in which is but little theory, but numerous remedies according to the practice of the Arabians. This work which has been translated into Hebrew, under the title of *Jair Natib*, is found in MSS. in the Library of De Rossi at Parma.* This is nothing else than the *Viaticum of Constantine*, upon which Gerard de Solo has written a commentary. It is so called from the time of this commentator, because Constantine, a Benedictine monk of Mount Cassino, translated it from Arabic into Latin, and it was attributed to him.

POISONING FROM STRAMONIUM,

(THORN APPLE—STINK WEED.)

The most efficient *antidotes* for immediate effect are *strong Coffee*, *vinegar* or *lemon juice* in large quantities; and if there be difficulty in exciting vomiting injections of *tobacco-smoke*.

Nux vomica is the antidote for the consecutive or chronic sufferings.

* MSS. Codices Hebraici, Biblioth. I B ed Rossi, Cod. 1168.

RISE AND PROGRESS
OF
HOMŒOPATHIA IN SPAIN,

BY MANUEL ROLAND, M. D.,
OF MADRID.

THIS interesting aperçu of the state of Homœopathia in Spain, was originally communicated to Dr. Molin, of Paris, for the *Journal de la doctrine Hahnemanienne*. Dr. Molin speaks of Dr. Roland, as a personal acquaintance, and as a gentleman of great attainments, who holds a distinguished rank among the physicians of Madrid. Dr. Roland, after a full course of experiments, has become thoroughly convinced of the efficiency of Homœopathic agents in the treatment of disease, and stands boldly forth among the adherents of Hahnemann. His example has been followed by another physician of great eminence in Spain, who though not less skeptical in the beginning than Dr. Roland, has by a long and patient series of trials become so far convinced of the truth of the precepts of Hahnemann, that he is quite prepared to proclaim its great utility, and to devote himself to its propagation.

It is, perhaps, not generally known that the medical profession in Spain are very much in advance of the other learned classes of that once illustrious retreat of refinement and belles lettres. The Spanish physicians seem not to have joined the general retrograde movement of their devoted country, but manfully to struggle onward with the humanizing progress which is elsewhere made in the Arts and Sciences. Their relations seem

to ally them closely with the children of civilization of happier lands; they fraternize with people of a new era; at home they are a separate caste, abroad they are recognised as wearing the costume and possessing the habits of familiar friends. —ED.

The discovery of the celebrated HAHNEMANN had barely attracted the attention of a few physicians in SPAIN, who had either read the foreign Journals of Medicine, pursued their medical studies in France, or travelled in other countries, when a young physician—*Lopez Pinciano*—a medical graduate of the University of Montpellier, appeared at Madrid in 1836. This ambitious Homœopathist, inspired with a rightful zeal to propagate the truths of Hahnemann's doctrine, translated into Spanish, and published the *Letter of Doctor and Count des Guidi to the French physicians*; afterwards successively, *Exposition of the Homœopathic doctrine or Organon of Hahnemann*, his *Materia Medica Pura*, the *Homœopathic Pharmacopeia of Doctor Hartmann*, *Homœopathic Hygiene of Doctor Bigel*, *Reperatory of Homœopathic Medicine by Doctor Haas*, *The Homœopathic Medical Doctrine, considered in its theoretical and practical relations, by Doctor Gueyrard*; and finally the *Manual of Homœopathia, by G. H. G. Jahr, M. D.* This was a most important service rendered to Spanish medicine, which would have been doubly enhanced in more pacific times. Indeed, the voice of the new doctrine would have been echoed at every corner of the Peninsula, if the interrupted communication between the Capital and the greater portion of the provinces, which were occupied by the factious and ruined by a most terrible civil war, had not been the first and most prominent obstacle which impeded its progress.

Beside, the physicians, impoverished

as to the means of living, in consequence of the wretchedness of the people, who were obliged to support two belligerent armies, and therefore could not pay their fees, found it impossible to purchase the works necessary for a requisite investigation of this subject.

The physicians, also, persecuted by the turbulent, because of their acknowledged adhesion to Queen Isabella II, and their attachment to the representative government, lived as wanderers and were constrained to fly to the capitals of their provinces, which were fortified, offering them an asylum where they could scarcely pursue a pitiful and constantly menaced existence.

Poor, and deprived of the quietude and comfort necessary to the appropriate study and meditation of an entirely new doctrine, which threatens to raze the temple of Aesculapius to its foundations, they were inevitably debarred the attempt. Another circumstance which essentially contributed to arrest the adoption of the new doctrine, was its avowal and introduction by a physician absolutely unknown in the country, so young in years and limited as to experience; and although he united ample information to remarkable talents, these claims alone were not sufficient inducements to the small number of physicians who had derived a knowledge of such an innovation, to persuade them to declare in its favor; because, timid and circumspect from national characteristics, and disabused by a sad experience they could never admit a reform of this kind without a previous and profound examination, and without having observed the confirmation of theoretical views, by unquestionable experience. It was not extraordinary, then, that the Homœopathic doctrine, offering so many and such reasonable motives of doubt, did not immediately convert a large number of advocates. Its progress would have

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been, most assuredly, more rapid, if the publication of the works already enumerated, had been accompanied by an array of facts; for facts, more than aught else, can dissipate our doubts and bring conviction to our minds.

Occasionally these publications would awaken the curiosity of some of the studious professors, who desired to keep pace with the current progress of science. It is worthy of remark that the greater part of those who subscribed to these works were physicians who, having grown grey in the practice of ordinary medicine, had perceived the immense deficiency of the *Materia Medica* which, abandoned for so many ages, while other branches of medicine less necessary to the perfection of the physician, were cultivated with remarkable diligence, only offered to them, in a great number of cases, but bitter motives of regret and disabuse.

Convinced by the perusal of these works, of the advantages of the new avenue which was opened to their studies, and of the great utility of such a discovery to humanity, they did not hesitate to make trials of the practice; and their immediate efforts were directed to the procurement of necessary remedies, prepared according to the rules imposed by the founder.

Pinciano immediately responded to their wishes, by having an assortment of remedies accurately prepared: but, unfortunately, the pharmacy from whence they were dispensed, was not possessed of the best reputation at this time, a circumstance that engendered much opposition, and aided to arrest the propagation of the system.

Afterwards, several physicians commenced their Homœopathic clinical observations; and Dr. Bertrand published in the *Bulletin de Médecine, chirurgie et pharmacie*, some very singular cases of

cures obtained by the new method ; but these cases, although generally received with kindness by most of his colleagues, were repelled with dignified sternness by one of the distinguished physicians, and the tone of this rejoinder had a strong influence in controlling a further public expression of Dr. Bertrand's experiments, although they were continually essayed with unpretending and private perseverance.

In the most civilized countries it has been observed, that physicians have been frequently compelled to exercise a truly prudent reserve in making known very beneficent and conscientious acts ; because the direct opposition of vulgar prejudices, and of those who insidiously instigate hostility, can reverse a just reputation acquired only by many and long years of painful and ungrateful toil ; a reputation, which, in Spain, is the sole patrimony of which physicians may predicate a distinguished position. Otherwise, an exalted courage and determined character, which are not conferred on all, are required to meet such dangerous opposition. It is not surprising then that Dr. Bertrand did not persist in his earlier public efforts.

Pinciano, who was quite disappointed in the distribution of the translations, and medicines he had so industriously prepared, commenced the publication of a journal, under the title of *Moniteur Medico-Chirurgical*, which was exclusively designed for the propagation of the new doctrine. But obstacles were interposed here, that very materially thwarted this courageous undertaking.

The medical history of every age has presented this singular and unfortunate feature, that the most useful discoveries in medicine have been unkindly received and rejected without examination. The circulation of the blood originally suggested by the Spanish veterinary Regna,

and afterwards proclaimed by Harvey ; the Peruvian bark, discovered and made known as the best remedy against Inter-mittent Fevers, by that very distinguished Spaniard, Christophe de Vegu, physician to the Countess of Chincon, in Peru ; and Vaccination observed and highly extolled by Jenner, as a most certain preventative of the small-pox, are so many proofs, if they are wanted, to demonstrate a hackneyed truth, so well known to every physician.

It is a very common error of those who publish any new discovery, that they wish to convince mankind by mere words and harsh expressions, instead of reporting facts ; without reflecting that truth possesses an inherent power sufficient to enforce its adoption in behalf of those who present it plainly, expose it modestly, and manifest in its exposition an intimate conviction of the subject they would propagate. Unfortunately in every country, and in every class of society, there are men who, without being convinced of that which they publish, aim to abuse the credulity of others, and consequently do more wrong to the object of their speculation, than its most virulent opponents. This is the predicament of the new doctrine in Spain.

The physicians have suspected its propagators of views less noble than the good of humanity, or the progress of science, and that circumstance has unjustly educed a contempt for the Homœopathic doctrine, to the extent of restricting conversation on the subject ; and when those who have embraced and practiced it, are satisfied with their choice, they continue their observations privately, fearing to converse openly or even to name it before their colleagues in mutual conferences. Such is the extremity to which error of opinion, and the delicate social position of the Professors of the art of healing frequently lead.

The paucity of medical journals in Spain, from the causes already mentioned, will not permit me to enumerate the robed Professors, who are arranged under the *drapeau of Homœopathia*; and I have the best evidence for knowing that quite numerous and genuine Homœopathists are scattered over most of the provinces of the kingdom; and that most of those who have declared in its favor, practice it in good faith and honest conviction, independent of the passion of novelty or ambition, a fault extremely rare among the native inhabitants, especially those who have completed their studies at home; further, that the skeptical do not at least treat it with contempt or participate in the scandalous opposition that the system has contended with among other nations. It is sufficient to state, also, that the very druggists themselves, whose interests would be especially jeopardized, by its successful propagation, are not at present offering opposition; on the contrary I am indebted to one of the most prominent and best educated druggists, who had the politeness to procure for me my first remedies, medicines prepared with the most scrupulous care, and exotics the acquisition of which would have been otherwise impossible. I cannot avoid offering this tribute of justice to the good sense and loyalty of the Spanish Professors, as little known as they are unjustly condemned by people who have never had an opportunity of visiting them.

There are several Homœopathic pharmacies in the provinces, and one in particular at Madrid, where the Homœopathic medicaments are actually prepared, by one of the most distinguished pharmacutists, who, convinced of the superiority of this method in some of the diseases of infancy, after having proved it on two of his own children, has decided to contribute to its progress.

I am acquainted with Homœopathists

who commenced the study of the doctrine of Hahnemann late in life, after thirty or more years of excellent and reputable practice, and devoted themselves with untiring zeal not only to the study of medicines, but also to their preparation, that they might acquire a final judgment, founded solely on the result of their experience.

The ties of friendship and respect that attach me to the celebrated Doctor of Medicine, Joseph Sebastian Coll, urge upon me the duty of signaling him as the most ardent follower of Hahnemann, and accomplished Homœopathist in Spain. The continual correspondence I have preserved with him has convinced me that he deserves a place in the foremost ranks of the European Homœopathists. This industrious Professor, enjoying a remarkable reputation, justly acquired, and possessed of ample fortune, commenced at the age of sixty to study the new doctrine, and when he considered himself fit to practice it, established a section of Homœopathic clinical practice in the civil Hospital of the city of Tovo, (old Castile,) of which he was honorary physician, and where he reaped many laurels in curing numerous invalids, who were admitted upon an indispensable condition, *that they were declared to be INCURABLE by the other Professors* of the Hospital, and whom he would not allow to be dismissed from the establishment until they were again reviewed by those Professors, *and declared to be veritably CURED by their own certificate*. The whole was placed on the register of the Hospital; a precaution which alone completed his triumph over his rivals who, by execrable injustice, endeavored to entangle him in a snare.

He also founded at his own expense and without regard to cost, a very complete Homœopathic Pharmacy; and, by his eloquence, knowledge and philanthro-

py, convinced many of his colleagues of the advantages of the new method, especially the surgeons, who were astonished at the miraculous effects of *Arnica* for the consequences of falls, blows, contusions, dislocations and wounds. Beside, he published in the *Bulletin de Médecine, chirurgie, et pharmacie de Madrid*, some observations that were digested with all the laconism and precision that distinguish the true Hippocratic physician, observations that arrested the attention of his most distinguished colleagues. He at the same time visited the Institution for Medical instruction, to enter into a discussion on the subject, and requested the favor of their directors to pass judgment on the issue.

He had the courage, also, to open a course of instruction in the same city of Toivo, where, in like manner as Dr. Leon-Simon had done, he gave a public course of lectures on the theory and practice of Homœopathia, the Homœopathic section of the Hospital, already alluded to furnishing his clinique. The collection of a large number of students at the new school, principally from among the students of Valladolid, excited some difference of feeling among the professors. The young people convinced of the truth and advantages of the curative method of Hahnemann, requested the Professors of the University to explain this doctrine to them as a most useful progress in science; but encountering resistance to their demand, they carried their complaints to the Rector, who did not repel their just request, and invited Dr. Coll to present himself before the council of the University, to make an exposition of Homœopathia, and to respond to the objections which the Professors of Medicine might urge. In reply, Dr. Coll, was on his route for Valladolid on the ensuing day; but when he presented himself at the University, it was announced to him

on the part of the Faculty, that the controversy was to be secret, and to be confined to the bosom of the Academy of Medicine and Surgery; dissatisfied with such a condition, he answered that he would not consent to the controversy unless it could be held in public, since it was his wish that the triumph of the victor should be more complete and better known.

As his adversaries refused to comply with a proposition so just, they were placed in a disadvantageous position, and one of them distributed a handbill, anonymously, in which he made charges as indecent as they were false, in reference to the challenge. Dr. Coll answered the anonymous publication triumphantly, and so far was he from wishing to avoid the discussion, that he transferred his abode to Valladolid, where he proposed to establish a special and public chair of Homœopathia.

Such is the actual condition of Homœopathia in Spain: beyond a doubt the number of those who have avowed their adhesion is yet small; and as yet the schools of Medicine have thus far avoided giving an opinion, notwithstanding the invitation of Doctor Coll. At first glance this would appear extraordinary, were it not known that the worthy Professors who conduct these schools, and hold a slippery footing with the public, are obliged to proceed with circumspection, lest they commit a blunder that should be fatal to their standing.

I know that some of the Professors of the College of *Saint Charles de Madrid*, have studied Homœopathia, and designate it to their students as one of the branches of science they ought to acquire.

There is too much good sense and information among the Spaniards, to allow them to reject whatever they may not profoundly comprehend; the judgment given by the Superior Council of Medi-

cine in answer to a prayer addressed to it by the municipal council of one of the capitals of the province, that a Homœopathic physician should be denied the privilege of practice, is a proof: "EACH PHYSICIAN, replied this body, AUTHORIZED BY THE TITLE OF DOCTOR, IS EXPECTED TO HEAL THE SICK WHO ENTRUST THEMSELVES TO HIS CARE, BY SUCH MEANS AS SCIENCE AND HIS CONSCIENCE INDICATE TO HIM AS THE MOST PROMPT, MILD AND CERTAIN.*

From all that we have stated it may be inferred that the progress of Homœopathy in Spain, although moderate is not the less certain; and may it please God that indolent physicians, and those who are attracted by novelty, may never practice it; they injure instead of doing good.

This doctrine once admitted and acclimated in this country will never be readily abandoned, such is the character of the people; for the Spanish physicians observe closely and better than they write. It is a rare occurrence to find Charlatans in Spain; they are generally despised, and do not derive countenance even from the common people. With such elements we have reason to feel encouraged in the prospect of a true progress in science.

August 24, 1840.

* This decree of the "Superior Council of Medicine" of Spain, concerning the legal virtue of a License, is worthy the attention of our courts of judicature, who are now being importuned to abrogate the professional rights of the medical men of the new school.

The more civilized nation should certainly avoid falling behind the less, in the observance of strictly legal justice, not to say the liberating maxims of the former.—*Editor.*

CALENDULA OFFICINALIS.

(MARIGOLD.)

A SHORT SKETCH OF THE

MEDICAL HISTORY OF CALENDULA,

BY DR. ROTH.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH,

BY JOHN SCHUE.

THE ancients considered the Calendula a deobstruent remedy, exerting a great influence on the circulation. They accordingly administered it in obstruction of the bowels, suppression of the menses, jaundice, and scrophula. According to Tournefort, (*Plantes de Paris*, Vol. 1, p. 311), the blossoms and leaves are given to scrophulous children prepared as a salad, and the fresh leaves are applied externally.

Minder, (*Botanologia*, p. 155), and other authors have made use of it as a Diaphoretic, Mathiolus, (*Commentar in Dioscorid*, p. 628. ed. Valgris, 1560,) praises its efficacy against cancer, and Fuchsius, (*historia stirpium*, 1546), recommends the juice of it against toothache.

Modern practitioners, however, had not paid much attention to this plant, until 1837, when the celebrated Sprengel published a book under the title, *Westring, Erfahr ungen uber die Heilung der Krebsgeschwure aus dem Schwedischen ubersetzt, mit Zusatzen, Von Sprengel*. Westring speaks of it as a popular remedy against cancer of the uterus and the mammae, and relates the following anecdote concerning it. Having one day visited an old woman, who had suffered for a long time with a cancerous induration of the uterus, and mammae, extremely

painful in one of the latter; he was told by her, that the only thing which relieved her to any degree, and diminished the burning pains which tormented her, was the external application of this plant in its green state. He resolved upon experimenting with it himself, in consequence of which experiments, he considers himself justified in stating that of all remedies *Calendula* is, perhaps, the best and most efficacious in the treatment of this terrible disease. It does not render much service in the two first stages, viz. 1. Against the knots before they are painful, and 2. After they begin to be so, but has an eminent effect in the third stage, when there is an open cancer, and an ulcer has been formed. It diminishes the violence of the pains, renders the pus less corroding, and removes the bad smell. He administered the extract in pills of two grains, from 6—16, in the morning and evening, caused at the same time the ulcer to be washed with a solution of the extract, and a decoction of the green plant, or injected the same into the uterus, as the case required. The experiments, however, were not made with this drug alone. He had at the same time, recourse to frictions of Muriate of Gold on the labia and the gums, to a solution of Opium, to charcoal and to the extractum, *Caryophili Sylvestris*, etc. According to Siebold, (*Journal für Geburtshülfe* el, Vol. 3, p. 1, p. 49,) the *Calendula* is of no service whatever. Dr. Rudolph, (*Hufeland's Journal*, Vol. LVIII, p. 1, p. 119,) successfully prescribed the extract of this plant in conjunction with subcarbonate of Iron, to a girl of twenty years, against a soft tumefaction of the glands in the mammæ.

Muhrbeck (*Hupelande Journal*, Vol. LII. p. 5, p. 128) made use of the same extract in a case of Cardialgia, accompanied with chronic vomiting, which had been the consequence of a cold and grief.

The disease was of long standing, and a hectic fever had already manifested itself. After treating the patient for six days with this extract, (four grains in pills five times a day), the vomiting ceased. The fever was afterwards cured by other means. Another case of vomiting with cardialgic pains, was that of a woman who had taken cold after weaning her child. She was cured by the same medicine in the same form and dose. There existed at the same time pains in the region of the uterus, which were equally diminished after using *Calendula* for six weeks. Twenty-four grains in twenty-five hours were a dose sufficiently strong; an increased dose exacerbated the pains in the uterine region.

Doctor DeCamp, of Lauenburg, (*Hufelands Journal*, Vol. LXVI, p. 6, p. 116,) relates a case of cardialgia accompanied with vomiting, which was also cured with *Calendula*. He administered, however, at the same time Opium and Tonics externally.

Dr. Steins extolls the efficacy of this plant in cancers of the skin. He squeezes the juice from the green plant and its blossoms, prepares with butter an ointment of it, which with charpie he applies to the ulcer twice a day, after having it previously washed with a decoction of the same plant. Internally he administers as a drink either the green plant boiled in milk or water, or a syrup prepared with sugar in water. Soon after the application of the ointment, there is felt an acute burning sensation, which is succeeded by pain, which ceases slowly and only by degrees. If this pain is very violent it will be best to add some butter to the ointment. The suppuration is ameliorated, the pus loses its bad odor, and in two or three weeks the ulcer has entirely changed its character, and is in a fair way to be cured.

In our own days Thegge has recom-

mended this plant as a Hemostatic. M. Geiger, of Heidelberg, examined it analytically. He denominates the viscus substance which he discovered Calenduline, (*Dissertatio chemico pharmaceutica de Calendula, officinale*, 1818). From our remarks the reader will no doubt observe, that the true effects of Calendula were not sufficiently known. All observations made as yet are very superficial, often contradictory.

PATHOGENESIS OF CALENDULA,

EXPERIMENTS

MADE ON A PERSON IN HEALTH.

BY DOCTOR FRANTZ,
OF LEIPSIK.

Stupidity and confusion of the head as on the day after a night's debauch.

Heaviness of the head in the morning, as after a long sickness.

A sensation of heaviness, particularly in the occiput.

Sensation of a dull pressure in the occiput.

5. After a meal, headache, with a sensation of heat in the frontal part.

A fugitive heat in the forehead, in the evening, eight o'clock.

Albuginea inflamed, with a pressing headache, now in the forehead, then in the temples, but only when lying down, not when sitting or standing.

Dryness and smarting of the edges of the eyelids, as if from exposure to smoke.

Eruption of small vesicles, on the left commissura of the inferior lip.

10. The sub-maxillary glands are swollen and painful to the touch, as if they were ulcerated inside, the axillary glands are also for four days painful to the touch.

A pulling, drawing pain in the glands,

behind the left inferior jaw, in the upper when he moves his head.

The sub-maxillary glands are painful to the touch as if they were swollen, and besides a drawing pain, they cause, also, when swallowing, a pressure in the throat (two days afterwards in the afternoon.)

Before his meal the mucous in the throat has a bitter taste. The food, however, preserves its flavor.

Less appetite for dinner, eats, however, with pleasure.

15. In the afternoon frequently uneasy. Hiccough when smoking.

When walking a raking boring pain, in the depth of the umbilical region.

Dull, severe shooting in the middle of the right side of the belly, felt only when moving, ceasing when at rest.

In the afternoon an evacuation is preceded by anxiety and pinching in the bowels, and accompanied with febrile chills.

20. Frequent evacuations of urine of a white, limpid color, very warm and burning.

Several times tearing in the urethra during the chills, a drawing pressure in the left side of the chest when standing and taking the medicine.

In the evening, when lying down in bed pressure on the left side of the chest and on the sternum, with shooting pains in the right side of the chest, (two days afterwards in the afternoon.)

25. A pressing tearing pain between the shoulder-blades.

Under the inferior extremity of the right shoulder blade, in the right side, a pressing pain, and a sensation as if the whole inside were ulcerated and bruised, (two days afterwards in the afternoon.)

A Rheumatic, drawing pain in the right side of the neck, exacerbated when he bends the neck to the opposite side, and when he lifts the right arm and elevates it as high as the shoulder, (two days afterwards in the afternoon.)

Drawing, pressure in the hands and articulations of the feet, when at rest.

30. A burning, tearing pain in the calves of the legs by sitting.

A spasmodic drawing pain in the inter-nal borders of the palms of the feet.

Drawing, rheumatic pains only when moving about.

A wound pains in the morning, as if it were lacerated and torn, with a pricking sensation in it, and it appears soon to come to a state of suppuration.

The wound becomes again troublesome, and is inflamed anew.

35. The wound causes lancinating pains during the febrile heat, and the edges of it are very red.

He feels better when walking, or when keeping perfectly quiet.

Almost all the symptoms manifest themselves during the febrile chills.

Great irritability, he is easily frightened, his hearing is very acute, (after having smelled of Camphor.)

Bad humor, inclination to sleep, much dreaming.

40. He is very restless in the night, does not feel comfortable in any position, awakes every instant, frequent discharges of urine, drinks much.

Anxiety, bad humor, restlessness, during the chills a creeping sensation in the back, with pressure from the right side to the left, a sensation in the region of the stomach and bowels as if fainting.

He feels cold every morning and is very sensible to the air, (two days afterwards.)

Every morning febrile chills in the feet and hands, without thirst, besides this, drawing, pressing, rheumatic pains in the whole body, the sides feel painful, as if they were compressed and bruised after having laid down for some time, (two days afterwards.)

45. Although the skin is warm to the touch, he feels chilly and has a kind of goose-pimple.

In the afternoon heat interrupted by fits of shuddering, much thirst, shudders whenever he drinks.

The heat continues without cessation, after five o'clock in the afternoon, cold drink makes him shudder.

Great heat in the evening when in bed.

Towards evening sensation of heat, with cold hands and head; shuddering at times, without thirst; and an aversion approaching horror, to drinks when sitting, (two days afterwards.)

After meals a sensation of heat in the face, hands and feet, and thirst, only for an hour afterwards (two days afterwards.) In the evening, when in bed great heat, and perspiration, his feet, also, are burning and moist.

During the morning great heat with abundant perspiration, tenderness of the chest, and burning sensation in the armpits.

At five o'clock, heat without chills even in a fresh breeze, the head is more free, respiration more easy, the voice louder and fuller.

PHTHISIS PULMONALIS,

BY DR. MOLIN,

Editor of the *Journal de la doctrine Hahnemannienne*, Paris.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH,

BY JOHN SCHUE.

I published in the year 1836, in the "Archives Homœopathiques," an account of two cases of Phthisis Pulmonalis, which were cured although they had advanced to the third stage, suppuration hav-

ing taken place, and "decided pectoriloquy" leaving no doubt as to the nature and seriousness of the affection.

These two cases occurred in 1833. One of the patients, Mad. D., has had no relapse, and to this day enjoys excellent health. The other, M. R., was again taken with tuberculous inflammation, and died about a year ago, after a most active Allœopathic treatment of six months. The share which Homœopathia had in this treatment was, nevertheless, and evidently a most satisfactory one. If sometimes nature or a revulsive medicine close the fountain of a tubercle, it is but for a short time; a new inflammation will soon take place, the former symptoms show themselves with increased intensity, and the end of the contest arrives but too soon. In this case the patient enjoyed after Homœopathic treatment, for six years perfect health; and who knows, but if the second attack had been treated like the first, the disease might not have been arrested equally as successfully. I have up to this day treated twenty-two patients suffering under Phthisis pulm., fourteen women and eight men.

Of these twenty-two, seven were between the ages of sixteen and twenty, thirteen under thirty, and two above that age.

Of these twenty-two patients, fourteen are dead, or have discontinued Homœopathic treatment without improvement having taken place, five have been more or less relieved, and three were in my opinion perfectly cured.

When I say *cured*, I am perfectly sensible of the significance of the term, but I use it to express my idea. When I say a Phthisis has been cured, my meaning is, that Psora has abandoned the organ on which it had fastened, but I consider it by no means as destroyed. To obtain that end, three or four years treat-

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are necessary, and when can we find patients, who are sensible of the necessity of such a persevering course? The danger therefore always exists, but if it can be suspended for years, if every trace of the disease has disappeared, if finally the latter did not make its reappearance, I consider the patient as cured. If it were possible, (and we believe in such a possibility,) by subjecting the patient to an antipsoric treatment of the necessary duration, to obtain a cure of the generating miasma, then we might pronounce him completely cured, but in the cures which we effect we must in some degree trust to the future. In spite of the observations of Laurencet, in spite of the remarkable facts stated by Dr. Crepu, the majority of Homœopathic physicians have little faith in the curability of Tuberculous Phthisis, and I am acquainted with some colleagues, whose opinion is of much importance to me, who deterred by the difficulties inherent to the treatment, and the small number of cases terminating happily, have entirely refused to take any more under their treatment.

But why should this disease be more inaccessible to our remedies than so many others? We know of cases of scirrus and even cancer, Homœopathically cured, and in those diseases the difficulties were certainly as great, or perhaps greater, and yet we triumphed!

I maintain the possibility of curing phthisis, for upon this conviction depend perhaps, the lives of a great number of individuals. Who does not know, that if we be convinced of the possibility of succeeding, labor, study, researches of every description, become an agreeable and easy task to us; whereas, on the contrary, if we be impressed with the idea, that the disease we are treating, is beyond the reach of our resources, discouragement gets the better of our resolution, and beaten before the fight begins,

we succumb without engaging in the contest.

I shall not enlarge upon the nature of Phthisis, which proves so variable both to our antagonists and ourselves, neither shall I speak of its symptoms, or their appreciation, which so accurately determines the diagnosis of the disease; all these are excellent things, the value of which I fully appreciate, but which we all know or ought to know. I have in view in this article a purely Homœopathic end, viz: to point out the drugs which I consider all important in the treatment of Phthisis, however rarely they may be employed in this disease. One of them, *Ammonium carb.*, has never been used Homœopathically in this affection. As regards Conium, by means of which I have obtained such happy effects, Homœopathic practice, shows two or three instances of its being employed, but I know of no one but Hahnemann who makes a frequent use of it. I shall say but one word about the effects of Sulph. upon Phthisis, and this will be to caution the Homœopathist against the dangers connected with its application, in the beginning of tuberculous phthisis.

I should be happy to know that the experience of others confirms my own observations on *Ammon. carb.*

CASE I.

Mlle. François B——, aged seventeen, is of a light complexion, of lymphatic temperament, has white, rosy skin, is of a quiet, subdued and timid character, and inclined to weep. She menstruated at sixteen, three months afterwards the menses disappeared, without any perceptible cause. A month after this suppression, which had been treated with Iron and bleedings, she began to cough. This cough was not very trouble-

some at first, and little attention was paid to it, it increased, however, insensibly, was excited by a sensation of tickling in the throat, as if there were feathers in it. To this was joined an inclination to perspire, and going up stairs or walking a little faster than common, would cause her to perspire freely.

When I saw her on the 15th of March, 1839, she had some days previously had a violent attack of Hæmoptysis, which recurred three times in two days, the expectoration was white and mucous, there was no trace of blood in the expectorated matter. The most attentive percussion and auscultation, showed nothing abnormal. The emaciation, however, the weakness, the difficulty in the respiration, the dry cough, some degree of heat in the skin, particularly the hands, recurring every evening, all these symptoms left but little doubt of the existence of tubercles in the lungs, an opinion in which I was confirmed by the fact that the parents of the patient had died of the same disease.

I administered for several days, without success, however, *Aconitum* and *Sulphur*, dissolved in water. Under the influence of the latter the fever assumed a more determined character, the cough increased in intensity, and there might occasionally be seen in the expectorated matter, streaks of tuberculous suppuration; percussion and auscultation showed nothing particular. Compelled to abandon *Sulphur*, I replaced it by *Phosphorus*, which I administered for four weeks, (in a reduced dose, however.) At first the patient improved, the cough and fever even diminished, appetite increased, but the respiration was not ameliorated, it remained short and quick.

At the beginning of May the patient took *Ammon. carb.*, diluted in water, a tea spoon full every morning. After the lapse of eight days, a perceptible amelio-

raion had taken place, which was preceded by a more copious expectoration. The latter was mixed with pretty large particles of tuberculous matter. At this time there might be heard towards the summit of the left lung, a pretty loud resonance of the voice, and some mucous rattling, the respiration was feeble and somewhat clear. All this was diminished by degrees, and at the end of a month the patient had gained greatly in strength and even in embonpoint. The digestion was normal, the menses had made their reappearance, even somewhat abundantly, the cough was considerably diminished, as likewise the difficulty of respiration.

Seduced by an idea of the importance of Sulphur as a constitutional remedy, I unfortunately recurred to it. The result was the same as at the first time; the excitement produced by it was violent, it again caused inflammation of the tubercles, the cough gained new vigor, the respiration became again short and quick, a fever appeared regularly every evening, and eight days after its application, a violent hæmoptysis took place. It was not till now, that in spite of my peremptory orders, I was informed of the state of the patient. I gave without success *Arnica*, *Aconite*, and again *Ammon. carb.*, which the first time had done her such evident service. I was equally unsuccessful with *Stannum*, *Pulsatilla*, *Calcarea*, *Kali* and *Sepia*. The menses did not reappear, night sweats and diarrhœa soon began. The "*pectoriloquie*" at first obscure, became soon evident. The marasmus progressed, and three months afterwards the patient died.

The reader is, perhaps, inclined to think that the patient died at the end of the natural course of the disease, and no blame can be laid to the medicine. *But I do not think so*; and I shall always regret that I recurred to *Sulphur*, after I had seen the mischievous effects it had

produced in the first instance. If, after the successful employment of *Ammon. carb.*, I had administered *Calcarea*, *China*, *Lycopodium* and repeated *Ammon. carb.*, the result would probably have been a different one. But *Sulphur* is such a powerful drug, we obtain so often from it results bordering on the incredible, that we are easily seduced to abuse it.

It had been at the beginning of the Homœopathic practice laid down as a principle, to begin the treatment of every chronic disease with *Sulphur*. This is a dangerous principle, which has but too often caused evil consequences, which could often be repaired only with great difficulty. At that time I was not aware of Hahnemann's view of its use, and how often, after having understood the same, have I not regretted that I employed it with such a reckless hand!

"*Sulphur*," says Hahnemann, "must never be used at the beginning of a treatment with nervous and very irritable subjects, who are very sensible to pain. If to such individuals you administer *Sulphur* before you have by the indicated drug diminished the irritability and calmed the pains, you will produce an extreme excitement, an aggravation which it is afterwards difficult to subdue, and which renders doubtful, or at least retards to a great degree the success of the treatment. This drug seems to penetrate the system to its inmost recesses, and there is no medicine as to its effects, that either produces so much injury or so much benefit."

The words of Hahnemann regarding the general effects of *Sulphur*, I apply to tubercles. Beneficial in an advanced state of the disease, powerful in effacing (if I may use the expression) the ulcerations, and hastening cicatrization, yet is *Sulphur* extremely dangerous in the first stages of Phthisis. Given at this period its exciting properties quickly cause the tubercles to pass into the inflammatory

state and bring about their suppuration. I thought for some time to be able to attenuate its effects and to keep them within beneficial bounds, by alternating its use with that of Aconitum. But this purely theoretic idea was not confirmed in practice, and I had to renounce its use except in an advanced stage of pulmonary affections.

CASE II.

M. Charles L——, aged 31, is of a nervous sanguine temperament, has had the itch twice, the second time five years ago. Each time he used Sulphur baths. Two years ago, after having run very fast he was taken with violent spitting of blood. After this accident there remained a sensation of oppression, and a great facility to take cold. This hæmoptysis again took place towards the end of April, 1835, at which time my advice was requested. I found the patient in the following state :

Some emaciation, pale color, looks worn out.

Appetite very poor, but digests very well.

Dry cough, caused by a continued tickling in the trachea.

Bloody expectoration twice or three times in the course of the day. Under the sternum a very lively sensation of soreness and excoriation.

The sound of the respiration is less intense on the superior part of the left lobe, than on the right, the pulse is at ninety and rather full.

Arnica, diluted with water and taken in doses of a tea spoonful in the morning and evening, caused in a few days the disappearance of blood in the expectoration, and removed likewise the sensation of soreness, I administered after this *Ammon. carb.*, the beneficial effects of

which, I have had occasion to assert before this. The patient took every morning a dose diluted with water. Before discontinuing the use of this remedy, the improvement had become very remarkable. This medicine was continued for two months, and under its influence the patient's health was completely restored, so that it was unnecessary to give him any thing else.

I am perfectly conscious that in this case the existence of Phthisis will be doubted, even the first stage of it. It will be objected that many individuals spit blood without being tuberculous, etc., etc. I will assent to this if necessary, if I may remind the reader of the fact that the patient was under a second attack of Hæmoptysis, that his respiration was short and difficult, that the sound of the respiration was remarkably diminished in a part of the left lung only, etc.

I shall, if it be thought necessary, throw aside as irrelevant all these indications, satisfied that I am unable to quote the death of my patient, as a proof of my diagnostics. I content myself with stating the good effects of *Ammon. carb.* in an affection of the lungs, which, if it was not Phthisis Pulmonalis, bore at least a very close resemblance to it.

CASE III.

Mlle. de F——, aged 28, of a lymphatic temperament, has lost her father and brother with Phthisis Pulmonalis. She is subject to fits of profound grief, has been sick for nearly a year, before I was consulted by her in the month of February, 1836. I found her in the following state :

She is in bed, to which she has been steadily confined for the last month, looks harassed, cheeks somewhat flushed, difficulty of respiration, cough at times dry,

tearing, without expectoration, at others accompanied with purulent expectoration, of a sweetish taste, and a yellow color, very copious in the morning. Percussion under the right clavicle, gives a sound more clear than the other parts of the lungs, and by auscultation may be perceived an evident "*pectoriloque*," and the particular breathing which is found in pulmonary excavations. Below, the respiration is obscure. She has but little appetite, and what she takes she eats without relish. The belly is sensible to the touch, she has every night one and sometimes two diarrhetic evacuations containing particles of undigested food, they take place without pains, there is every evening some fever, which terminates with profuse perspiration in the morning.

In a case like this the diagnosis was as obvious as the prognosis. On one side a Phthisis Pulmonalis in the third stage, on the other a quick and sad termination.

I felt it my duty in spite of the little hope which I had a right to entertain, to do every thing in my power, if not to cure, at least to relieve.

On the 20th of February, I administered China, diluted with water, a tea spoonful every morning. At the end of five or six days, the fever was somewhat diminished, and the diarrhetic evacuations had ceased.

After this I gave *Stannum* in the same dose, she began to fail from the third day, the cough increased and was more dry, particularly in the evening. I therefore suspended the use of *Stannum* for two days, and then resumed it in a form still more reduced, following the advice of Hering. But the action of the drug was still too violent, and I was obliged to reduce the dose to a single tea spoonful of the mixture for a day. From this time the patient improved sensibly, and after

having used *Stannum* for six weeks, the cough was considerably diminished, the fever and night sweats existed no longer, the respiration was less obstructed, the patient left her bed and ate with a pretty good appetite.

Lycopodium was taken in the same manner, during the close of April, and part of the month of May. At this time the expectoration had lost almost every trace of pus, during the night she was quite comfortable, the act of nutrition proceeded normally, the respiration alone when walking fast, was to some degree obstructed. All at once the fever reappeared, without any perceptible cause, the cough became again dry and painful. The process of tuberculous inflammation proceeded in spite of several doses of *Aconitum* and *Calcarea carbon.*, and at the end of ten or fifteen days, streaks of soft, tuberculous matter, reappeared in the expectorated matter. This is, as every one knows, an indication of an extended suppuration.

The patient complained of a tickling in the lower part of the throat, she had during the night great heat with painful palpitation of the heart. I gave of *Ammon. carbon.* diluted in water, every day a tea spoonful. Its effects were astonishing. At the end of twenty days the suppuration had entirely disappeared, the nocturnal heat and palpitations of the heart ceased, the cough occurred more rarely and was no longer painful. The medicine was continued for two months, and was afterwards followed by Kali, Pulsatilla and finally Sulphur.

At the end of September, about eight months from the beginning of the treatment, the patient was completely cured.

I have since that time seen her regularly, and her health has never failed her in the least, although she has been exposed to every kind of mental affections, she has been visited by great afflictions

without experiencing any of those shocks which ordinarily are the consequences of mental excitement in feeble individuals.

My friend and colleague Dr. Labarthe, is from his own observation able to state the excellent state of her constitution in general, and the chest in particular.

In this case Stannum and Ammon. carb., are the two drugs which most ameliorated the state of the patient, Stannum acted when the suppuration in its utmost state of intensity, when the patient had purulent and copious expectorations. Ammon. on the contrary, proved useful in that state of sinking, and I do not doubt that if I had not administered the same, the tuberculous inflammation and the suppuration, which would have been a necessary consequence of the latter, would have proceeded with infinitely more vigor.

The second remedy which I recommend to the Homœopathist against Phthisis Pulmonalis, is Conium; one fact alone speaks in its favor, viz: that it is so frequently employed by Hahnemann, and this is an important fact, for, we say it again, from him emanates all practical science. The indications which decide me in its choice are nearly the same as those which apply to Stannum; cough with tickling in the chest, purulent expectoration, a general heat, sweats, &c. It may, however, to some extent form the medium between Stannum and Ammon. I might cite several instances of its successful application, if I were not sensible that I could offer to the reader the labors of others, which are likely to prove of greater interest than my own.

I cannot conclude, however, without saying a few words about a remedy of great importance in the treatment of Phthisis Pulmonalis, and in the character of which I have observed some indications, which will prove of great interest to the practitioner.

Phosphorus is undoubtedly one of our most valuable agents in the treatment of Phthisis, if it be accompanied, or has been preceded by spitting of blood. But from Phosphorus as well as from Sulphur injurious consequences as great as the beneficial, may ensue, and it ought to be administered with the greatest caution. Hahnemann was the first to inform me, and it has been confirmed by experience in the above stated case, how much caution is required in using it. It frequently produces for a short time astonishing effects, afterwards, without your being able to account for it, its violent primary effects appear, and frequently very serious hæmoptysis. I have made it a rule to discontinue its use after twenty days, and to return to it after having applied one or more other remedies. I have done so several times, and obtained by these means all the good effects without exposing the patient to the dangers which a continued use would have threatened.

The observations first communicated, and my remarks on them may perhaps be considered of trifling interest, but they may acquire an immense importance at the bed of the patient, and it is desirable that every practitioner should communicate his experience on this disease.

Individually every one of us possesses a treasure of facts, and we ought no longer to keep them to ourselves. We are happy whenever an Allœopathic colleague takes up the study of Homœopathy. The best way to attract them to us will be to clear the road for them, to make their first steps as easy as possible. Let us not forget how glad we were in the beginning of our Homœopathic studies to receive any hint which might facilitate the choice of the remedy, how precious for us was any new idea on a drug, the manner of its application, the case where its use would prove most beneficial. Let us therefore now, that we

have obviated the first difficulties of practice, give those who follow us the same aid, which we in our time were so happy to receive. Let us not sink into a culpable indolence, if our labors may be calculated to serve the cause which we defend, to aid those who engage in it, to diminish and remove the pains to which the body of man is subject to, as much in consequence of the errors of medicine, as the weakness of our nature and the violence of our passions.

INFLAMMATIONS IN THE CHEST.

SELECTED CASES

BY STEPHEN SIMPSON, M. D.,

LONDON.

CASE VII.*

Mrs. Seibert, a widow sixty-two years of age, living at Lauterbach, a thin, weakly person, had suffered during three successive springs, from three violent attacks of inflammation of the lungs, which were treated by active antiphlogistic measures, according to the usual method. After the last attack, she was so much reduced as to recover but slowly under the use of tonics. On April 29, 1822, she again sent for her medical attendant. She had had on the preceding day a severe shivering fit of half an

hour's duration, which was followed by a burning heat, and such acute pain in the right side of the chest, as to prevent her from sleeping the whole ensuing night. She felt herself extremely ill, and despaired of her recovery. She complained of confusion of the head, with weight in the orbits; the eyes were bright and the pupils dilated; her usually pallid cheeks were of a flaming red; the tongue was covered with a yellowish fur, and was rough and dry; there were frequent eructations of a sour-bitter taste, repugnance to all food, as also to her usual coffee, and frequent rumbling in the bowels as if diarrhœa were coming on. The breathing was extremely difficult, owing to the constant pain in the right side of the chest: she coughed frequently and brought up occasionally after great efforts a little bloody mucus. The skin was burning hot to the touch, although the patient complained of frequent chills. The pulse was full, hard, and intermitting every fourth or fifth stroke, but not particularly quick.

Considering the great debility that had followed her last illness, her physician, Dr. Rau, now feared the consequence of the usual antiphlogistic treatment and gave the patient a drop of Aconite, in two drachms of water at one dose. About half an hour after the exhibition of the remedy the patient experienced a creeping sensation in her extremities, that was speedily followed by a general perspiration, which continued till midnight with great relief of the chest and easier breathing. The patient then slept most composedly for five hours and assured her physician the following morning that she felt quite recovered. The pain in the side had altogether disappeared, the cough was much less frequent, and the expectoration of a small quantity of white mucus perfectly easy. The pulse too had become feeble and perfectly regular. On

* Ueber den Werth des homœop. Heilverfahrens.

the following day the patient got up, and as her appetite had already returned, she recovered in a few days without any further use of medicine.

CASE VIII.*

Gerston Katz, cattle dealer, in Steinbach, near Giessen, fifty-five years old, first sent for Dr. Rau on the 25th of March, 1835, having been confined to his bed ever since the 21st of the month. The patient, who was a weakly, emaciated subject, had a truly cadaverous look. The face was deadly pale, and contracted, the nose pointed, the mouth parched, the tongue covered with a yellowish brown crust, and very dry. He complained of burning thirst, acute pain in the right side of the chest, and severe cough at short intervals, with occasional retching and expectoration of bloody mucus of a blackish color. For four days he had had no opening of the bowels; during which period, however, he had eaten nothing: the small quantity of urine that he had passed was of a very dark brown color; the skin too was burning hot and altogether dry. During the last night he had begun to wander, would not allow himself to be covered, and was constantly thrusting his feet out of bed. The pulse was quick and sharp, occasionally almost disappearing, and the breathing anxiously sighing. The patient appeared in fact upon the point of transition into a nervous state, though the muscular system still showed much erethism. This last circumstance seemed to require in the first place a dose of Aconite which was accordingly administered, though without effect, as the patient passed a sleepless

night, wandered a great deal, and found himself much the same the next morning, except that the acute pain had become more obtuse. He now took a dose of Bryonia, and found himself the following day much relieved; his mind had become much clearer, his countenance more cheerful, his tongue still loaded, indeed, and of a brownish color, but moist, and the thirst much diminished; the breathing too was freer, the cough looser, and the expectoration of a yellowish color without blood: no further medicine was exhibited at the time. On the 29th it was reported that his bowels had been opened the previous day, that it was only on deep inspiration that he perceived some slight pain in the side; his cough was much diminished and the expectoration had become white; the thirst also had quite disappeared, and the skin was soft and moist, without perspiration. He still complained, however, of a disagreeable feeling of nausea with a bitter-sour taste in the mouth in the morning. A dose of Nuxvomica, taken at bed time removed these remains of the disease, and the convalescence proceeded rapidly.

CASE IX.*

A robust, red-cheeked servant maid of M. de Firnhaber, at Hofschmitte, near Giessen, aged twenty, after suffering during the whole day from alternate chills and flushes of heat with pain in the head and giddiness, was attacked in the evening of February 28th, 1834, by intense shivering of an hour's duration, which was followed by violent fever, with acute pain in the left side and continual cough. She remained the following day in bed in

* Ueber den Werth des homöop. Heilverfahrens.

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hopes of relief from perspiration, but became worse every hour. In the evening she began to expectorate bloody mucus and afterwards passed a sleepless night in a burning fever. Dr. Rau was first called on the 2nd of March. Her naturally full face was of a dark red color, the eyes had a swollen appearance, the pupils contracted and very sensitive to light; the lips were brownish and the tongue of a bright red color; the forehead was covered with large drops of perspiration occasioned by the extreme difficulty of respiration; she could only lie on her back, breathed very short and had frequent painful cough with expectoration of bloody mucus. During the last twenty-four hours she had had no motion, and had passed but little high colored urine, though her thirst occasioned her to drink much toast and water. As there was nothing to be altered in the general regimen of the patient, she took immediately Aconite, with orders to repeat the dose, should no amendment take place in twenty-four hours. Towards evening the fever and difficulty of breathing increased and the patient fell into a state of stupor and returned inappropriate answers to any questions put to her. At twelve at night, however, the symptoms began to abate: she slept from two to four, and felt herself next morning much relieved. The breathing was freer, the pain in the chest much less acute, the cough less frequent and the expectoration more easy, no longer bloody but of an homogeneous orange-yellow color, the thirst more moderate and the skin moist. The bowels, however, had not yet been relieved, and there was some tension of the abdomen for which she had a dose of Bryony. The patient now passed an excellent night, coughed but little with the expectoration of a little white mucus, and the chest was perfectly free from all pain. She had also a motion, and the appetite

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again announced itself. It was with difficulty she could be retained in bed for the day: on the following morning she got up and felt herself quite well.

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CASE X.*

Mrs. Benner of Giessen, aged seventy, a quick, active woman, very subject to congestions, and who had already been attacked by severe inflammation of the lungs, was again seized in 1833 about midday with severe shivering, followed by great and burning heat of the skin, acute pain in the left side, difficulty of breathing and short cough, and in the night she had expectoration of bloody mucus with great thirst. Dr. Rau first saw her on the following morning. He found the face burning hot and the eyes brilliant, the pulse variable, rather hard than full, and often intermitting, the breathing moaning and anxious, the urine small in quantity and of a deep red color: a humid tetter on the arm too had become dry. He gave her a dose of Aconite, with orders to repeat it every six hours. The following night was still bad, which induced Dr. Rau to repeat the Aconite every three hours during the day, but with little effect, as the next night was equally uneasy. He then gave her at seven the following morning two globules of tinct. Sulphuris, which at twelve in the day was followed by itching of the old tetter. In the evening the pain in the side was sensibly diminished, the breathing freer, the cough looser, and the expectoration less bloody. In the night the skin became moist and a three hours sleep greatly refreshed the patient. The following morning the patient committed

* Ueber den Werth des homöop. Heilverfahrens.

the imprudence of changing her linen, which was followed at midday by an increase of the pain in the side and difficulty of breathing; the cough became again severe and the pulse harder and fuller. The immediate exhibition of a dose of Aconite, which was repeated in six hours, completely relieved this exacerbation by midnight; and a dose of Bryonia the following morning completed the cure. The patient could already, on the seventh day, remain some hours out of bed and had a rapid convalescence.

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CASE XI.*

Philip Jud, surveyor in the mines of Königsberg three miles from Giessen, aged thirty-two; was taken ill in the night of the 2nd of September, 1832, having caught cold in the mine into which he descended in a state of great perspiration: he did not, however, send for medical advice till the 25th of the same month. The symptoms were violent shiverings, lasting for upwards of two hours, then burning heat with pulsating pain in the forehead, lancinating pain in the left side of the chest, greatly increased by deep inspiration and by coughing, which for the last twenty-four hours had been accompanied by the expectoration of bloody mucus; he had also great thirst, constipation, passed but a small quantity of dark red urine with a sensation of scalding, and complained of sleeplessness and great weariness. His usually pale face was burning red. He was ordered two doses of Aconite, the one to be taken immediately, the other the following morning, should no improvement previously take place. Dr. Rau was called to him next morning at six o'clock. It appeared

that the previous day after the messenger had been dispatched for the medicine, the patient had grown worse and worse; that the lancinating pains had gradually fixed themselves in the region of the heart, the breathing become more difficult, the cough more distressing, the thirst now burning, and an indescribable anxiety rendered it impossible for the patient to remain more than a few minutes in the same position. He had taken the first powder at four o'clock, but without relief, and in an hour after had a fainting-fit, which before the arrival of Dr. Rau had recurred four times, once with retching, but each time it began with nausea. His countenance was now cadaverously pale, the forehead covered with large drops of perspiration, the eyes dull and heavy, the mouth open, the lips blue and parched, the tongue apparently clean, of a purple color and dry. His features bore the expression of great pain and mental anxiety; to relieve his sufferings he often endeavored to raise himself, but sank immediately back again. The breathing was extremely short and quick, the pulse thready and tremulous, often disappearing under the finger, and the application of the hand upon the region of the anxiously convulsed and trembling heart, appeared to afford him much relief. He endeavored to overcome the irritation which was continually urging him to cough, and in the attempt had another fainting fit with great coldness of the surface. His mind also wandered, and he spoke incomprehensibly now of his employers and of the mine, now of his domestic affairs and approaching death; he then apparently slept for a couple of minutes and awoke suddenly, as if struck with an electrical shock. In this state his medical attendant introduced two globules of Arsenic between his lips, and left a second dose to be given in the evening should it be necessary. From this moment the

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state of the patient improved: he had no return of syncope, and the anxiety towards evening had altogether disappeared, and in the night he had several hours of refreshing sleep; at times he coughed with considerable force and expectorated some yellowish mucous. Towards day-break, a warm, general perspiration manifested itself, during which he slept for two hours. Upon awaking he complained only of pain in the chest upon deep inspiration and coughing, and of great weakness; he had altogether recovered his consciousness. The second dose of Arsenic was given him upon awaking, contrary to the directions of his medical attendant. During the following night the patient again slept tranquilly and perspired freely, and the symptoms in the chest had further diminished in the morning. He now took a dose of Bryonia and was able in two days to leave his bed.

• REVIEW.

“PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON SOME OF THE CHIEF HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES, BY DR. FRANZ HARTMANN, TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN, WITH NOTES, BY A. HOWARD OKIE, M. D., OF PHILADELPHIA.”

Dr. Okie has done great service to the American medical profession, by presenting this series of Hartmann's practical observations to them in an English dress. The work is very much wanted. The number of converts to Homœopathia in this country is almost daily increasing, and many of these, as well as some of the older adherents of the school, are unable to read German, the language of its practical archives. To all of this class

every sentence of pure practice, from the established authors of the school, is an inestimable boon. They acquire new confidence, new arms for the daily conflict with disease and fresh ardor in the great reformation, from such sources as Dr. Okie opens to their inspection.

In return for this service, which is rendered at no little cost of time and labor, it is a manifest duty of the immediate beneficiaries and of all patrons of the system, to lighten the expense of the enterprise, by purchasing promptly and liberally.

FRANZ HARTMANN is a popular and excellent practical writer; his work on the “Treatment of Acute Diseases,” has been in the hands of every German scholar of the school, as an indispensable auxiliary, for the last ten years. It is indeed the only systematic treatise on acute diseases we have. An old, faithful and modest disciple of Hahnemann, he seeks to do good in a substantial way, without envying his master's fame, or offending the vaulting ambition of the “Reformers of Homœopathy.”

We are right glad to shake his hand on American soil; *and we are not* a little proud of the opportunity Dr. Okie has furnished us to make our new colleagues from the ranks of Allœopathia, the daily associates of Hartmann, as we have been for many years.

The work before us is a practical essay on each of the main remedies of the Homœopathic Materia Medica. The remedy is described, its mode of preparation set forth, and the diseases in which it has been successfully employed are named, and so far described as to present the material groups of symptoms which indicate the remedy in question. Dr. Okie has published one volume only, which is but a small part of the entire work. This he entitles the “first series,” embracing Aconite, Bryonia, three forms of Mercury

and Chamomilla. He informs us that he intends publishing the entire work, in several small volumes of the size and shape of this, which, is a small octavo of 170 pages. The price is one dollar a volume only. The book is very neatly executed, and ought by all means to form a part of every Homœopathist's library, whether lay or professional. We give below, as a specimen of the author's manner, and of the translators meritorious labors, a part of the chapter on Bryonia :

"The root of this plant, which alone is used for Homœopathic purposes, is long, almost spindleform, very large and strong, frequently more than arm thick, blunt at the end, sometimes knotty; externally it is of a greyish-yellow color, with somewhat elevated annular streaks; internally it is white, pulpy, containing a lactescent juice, particularly in the spring of the year, and when cut transversely, presents annular radii. When fresh it has an extremely unpleasant smell, and a nauseous, acrid, bitter, and somewhat astringent taste. When dry it is spongy, mealy, and of a pale yellow color. As it grows almost all over Germany, and throughout Europe generally, we are always able to obtain it fresh for our purposes; with this view, however, it should be gathered before blooming; that is, previous to the beginning of June, in order to make a strong tincture from the fresh expressed juice, mixed with equal parts of alcohol, which should be raised to the thirtieth dilution.

"The reader will find my views respecting the size of the dose in the treatise on Aconite; I can, therefore, properly omit repetition of them in this place, and have merely occasion to remark, that I use this remedy also in the various dilutions, as I deem proper, according to my individual views; but still I seldom descend lower than dilution twelve, but am not on this

account of the opinion that there could not be cases in which a lower dilution would be indicated.

"Although morning is said to be the best time to apply this remedy, yet I have never had a case in which I was forced by circumstances to exhibit it at another time of the day in which I witnessed any material disadvantage result; on which account in urgent cases, I now have no compunctions in exhibiting it at any hour of the day or night. It is well known that the symptoms of Bryonia are excited or increased by motion; and from this property it is very often applicable in disease where this peculiarity exists.

"The effects of this remedy, according to Hahnemann, continue several weeks; indeed, I have myself witnessed the favorable operation of a small dose of this remedy continue for several weeks in chronic diseases, and have generally found the rapid repetition of it less necessary than that of many others, which, according to my opinion, is not to be looked upon as something peculiar to it; (for if the law of repetition of remedies be true, it must be confirmed throughout, and this remedy alone would then not form any exception to this rule;) but much more depends on the great coincidence of remedial symptoms with those of the disease.

"Whether Bryonia is indicated particularly by any temperament, I am unable to state with certainty, but believe, from numerous observations, that I am right in concluding that it best answers in the sanguine choleric, for it is adapted to external irritability, irascibility, &c.

"Among the antidotes in addition to camphor and rhus toxicodendron, mentioned by Hahnemann, Chamomilla, Aconitum, Nux and Ignatia are to be noted.

"Thus much in general. The special consideration of this remedy will show in what particular morbid states it clearly

developes its curative powers, which accurate observations and experience ab uso in morbis has taught us. I follow here the same course which governed me in treating of Aconite, and will likewise, with this remedy, commence with the febrile affections, in which it has proved beneficial.

"INFLAMMATORY FEVERS. They differ essentially from those in which Aconite is indicated; the internal heat is more developed than the external, and the patients complain much of violent thirst for cold liquids; conjoined, there is frequent alternations of chill and heat, or both exist simultaneously; the latter internally, the former perceptible externally. An inflammatory fever, in which Bryonia is indicated, never appears isolated, it always affects another system, either the productive, the reproductive, or the sensitive sympathises: the phenomena at the beginning of the fever are versatile, seldom constant: the developement of heat, and the full bounding pulse, is so vehement, that it leads the physician to believe Aconite indicated, which also produces an apparent alleviation of the affection. If all the symptoms which appear in these febrile affections, are accurately noticed, namely, the outward pressing cephalalgia in the forehead and temples, which is relieved by counter-pressure with the hands—the peculiar excited disposition of the patient, the forcible violence in speaking and acting, the physician would not readily waver between Aconite and Bryonia, in reference to which remedy was best indicated.

"But still this is one of those errors inseparable from humanity, and from which the physician is not exempt. Who then would reproach him if he exhibited Aconite where Bryonia was indicated, which might indeed afford relief but is unable to prevent a relapse? New and violent exacerbation must naturally ensue, as the

remedy given can afford palliative aid only. Reciprocal tolerance among medical brethren is a sterling virtue which should be carefully cultivated by every physician, but it nevertheless is of rare occurrence. On this account many young physicians, particularly incipient Homœopaths, would condemn the practitioner who had committed the error above mentioned. For myself I would not, as it was, after many years experience, and the commission of many similar blunders, that I was first led to the distinguishing phenomena; which, however, cannot be learned by any statement, but by personal observation at the sick-bed.

"I dare not, however, omit mentioning that the recurrence of this mistake favors the termination of this inflammatory in a

"*Nervous fever*, which character, however, it may assume from the first. I will here give, more in detail, the particular nervous state in which *Bryonia* is indicated. Its chief curative effects are manifested in that variety generally known as *Febris nervosa versatilis*, or better *Febris nervosa cum erithismo*, the symptoms always denote a congestion to the brain, a state of excitement which, on the slightest occasioning cause, may terminate in inflammation of the organ of sensibility. The flightiness and delirium of the patient are vivid, but change rapidly; the objects which are taken cognizance of, do not long remain the same; the patient cries out or starts violently while in gentle slumber, and he then complains that something entirely unimportant prevents his sleeping, or has interrupted him, when just fallen asleep.

"The congestions which exist are characterized by beating, darting, rending, sticking, dissevering pains, with heat in the head, the increasing violence of which is often sufficient to excite the delirium before mentioned. Heat of face is but seldom absent, although the turgescence,

so characteristic of *Belladonna*, does not exist, the great thirst which is conjoined is not united with universal heat and dryness of mouth, against which *Belladonna* can almost always be applied with benefit, if no contra-indicatory cephalic symptoms predominate, but it is conjoined with alternate rigors and chills, producing shivering of the whole body. It is well to note the gastric complications with nervous fever to which *Bryonia* is adapted, and which I shall immediately subject to close consideration, from whence the reader may direct himself to the application of this curative in *gastric-nervous fever*. I must not omit that in these fevers, I have seldom employed any dilution but the eighteenth, and have subsequently repeated the dose when symptoms indicative of its application remained.

"*Gastric and gastric bilious fever*.—If *Bryonia* is the proper remedy, some of the following phenomena must present themselves to the notice of the physician. Before treating more specially, I will premise that chilliness and coldness of the whole body, conjoined with inordinate irritability, are characteristic symptoms in this state for the exhibition of *Bryonia*. Besides this, foul, coated tongue, bitter taste in the mouth, nausea, retching without emesis, water flowing out of the mouth, inappetence, after every injection of food or drink great desire to vomit, which even terminates in absolute vomiting of food and afterwards of bile, succeeded by unquenchable thirst. After taking food, in addition to qualmishness, the patient complains of insupportable oppressive sensation of fullness in the epigastric and hepatic regions, with which there becomes united a troublesome, pressing head-ache, which increases the inquietude and anxiety of the patient. The face is unusually red and hot, but the patient complains of chilli-

ness, and the pulse is full and accelerated; constipation, or at least difficult evacuation of stool, is a constant symptom. It is but seldom that overloading the stomach occasions this fever; we see it supervene much more frequently after mental disturbances, particularly after violent and long continued paroxysms of anger. We apply the remedy as before directed.

"Similar morbid symptoms are developed in affections of the liver and gall bladder, as I have several times observed them in the same patient, whose previous medical attendant attributed the origin of her disease to *biliary calculi*, and for six weeks strove ineffectually to overcome it by remedial agents, until finally, the administration of an emetic, soon allayed the complaint. I undertook the patient when laboring under symptoms of cramp in the stomach, and treated it with the usual remedies: the disease was allayed for more than six months, when my patient became pregnant, and in about two months afterwards was suddenly afflicted with her old complaint, which was constituted as follows: very violent pains in the gastric region, which obliged her to bend forward—appearing without any known exciting cause. The patient describes her pains as a complication of tense feeling, stinging and burning, which, after the lapse of one hour, were experienced less in the gastric than in the hepatic region, at which part there is tension, plainly visible externally. The point at which the gall-bladder is situated, is very sensitive to external pressure, even the slightest, producing a recurrence of the pain, which had hardly abated, and aggravates it to such a degree, that the patient throws herself about in bed, crying loudly "kill me;" and after enduring the pain from a quarter to half an hour, sinks into a state of syncope. The patient moreover, frequently vomited

greenish-yellow bilious matter, mixed with mucus, which always occurred together with the pain after eating a mouth full or two, and after which she complained of unquenchable thirst. Her alvine dejections were tolerably regular: the pulse was small and contracted, but not too quick. The longer the pain continued, the more her skin assumed a jaundiced hue; and the more rapidly this latter symptom occurred, the sooner could the complete disappearance of pain be prognosticated. The appearance of jaundice, which I saw three times during these attacks, rendered the presence of gall stones not improbable. The disease recurred in spring and autumn. The effects of remedies administered, in consequence of the violence of the disease, were but transient: the proper curative had, therefore, to be repeated at short intervals. The first time that I was called to this patient, I believed I could relieve her by waiting for the effects of the remedies, and by changing them; but by this method I consumed fourteen days before a complete cure. The second time I applied large doses, but still the disease did not succumb until the eleventh day. The third time I removed it in seven days; at this time longer intervals of rest were obtained; and although the pains were still very violent, they were much milder than during the preceding attacks. The chief remedy, while the gastralgia existed, was *Ipecacuanha* every half hour: during the remission I sometimes gave *Nux*, sometimes *China*, and again *Mercur*. or *Bryonia*.* This latter remedy, as I convinced myself beyond doubt the last

time I treated her, was followed by longer remissions; and I therefore repeated it on the next remission; and by its aid produced a more rapid appearance of the jaundice, which then soon succumbed to a dose of *Digitalis*.

"As I have entered on the subject of gastric affections, I will forthwith mention the kind of *constipation* in which *Bryonia* is a curative. Obstruction is always more or less complicated with other abdominal disturbances, which the physician cannot without difficulty appreciate; this must be done by accurate examination of the patient. We then often find, that the patient in addition to constipation, complains of a pressing sensation in the stomach and epigastrium after eating; the appetite fails, or he is attacked with a voracious appetite, succeeded by qualmsiness, rapid flush of heat in the face, obstupescence, and oppressive heaviness of the head.

"The lower dilutions are more proper than the higher in these cases, as they soon overcome the disease, without exciting any new symptoms. Obstruction of intestinal evacuations occurring during pregnancy, likewise often requires this remedy. *Bryonia* is still more worthy of attention in a constipated state of the bowels during confinement, because in these cases, it is frequently dependent on an inflammatory excitement of some of the most deep seated organs of the abdomen, which are often admirably indicated by it. In the two first cases, experience has taught me, that the alternate application of *Bryonia* and *Nux*, is often very salutary. On this property of removing obstructions of the intestinal canal, depends its curative power in a case of *miserere*, which I am not able to recount accurately, as it was mentioned to me *en passant*. *Bryonia* undoubtedly ranks next to *Opium* in such cases.

"PUERPERAL FEVER. In this class of

* I have had an opportunity of witnessing the power of *Bryonia* in allaying the violent pain produced by the presence of biliary calculi, in the unequivocal case of a female, who had suffered for many years, and had frequently passed gall stones.—*Translator*.

diseases, the cases in which, according to my experience, Bryonia is adapted, are conjoined more or less with inflammation of the organs of generation. Be the exciting causes what they may, fright, anger, grief, anxiety, error in diet, or supposed perspiration, the Homœopathist will strive to relieve by the remedy indicated; but will always have recourse to Bryonia, if the patient, with internal heat and great thirst, complains of a sensation of chilliness externally. The additional criteria are—violent pressing pains of the head, chiefly in the forehead and temples, which by their violence are followed by obtuseness of the senses, and even delirium, and are almost always conjoined with flushed, distended face; although that shining, fiery expression, denoting madness, which so characteristically indicates the exhibition of Belladonna, is wanting.

“ Other characteristic symptoms are—constipation, (but still not for the first five or six days after delivery, when it is to be regarded as the regular course of confinement,) copious evacuation of urine, with burning sensation when urinating: recurrence of sanguineous lochia, which had disappeared, which only appears to be suppressed when there are inflammatory symptoms in the uterus or ovaries, which is manifested by burning, sticking pains, aggravated by touch and motion, and from painfulness of the lower extremity on the side affected: the acidulous sweats at night, and the unquenchable nocturnal thirst are likewise characteristic in these cases: flow of, as well as absence of milk in the breasts, (sudden disappearance of the milk in the breasts, *metastasis of the milk*,) neither indicates, or contra-indicates this remedy, provided the other symptoms demand it. I must not omit the fretful, sad, desponding, and disheartened tone of mind, alternating with inordinate excitability and paroxysms of rage, which will certainly

decide all doubt on the part of the physician, even if all the other morbid symptoms do not sufficiently indicate this remedy.”

TUBERCLES DEVELOPED BY INTERMITTENT FEVER.

The development of tubercles, it is well known, is favored by whatever causes impair the healthy tone of the system. Tubercular consumption, for a year or two past, has been more common than usual in some parts of Tennessee, and it is worthy of remark, that intermittent fever also prevailed in those places to an unusual extent during the last two autumns. Visceral obstructions have attended many of these cases of intermittent, rendering the cure difficult, and where the chills have continued to recur through the winter and following spring, Phthisis has been but too frequently the consequence. This, indeed, is now one of the most dreaded of the sequelæ of intermittent fever in that region of country, and increasing the necessity of arresting the disease as early as possible.—*West. Med. Jour.*

EXTEMPORANEOUS PRODUCTION OF ICE.

Air being condensed in a proper reservoir, is suddenly suffered to escape by opening a stop-cock, and is conveyed to the spot (preserved wet with water, alcohol or ether) by means of a flexible pipe. The cold superinduced is below 32 deg.; hence water in a ball of glass is speedily frozen in such a current; and the principle is illustrated on a large scale in the mine at Chemitz, in Hungary. It is easily understood, and belongs to the phenomena of latent caloric.

Its extreme portability and simplicity, combined with its complete efficiency, recommend the instrument as a valuable adjunct to the medical practitioner.—*Lancet.*

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VOL. II.

JAHR'S NEW MANUAL OF HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTICE.

EDITED, WITH ANNOTATIONS,

BY A. GERALD HULL, M. D.

VOLUME II.

WE have the satisfaction of announcing to our readers, that the second volume or LEXICON of Jahr's invaluable work, is being rapidly printed and will be completed about the first of the ensuing year. However great the approval the first volume seems to have elicited from the advocates of our system of medicine, we feel confident that the *second* will command a more favorable judgment in reference to its application to practice. Derived, as it is, in its symptomatology, from all the best practical Homœopaths of Europe and America, it also contains a series of Clinical Chapters, which thus renders it an almost unfailing source of information for all the essentialities of disease. The following paper, entitled—"Poisons and Medicinal Maladies,"—has been prepared with infinite care, and in its arrangements of detail for practice forms an important and ready key to all the complications which surround the disastrous impressions of either professional or accidental poisoning. The introductory NOTE deserves careful perusal, justifying as it does, the absolutely necessary and occasional use of mechanical expedients in the course of Homœopathic practice.—EDITOR.

POISONS AND MEDICINAL MALADIES.

NOTE.—In all cases of poisoning, two objects ought to be especially pursued, namely; 1.—To eradicate from the system that substance, the injection of, or contact with which has produced the injury, or to neutralize immediately the pathogenetic action.

2.—To remedy the consecutive effects of the poison, or to cure the morbid affections which it engendered by its admission into the system.

With respect to the latter of these objects, the removal of the consecutive affections may be always accomplished by Homœopathic agency. In several cases of slight or slow poisoning, from weak doses of a very powerful substance, Homœopathic medicines will frequently succeed better than any other means, both in repelling the sequelæ and in neutralizing the pathogenetic action of the deleterious drug. But in cases in which the injury is occasioned by strong doses, which must be ejected from the system as speedily as possible, or paralyzed in their effects, it will be necessary to have recourse to suitable means for the attainment of this essential end.

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This necessity for resorting in this case to other means besides Homœopathic remedies, is not to be regarded as a proof of the insufficiency of this science for the cure of diseases, since in the cases cited, none of these means are employed for the treatment of the disease itself, but merely to remove the *occasional* cause; in the same way, for instance, that a foreign body is extracted from the eye before the treatment is directed against the inflammation which that body has produced. The Homœopathic practitioner should never lose sight of this truth, and while he neglects nothing which the circumstances may require, he must carefully select the simplest means, and those that are least likely to interfere with the Homœopathic treatment by which they are to be succeeded.

Taking advantage of the admirable observations of Dr. Hering, of Philadelphia, on the treatment of injuries arising from poisons, we present, in the *first section* of this chapter, a cursory view of the most infallible antidotes in the case of *powerful poisons*; and in the *second section*, we set forth the particular treatment required in various cases, according to the different substances by which the mischief may have been occasioned. We have also introduced medicinal maladies among these cases, a proceeding which need, in our opinion, excite no surprise, as these diseases are in their effects, perfectly similar to the other cases that arise from the operation of slow poisons.

SECTION 1.—CURSORY SKETCH OF THE ANTIDOTES

Which are most indispensable against the injurious effects produced by powerful poisons.

ACID (CITRIC), and other ACIDS.
See VINEGAR.

ALMONDS, OIL OF SWEET ALMONDS.
See Sect. 2, ACIDS.

COFFEE.—*Strong black coffee*, the grains of which have been very slightly roasted, and which should be taken as hot as possible, is one of the most powerful remedies against a great number of poisons. It is, at all times, particularly suitable, if there be: *Drowsiness, intoxication and loss of consciousness, or dementia, delirium, &c.*; in a word, against *narcotic substances*, such as *opium, nuxvomica, stramonium, narcotic mushrooms, sumach venenosa, bitter almonds, hydrocyanic acid*, and all substances which contain *belladonna, colocynth, valerian, hemlock, and chamomile*. In cases of poisoning by *antimony, phosphorus, and phosphoric acid*, coffee is equally effectual.

CAMPHOR.—Camphor is the principal remedy in all cases of poisoning by *vegetable substances*, especially those whose action is *corrosive*, and also whenever the patient exhibits *vomiting, with diarrhœa, pale face, coldness in the extremities, and loss of consciousness*.

In accidents arising from venomous insects, especially *cantharides*, camphor is almost a specific, whether the insects have been swallowed, or have introduced their venom through the pores of the skin.

Against injuries caused by *vermifuges*, such as *tobacco, bitter almonds*, and others which contain *hydrocyanic acid*, camphor is no less efficacious.

It is equally beneficial against the consecutive affections which result from poisoning by *acids, salts, metals, phosphorus, mushrooms, &c.* and which remain after these substances have been ejected by vomiting. (See VOMITING).

CHARCOAL.—See Sect. 2, MUSHROOMS.

IRON.—See Sect. 2, ARSENIC.

MAGNESIA.—See Sect. 2, ACIDS.

MILK.—Milk possesses the same qualities as oil and all oleaginous sub-

stances; it is suitable as an antidote, far less frequently than is supposed, and mucilaginous substances are always preferable to it, when the object is to envelop the poison.

Rich milk or cream is suitable, in general, in all cases in which oil is proper, and is injurious where oil would be hurtful. Clotted (sour) milk, on the contrary, is applicable or prejudicial in the same cases as vinegar.

MUCILAGE.—Mucilaginous potions, or else clysters prepared from them, are preferable against *alkaline* substances, especially when they are administered alternately with vinegar.

NITRE (SPIRIT OF).—See *Sect. 2, ALKALIES* and *ANIMAL* substances.

OIL OF OLIVES.—This remedy is suitable in far fewer cases than is generally supposed. It is ordinarily useless against *metallic* poisons, and when administered as an antidote to *arsenic*, it is even injurious.

Against the bad effects produced by *cantharides*, oil is the most pernicious substance that can be employed. It is equally so against *dead venomous insects*, or if their *venom* be introduced into the eye. But when *living* insects have entered the ear, oil may be used to facilitate their extraction.

Oil is most suitable in case of accidents occasioned by *corrosive acids*, such as *nitric*, *sulphuric*, &c. *acid*. It may be often also administered alternately with vinegar against *alkaline* substances, and it will sometimes be no less serviceable against the bad effects of mushrooms.

POTASS.—See *Sect. 2, ACIDS*.

SALT (KITCHEN-).—See *Nitrate of silver (Nitras argenti, Lunar caustic)*, and *ENVENOMED WOUNDS*.

SOAP.—*White household soap*, dissolved in four times as much boiling water, and taken internally, is one of the best remedies in many cases of poisoning.

A coffee-cup of this preparation may be administered every two, three, or four minutes, according to circumstances, and in all cases in which *white of egg* is indicated without being sufficient.

Soap-water is suitable principally in cases of poisoning by *metallic* substances, and especially against *arsenic*, *lead*, &c. It is equally efficacious against *corrosive acids*, such as *sulphuric acid*, *nitric acid*, &c. *alum*, *plants with corrosive sap*, *castor oil (Oleum ricini)*, &c.

Soap-water is injurious in case of poisoning by *alkaline* substances, such as *lixivium*, *lapis infernalis* (Caustic potassa), *potassa*, *soda*, *sub-carbonate of potass*, *oil of tartar*, *muriate of ammonia*, *sub-carbonate of ammonia*, *slack lime*, or *quick lime*, *baryta*, &c.

SODA.—See *Sect. 2, ACIDS*.

STARCH.—See *Sect. 2, IODINE*.

SUGAR.—*L'eau sucré* (sugar and water), is one of the most efficacious remedies in most cases; but when injury is sustained from *mineral acids* or *alkaline* substances it is more advisable to administer the direct antidotes first, although sugar can at no time be injurious.

In case of poisoning by *metallic* substances, several *sorts of colors*, *verdigris*, *copper*, *sulphate of copper*, *alum*, &c. sugar is preferable to any other means, and it is only when the patient has been relieved by sugar, that *white of egg*, or *soap-water* can be administered alternately with it. Sugar is often also one of the most efficacious antidotes against the poisonous effects of *arsenic* and *vegetables with corrosive juice*.

SULPHATE OF SODA.—See *Sect. 2, ALKALIES*.

TEA OF CHINA.—*Sect. 2, SEBACIC ACID* and *HONEY*.

VINEGAR.—Vinegar is suitable especially against *alkaline* substances; but it is *injurious* in cases of poisoning by *mineral acids*, *vegetables with corrosive*

sap, *arsenic*, and a great number of *salts*.

In many cases, it may be also successfully administered against the bad consequences that result from *aconitum*, *opium*, *narcotic* substances, poisonous *mushrooms*, *stramonium*, *carbonic gas*, *hepar sulphuris*, *muscles*, and *venomous poisons*, and also *sebatic acid*.

Vinegar may be administered in the form of a potion, or else, if necessary, as a clyster, and may be used alternately with mucilaginous substances.

It is important to observe that the vinegar which is employed must be made from *wine* or *beer*, and must be as pure as possible. The *vinegar* which is made from wood (pyroligneous acid) is itself a poison.

VOMITING.—The Homœopathic physician should by no means overlook the necessity which exists for ejecting, as speedily as possible, the poisonous substances, which by remaining in the stomach, may endanger or destroy life; but instead of employing for this purpose, the substances called *emetics* in the old school he must strive to accomplish his object by means which exercise no action on the system, except that of exciting the nerves of the stomach, &c. so as to produce rapid vomiting.

These means are :

1.—To administer *tepid water* in as large quantities and as often as possible.

2.—To tickle the throat with the end of a feather, or something similar; or else, if that fail :

3.—To place *snuff* or *mustard*, mixed with *salt*, on the tongue; or again, if none of these means succeed :

4.—To administer *injections of tobacco-smoke*, introducing the smoke into the anus, by means of a tobacco-pipe.

WHITE OF EGG.—White of egg, dissolved in a suitable quantity of water, and taken in the form of a potion, is one

of the most efficacious remedies against poisoning by *metallic* substances, and principally against *corrosive sublimate*, *mercury*, *verdigris*, *tin*, *lead*, *sulphuric acid*, especially if the patient experience violent pains in the stomach or abdomen with urgent and violent desire to evacuate, or diarrhœa, with pain in the anus.

SECTION 2.—POISONS

And Medicinal Maladies.

N. B. In all aggravated cases of poisoning, the first care of the physician must be to provoke **VOMITING** (See this word, *Sect. 1*), and afterwards to remedy the most alarming effects by means of suitable antidotes.

In cases in which the poison has been unconsciously imbibed, recourse must be had to *white of egg*, if there be violent pains; or to *coffee* if there be *narcotic effects*.

In cases in which it is known that poison has been taken, though the precise substance cannot be ascertained; if the poison be a *metal*, an *acid*, or an *alkali*, &c. See in this section: **ACIDS**, **ALKALIES**, **METALS**, &c.

ACID (HYDROCYANIC).—The best antidote is *liquid ammonia*, which should be inspired as soon as possible, but only at a distance, or else one drop should be dissolved in 12 oz. of water, and a teaspoonful of this mixture should be taken every five minutes. Then as soon as it can be prepared, *black coffee* should be administered in large quantities, both as a potion and as a clyster.

The vapor of vinegar or camphor will be often also very beneficial.

When the first alarming symptoms have disappeared: *Coff.* or *ipsc.* or else *n-vom.* may be employed against the remaining effects.

ACIDS (MINERAL AND CORROSIVE).—The best antidotes in serious cases are :—1. *Soap-water* in large quantities ;—2. *Magnesia*, a dessert-spoonful dissolved in a cup of water, and taken every time that the vomiting or pain is renewed ;—3. *Chalk*, dissolved in water ;—5. *Potass* or *soda* (*du commerce*), in a dose of from 10 to 15 centigrammes dissolved in from 12 to 16 oz. of water.

When the patient has vomited sufficiently, mucilaginous drinks may be administered alternately with *coff.* or *op.*

For the affections which remain after the first alarming symptoms have disappeared, *puls.* may be administered if the poisoning be the result of sulphuric acid ;—*bry.* if it be caused by muriatic acid ;—*hep.* if by nitric acid ;—*coff.* if by phosphoric acid ;—*acon.* against other acids, and especially vinegar (from wood).

When corrosive acids have entered the eye, the best remedy is *oil of sweet almonds*, or *fresh butter*, without any mixture of salt. Whenever a burn is inflicted on the skin by acids, *soap-water* applied externally is the best of all remedies, or a solution of *caus.* with water (*tinc. fort.*), which is also to be used externally.

ACID (NITRIC).—See MINERAL ACIDS.

ACID (PHOSPHORIC).—See MINERAL ACIDS.

ACID (SEBACIC).—The best remedy against this formidable poison, which sometimes develops itself in hogslard badly prepared, is *vinegar* diluted with an equal quantity of water, and applied both internally as a potion, and externally as a lotion, or else used as a gargle.

The juice of a lemon may be substituted for vinegar, and if the patient dislike acids, it may be administered alternately with *sugar*, or else with *coffee*, (*café à l'eau*), or in preference to either, with *strong, black tea*.

If the dryness of the throat yield not

to these remedies, and if even the injection of mucilaginous substances produce no alvine evacuation, a dose of *bry.* will be often of great service, and this medicine may be repeated every time that the beneficial effects which it has produced are succeeded by fresh aggravation.

The affections which remain after *bry.* has been administered, often yield to *phos-ac.* and if there be *paralysis* or *atrophy*, *ars.* or *kreos.* ought to be preferred.

ACID (SULPHURIC).—See MINERAL ACIDS.

ALKALIES.—The best antidotes against *alkaline* substances are :—1. *Vinegar*, two dessert-spoonfuls mixed with from 8 to 12 oz. of water, and a glassful taken every quarter of an hour ;—2. *Lemon juice*, or other *vegetable acids*, but sufficiently attenuated ;—3. *Sour milk* ;—4. Mucilaginous drinks and clysters.

In case of poisoning by *baryta*, *pure vinegar* is prejudicial, but *sulphate of soda* (Glauber's salts), dissolved in *vinegar* and diluted with water, will often be very beneficial. When the first alarming symptoms have disappeared, *camph.* or *nitr-sp.* may be inspired.

In case of poisoning by *potass*, the sequelæ often yield to *coff.* or to *carb-v.* and when the injury is caused by *ammonia* or *hep.*

ALCOHOL and **ÆTHER.**—In most cases it will be sufficient to administer *milk* and *mucilaginous drinks*, or else some drops of *ammonia* dissolved in a glass of *l'eau sacré*, (sugar and water), and taken a tea-spoonful at a time.

If the amelioration do not appear shortly after taking *ammonia*, *n-vom.* must be administered, and if that fail, *black coffee*.

ALMONDS (BITTER), and other fruits which contain **HYDROCYANIC ACID**: The principal antidote is *black coffee* taken in large quantities, or else if the case be much aggravated, *liquid ammonia*, which must be inhaled by gentle olfaction, or

some drops of it must be dissolved in a glass of water, and a tea-spoonful of the mixture must be taken every 10 or 15 minutes.

ALUM.—*Soap-water* or *Peau sacré*, so as to provoke vomiting; and afterwards, *puls.* or *verat.*

AMMONIA (Salt of), and **NITRATE OF POTASS.**—Tepid water, or water in which fresh butter (without salt), has been melted, taken internally till it produces copious vomiting; and then mucilaginous drinks swallowed in large quantities.

ANIMAL substances.—For venomous **INSECTS**, **CANTHARIDES**, poisonous **HONEY**, **MUSCLES**, poisonous **FISH**, **SEBACIC ACID**, **ANTHRAX**, &c. (*See* these words).

If the venom of **TOADS**, or other animals of this kind be introduced into the eye, the principal medicine is *acon.* If this venom has entered the stomach, pulverized *charcoal* mixed with *milk* or *oil* must be taken; and if serious consequences exhibit themselves, the *spirit of nitre* must be inhaled by olfaction. At a later period, *ars.* will be often suitable.

Against the bad effects caused by contact with the **GLANDERS** of horses, the best medicine is *phos-ac.* or else *ars.*—Afterwards *sulph.* or *calc.* will sometimes be more suitable.

ANTHRAX.—*See Chap. II, ANTHRAX.*

ARSENIC.—The best medicines in serious cases are:—*Soap-water*;—2. *White of egg*, dissolved in water and taken as a drink;—3. *L'eau sucré*;—4. *Milk.* *Vinegar* is perfectly useless; *oil* is even pernicious.

The *tritoxide of nitrate of iron* diluted in sugar and water (*Peau sacré*) will often be found very beneficial. If this preparation be not immediately procured, the *rust* may be substituted for it.

When the first alarming symptoms have disappeared, some doses of *ipéc.* will often do much good. *Chin.* is sometimes suitable after *ipéc.* especially if the

patient still retain great irritability, with agitated sleep and feverish movement at night;—or else *n-vom.* if he is worse during the day, especially after sleeping, with constipation, or else with loose, slimy evacuation; or again: if after the action of *ipéc.* there still remain frequent attacks of nausea, with vomiting, and heat, or coldness in the body, with great weakness.

If the felt of hats has been dressed in a preparation of arsenic, and if from not being sufficiently lined, they produce eruptions on the forehead, or ophthalmia, *hep.* is an antidote against these affections.

Against affections caused by **ABUSE OF ARSENIC AS A MEDICINE**, the best remedies are: *Chin. ipéc. n-vom. verat.*

ASA FETIDA.—*Chin.* and *merc.* are most efficacious against obstinate affections from the abuse of this medicine. *Caus.* or *puls.* may perhaps be sometimes suitable.

BITES.—*See ENVENOMED WOUNDS.*

CAMPHOR.—*Black coffee* till it produces vomiting; afterwards *op.* one dose (12th, 3 globules) every hour, till an amelioration takes place.

CANTHARIDES.—The principal medicine is camphor. It may be administered by causing an alcoholic solution to be inhaled by olfaction, or by rubbing the inside of the thighs or the loins with the *spirit of camphor*, if there be nephritic pains, or cystitis, &c.

If the poison has been introduced into the eye, an application of *white of egg*, or of mucilaginous substances, will most readily allay the violent pains, and these remedies may be also taken internally as a potion, if the cantharides have been swallowed and have caused burning pains in the stomach. The patient must not neglect to inhale camphor by olfaction at the same time.

The less violent effects, which sometimes follow the abuse of these insects as a blister, often yield to *acon.* or *puls.*

CARBONIC gas.—*See* DELETERIOUS GASES.

CATERPILLARS (VENOMOUS).—*See* INSECTS.

CHAMOMILE.—The best medicines against the abuse of this medicine, in *infusion*, are : *Acon. cocc. coff. ign. n-vom. puls.*

ACONITUM is especially suitable if there be : Fever, with heat and tearing or drawing pains, ameliorated by movement.

COCCULUS, if, in women, chamomile has produced abdominal, hysterical spasms or if it has aggravated these when they previously existed.

CHLORINE.—(Chlore).—*See* MINERAL ACIDS (Muriatic acid), and DELETERIOUS GASES.

CINCHONA.—*Quinine.*—The best medicines against affections caused by ABUSE OF CINCHONA, as a remedy, are *Arn. ars. bell. calc. fer. ipec. merc. puls. verat.* or again : *Caps. carb-v. cin. natr. natr-m. sep. sulph.*

ARNICA is especially indicated when there are : Rheumatic pains, heaviness, relaxation and pain in all the limbs as if they were beaten ; drawings all over the bones ; excessive sensitiveness of all the organs, aggravation of the pains from movement, speech and noise.

ARSENICUM, if there be : Ulcers in the legs ; dropsical affections, or œdema of the feet, short cough, and shortness of breath.

BELLADONNA, if there be : Congestion of the head, with heat in the face, and frequent pains in the head, face and teeth ; or else if there be *icterus*, and if *merc.* fail.

CALCAREA, if there be : Head-ache, otalgia, odontalgia and pains in the limbs, especially if these affections manifest themselves in consequence of intermittent fever *stopped* by enormous doses of cinchona, and if *puls.* has failed.

FERRUM, if there be œdematous swelling of the feet.

IPECACUANHA, in the *majority of cases*, at the commencement of a cure. This medicine, when administered in a solution of water, of which three dessert-spoonfuls a day are given, will often remove the greater part of the affections.

MERCURIUS, if there be *icterus*, or other hepatic or bilious affections.

PULSATILLA, if there be : Otalgia, odontalgia, cephalalgia or pain in the limbs, especially if these affections appear in consequence of intermittent fever, *stopped* by enormous doses of cinchona.

VERATRUM, if there be : Coldness of the body or extremities, with cold perspiration, constipation, or diarrhœa.

In cases in which abuse of cinchona arises from a desire to STOP AN INTERMITTENT FEVER, the best medicines are :

If the fever has been really stopped : *Arn. ars. bell. calc. carb-v. cin. fer. ipec. merc. puls. sulph.*

If the fever still exist : *Ipec.* and afterwards : *Ars. carb-v.* or else, but rarely : *Arn. cin. verat.* or again : *Calc. bell. merc. sulph.*

See also in their respective chapters, the articles : INTERMITTENT FEVERS, HEPATITIS, SPLENITIS, and all the affections that may be produced by an abuse of cinchona.

COLCHICUM.—The most efficacious medicines against affections caused by an abuse of this medicine, are : *Cocc. n-vom.* and *puls.*

COPPER, VERDIGRIS, or other PREPARATIONS OF COPPER : the best medicines are : 1. *White of egg*, or water mixed with albumen ;—2. *Sugar* or *Teau sucré* ;—3. *Milk* ;—4. *Mucilaginous substances.*

Filings of iron dissolved in vinegar, and mixed with gum-water, have also been

recommended as a very efficacious remedy.

CORROSIVE substances. For **Corrosive acids**, See **MINERAL** and **corrosive ACIDS**. For the *corrosive juices* of some vegetables, such as *euphorbia*, &c. the best remedies are, if the patient has swallowed them: *Soap-water, milk, &c.* taken as drink; if these substances have produced injuries on the skin: *Soap-water*, and afterwards, *brandy* used as a lotion; if they have entered into the eye; *Oil of sweet almonds, milk, or fresh butter* (without salt).

FISH (POISONOUS).—See **MUSCLES** and **Fish**.

GAROU.—See **MEZEREON** (*Daphne*).

GASES (DELETERIOUS).—With respect to the *asphyxia* produced by the respiration of **SULPHURETTED HYDROGEN GAS**, the treatment should commence by placing the patient in a proper position, and applying the necessary mechanical assistance, such as friction, &c. In the next place the face should be wetted with *vinegar mixed with twice as much water*, while a sponge dipped in this water, or else in a solution of *muriatic acid* is applied to the nose.

But when the *asphyxia* is so complete, that the patient does not respire at all, recourse must be had in the first place to mechanical aid, such as the inspiration of air, &c. taking care at the same time that this operation is performed by a person in the highest possible health. During the operation, the person who performs it may facilitate and forward its success by moistening the mouth of the patient from time to time with *vinegar*, and when he begins to revive, some drops of *vinegar*, or of *muriatic acid diluted with a quantity of water* may be administered to him.

If the patient complain of cold after being resuscitated, and if the *vinegar* no longer do good, or becomes repugnant, half a cup of black coffee will often be

very beneficial; but if the patient feel heat, with great weakness, some drops of *generous wine* will be more suitable.

In affections caused by *carbonic gas*, the first remedy to be employed is also *vinegar*. When the patient has revived, one dose of *op.* may be administered, or else several doses, in cases of necessity. If *op.* produce no good effect, or if, notwithstanding the repetition of the doses, no favorable result follow, it will be advisable that a dose of *bell.* should be taken and allowed to act for several days.

The exhalations of **MUSHROOMS** or **FUNGI**, which grow in the wainscots of houses, produce effects similar to those caused by *carbonic gas*, but usually less violent. The best remedy against the bad effects of these exhalations is *sulph-ac.* (3rd), diluted with 8 oz. of water and one spoonful taken every 3 or 4 hours, only one spoonful every day, according to circumstances.

Persons who are exposed to the vapor of **MURIATIC ACID** ought to *smoke tobacco*, or to take from time to time a piece of *sugar* saturated with *brandy, rum, or spirits of wine*.

With respect to the **VAPOR OF SULPHUR**, or **HYDROCYANIC ACID**, of **ALKALINE** substances, or **MINERAL ACIDS**, the same means may be employed as those which have been recommended against the substances themselves (*vinegar, ammonia, &c.*), but care must be taken not to allow the vapor to be *inspired*, except at a great distance, in order to avoid aggravating the state of the patient. A tea-spoonful of a mixture of one drop of these antidotes with from 8 to 12 oz. of water, may be also administered from time to time.

GLANDERS of horses.—See **MORVE**. **HEPAR SULPHURIS.**—*Water mixed with a little vinegar, or lemon-juice, oily or mucilaginous drinks, or clysters* of the same kind may be often administered with great success. If, notwithstanding these

means and the titillations exercised at the same time on the gullet, there is no vomiting, a weak solution of *tartar emetic* may be given.

When the patient has vomited sufficiently, a little *vinegar* may be administered, or else a dose of *bell.* if vinegar be insufficient.

HONEY (POISONOUS).—The principal remedy is *camphor*, administered by olfaction and friction, at the same time that the patient takes *black coffee* or *tea*, as hot as possible.

INSECTS (VENOMOUS).—The same treatment as that recommended for poisoning by *CANTHARIDES*. (See that word).

Against inflammations which are occasioned by the hairs of certain caterpillars getting under the skin, and which are sometimes rather serious, the best remedy is the application of bandages saturated with spirit of camphor.

For the STINGS of insects, See *Chap. II. MECHANICAL INJURIES*.

IODINE.—The best remedies in serious cases of poisoning are : 1. *Starch*, mixed with water ;—2. *Starch-paste* ;—3. *Wheat flour* ;—4. *Mucilaginous drinks*.

Against the sequelæ, and also against affections occasioned by the abuse of this substance, as a medicine, the most suitable remedies are : *Bell.* followed by *phos.* or again : *Ars. chin. coff. hep. spong. sulph.*

LEAD.—1. *Sulphate of magnesia* (Epsom salts), one dessert-spoonful dissolved in half a pound of water and taken as a potion ;—2. *Sulphate of soda* (Glauber's salts) ;—3. *Soap water* ;—4. *White of eggs* ;—5. *Milk* ;—6. *Mucilaginous drinks* or *clysters*.

Against the affections which remain after the use of these remedies, the most suitable medicines frequently are : *Alum. bell. n-vom. op. plat.* and these same medicines ought also to be selected against

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the chronic affections which arise from the ABUSE OF PLUMBUM, as a remedy.

LYCOPodium.—If by chance, the use of this substance as a desiccative, has produced affections, and if olfaction of camphor fail to remove them, *puls.* will often be suitable ; or else *n-vom.* if obstinate constipation follow : *cham.* if there be spasms or convulsions : *acon.* if there be fever with heat and agitation.

MAGNESIA : CARBONATE, MURIATE, SULPHATE OF MAGNESIA.—The best medicines against the affections, caused by abuse of this substance as a remedy, are : *Arn. cham. coff. coloc. n-vom. puls. rheum.*

ARSENICUM is especially indicated, if there follow violent burning pains, which are aggravated at night, and force the patient to quit the bed.

CHAMOMILLA, if there be violent colic, with or without diarrhœa.

COFFEA, if sleeplessness follow with nervous excitability.

COLOCYNTHIS, if there be : Colic, with insupportable spasmodic pain and constipation, or slow and rare evacuations.

NUX-VOMICA, if there be obstinate constipation, without other sufferings ; or if in the colic with constipation, *coloc.* fail to produce regular evacuations.

PULSATILLA, if there be spasmodic colic, with leucorrhœa, or watery diarrhœa with colic, especially if *rheum.* be insufficient in this last case.

RHUBARB (RHEUM), if there be watery, sour diarrhœa, with colic and tenesmus.

MERCURY AND MERCURIAL PREPARATIONS.—The best remedies in serious cases of poisoning, especially from **CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE** are :—1. *White of egg*, diluted in water and taken as a potion ;—2. *Sugar water* ;—3. *Milk* ;—4. *Starch* mixed with water, or *paste* prepared from this substance. The *white of egg* and *sugar water* are the principal remedies, and had better be administered alternately.

The CONSECUTIVE AFFECTIONS require no other medicines than mercurial affections, such as often appear after an abuse of these preparations as remedies.

In this last case, the principal antidote, and that which is most frequently suitable, is *hep.* administered in a dose of from 3 to 6 globules (6th atten.), dissolved in eight ounces of water, and a table-spoonful of this preparation is to be taken every day. This medicine is also particularly indicated when there are : Nocturnal cephalalgia, and falling off of the hair; painful nodosities on the head; inflamed and red eyes, with painful sensibility of the nose when pressing it up; scabs round the mouth; salivation and ulceration of the gums; swelling of the tonsils and glands of the neck; swelling and ulceration of the inguinal or axillary glands; loose evacuations with tenesmus; tendency of the skin to inflammation and suppuration, &c. (See the pathogenesis of *hep.* First part.)

After the action of *hep. bell.*, or else *nitr-ac.* is most frequently suitable.

If after the action of *nitr-ac.* there still remain some affections, a dose of *sulph.* will often do great good for several weeks; after this medicine, *calc.* also is sometimes suitable.

When the patient has been subjected to an abuse of *mercury* and *sulph.* at the same time, the most suitable medicines will be : *Bell. puls.* or else *merc.*

In some particular cases, and especially in CHRONIC affections from the abuse of *mercury*, recourse may be also had :

Against affections of the MOUTH and GUMS, SALIVATION, &c., to : *Carb-v. dulc. hep. nitr-ac. staph. sulph.* or again : *Chin. iod. natr-m.*

Against ANGINÆ : *Bell. carb-v. hep. lach. staph. sulph.* or again : *Arg. lyc. nitr-ac.*

Against NERVOUS and physical weak-

ness : *Chin. hep. lach.* or again : *Carb-v. nitr-ac.*

Against NERVOUS EXCITABILITY : *Carb-v. cham. hep. nitr-ac. puls.*

Against too great a TENDENCY TO SUFFER from a change of weather, to cold, &c. : *Carb-v.* or *chin.*

Against RHEUMATIC pains, NEURALGIA : *Carb-v. chin. dulc. guaj. hep. lach. phos-ac. sass. puls. sulph.* or again : *Arn. bell. calc. cham. lyc.*

Against affections of the OSSEOUS system, EXOSTOSIS, CARIES, &c. : *Aur. phos-ac.* or again : *Asa. calc. dulc. lach. lyc. nitr-ac. sil. sulph.*

Against affections of the GLANDS, BU-BOES, &c. *Aur. carb-v. dulc. nitr-ac. sil.*

Against ULCERATIONS : *Aur. bell. carb-v. hep. lach. nitr-ac. sass. sil. sulph. thuy.*

Against DROPSICAL affections : *Chin. dulc. hell. sulph.*

¶ See also, in their respective chapters, the particular affections arising from abuse of *mercury*, such as CEPHALALGIA, OPHTHALMIA, ODONTALGIA, COLIC, DIARRHŒA, &c.

METALS.—For poisoning by METALLIC substances, See the particular metals, such as *copper, arsenic, tin, mercury, lead,* &c.

In chronic affections, from the ABUSE OF METALLIC SUBSTANCES, as remedies, *sulph.* is one of the most important medicines, and ought to be taken into consideration even where there exist more specific antidotes, if certain morbid affections still continue after the application of these antidotes.

MEZEREON.—Daphne.—*Garou.* If morbid affections arise from the abuse of this remedy, which is employed in the old school of medicine to keep up issues, an alcoholic solution of *camphor* may be first inhaled by olfaction; and then if the mouth or bones be affected by it, *merc.* is most suitable; and if the joints : *Bry.* or *rhus.*—See Glanders.

MUSCLES AND POISONOUS FISH.—The first remedy to be employed against poisoning by **MUSCLES**, is *charcoal mixed with syrup of sugar, or with sugar and water*; afterwards, *camphor* may be inhaled by olfaction, and *black coffee*, may be taken.

Against poisonous **FISH**, it will be advisable to administer *charcoal* mixed with *brandy*; but when this remedy fails, and *black coffee* no longer relieves, much *sugar* should be eaten, or *water mixed with a great quantity of sugar* should be drunk. If this remedy prove equally inefficacious, *vinegar*, diluted with twice the quantity of *water* will be often found very beneficial.

If after poisoning by **MUSCLES** or poisoned **FISH**, there be an *eruption* or redness of the skin, like *scarlatina*, with swelled face, sore throat, &c. *bell.* will often be very serviceable, or else, according to the circumstances, *Cop.*

MUSHROOMS (POISONOUS).—*Poisonous fungi.*—Copious vomiting should be provoked in the first place; but it will be better to employ for this purpose, *water, as cold as possible*, and at the same time, to tickle the patient's throat, and to administer *charcoal*, mixed with oil of olives.—If these means fail, a slight olfaction of *ammonia* is frequently beneficial.

NARCOTIC substances.—See **VEGETABLES.**

NITRATE OF SILVER.—**NITRAS ARGENTI.**—*Kitchen salt* dissolved in *water* and taken in large quantities; afterwards, *mucilaginous drinks*.

NITRATE OF POTASS.—*Nitras potasse.*—See **AMMONIA.**

OPIUM.—The principal antidote is *black coffee*, or else *vinegar*; afterwards, some doses of *ipéc.* will do good.—If after the use of *ipéc.* there still remain morbid affections, recourse may be had to; *Merc. n-vom.* or *bell.* and these medicines ought also to be preferred in chronic af-

fections from the **ABUSE OF OPIUM**, as a remedy.

PHOSPHORUS.—Oil and all greasy substances, are very pernicious.—The principal object is to produce vomiting as speedily as possible, and this may be done by placing a pinch of snuff or a little mustard on the tongue, if the titillation of the throat fails. *Black coffee* may be afterwards taken, and at the end of some hours, a dessert-spoonful of *magnesia*.

If morbid affections still remain after the use of *magnesia, n-vom.* will frequently be the most suitable medicine; and some drops of *generous wine* upon *sugar* may be administered if the patient manifest a desire for it.

PLUMBUM.—See **LEAD.**

RHUBARB.—The following medicines will be found beneficial.

CHAMOMILLA, if there be: Violent colic, with loose, greenish evacuations.

COLOCYNTHIS, if the colic with diarrhoea yield not to the use of *cham.*

MERCURIUS, if there be: Loose, greenish evacuations, of a sour smell, or evacuation of sanguinolent substances.

NUX-VOM. if there be: Flatulence, with loose, slimy evacuations.

PULSATILLA, against vomiting of sour substances, and diarrhoea of stercoraceous matter, or else slimy evacuations.

SAFFRON.—*Black coffee* till it causes vomiting; afterwards *Op.* one dose every hour till amelioration takes place.

SARSAPARILLA.—*Bell.* and *Merc.* will be generally found most serviceable against morbid affections caused by an abuse of this substance.

SECALE CORNUTUM.—*Solan-nigr.* is a specific against poisoning by this substance.

SPIGELIA.—Against the first alarming symptoms:—1. *Camphor* by olfaction;—2. *Black coffee.*

Against its consecutive affections :
Merc.

STRAMONIUM.—*Black coffee*, or *vinegar* (or *citric acid*) in large quantities, and if the vomiting be slow in manifesting itself, an injection of *tobacco-smoke*. (See Sect. 1, VOMITING.)

Against the consecutive sufferings : *N-vom.*

SUBLIMATE (CORROSIVE).—
See MERCURY.

SULPHATE OF COPPER, IRON and ZINC.—*Tepid water*, sweetened with *sugar*, or *white of egg* dissolved in *water*, till vomiting is produced ; afterwards *mucilaginous drinks*.

SULPHUR.—The best medicine against morbid effects caused by VAPOUR OF SULPHUR, is *puls.*

Against chronic affections, from ABUSE OF SULPHUR, as a remedy, the most eligible medicines are : *Merc. Puls. Sil.* or again : *Chin. N-vom. Sep.*

SUMACH (POISONOUS).—If imprudent contact with this vegetable has produced erysipelatous inflammations, or any other kind of eruption, nothing can be more pernicious than the application of external remedies. The medicines that ought to be administered internally are : *Bry. or Bell.*

TIN.—Against serious cases :—1 *White of egg* ;—2. *Sugar* ;—3. *Milk*.—Against obstinate affections : *Puls.* may be often administered with success.

TOADS (Venom of).—See ANIMAL substances.

VALERIAN.—The most efficacious medicines against chronic affections, caused by an abuse of this plant as a remedy, are : *Cham. Coff. N-vom* or *Sulph.*

VEGETABLES.—In all cases of poisoning by vegetables, the olfaction of *Camphor* is one of the principal remedies, and also the use of *Black coffee*.

NARCOTIC plants require particularly, *black coffee* and *vinegar* diluted with *water*.

CORROSIVE plants, or those which produce violent pains : *Soap-water* or *milk*.

VERDIGRIS.—See COPPER.

WOUNDS (POISONED).—ENVENOMED WOUNDS.—According to Dr. Her-
ing, the best remedy against the BITES of *venomous serpents*, *mad dogs*, &c. is the application of *dry heat* AT A DISTANCE. Whatever is at hand at the moment, a red-hot iron or live coal, or even a lighted cigar, must be placed as near the wound as possible, without, however, burning the skin, or causing too sharp pain, but care must be taken to have another instrument ready in the fire, so as never to allow the heat to lose its intensity. It is essential, also, that the heat should not exercise its influence over too large a surface, but only on the wound and the parts adjacent. If oil or grease can be readily procured, it may be applied around the wound, and this operation should be repeated as often as the skin becomes dry ; *soap*, or even *saliva* may be employed, where oil or grease cannot be obtained. Whatever is discharged in any way from the wound, ought to be carefully removed. The application of burning heat should be continued in this manner till the patient begins to shiver and to stretch himself ; if this take place at the end of a few minutes, it will be better to keep up the action of the heat upon the wound for an hour, or until the affections produced by the venom are observed to diminish.

Internal medicines must be judiciously administered at the same time. In the case of a BITE FROM A SERPENT, it will be advisable to take from time to time a gulp of *salt and water*, or a pinch of *kitchen salt*, or of *gunpowder*, or else some pieces of *garlic*.

If, notwithstanding this, bad effects manifest themselves, a spoonful of *wine* or *brandy*, administered every two or three minutes, will be the most suitable remedy ; and this should be continued till the

sufferings are relieved, and repeated as often as they are renewed.

If the shooting pains be aggravated, and proceed from the wound towards the heart, and if the wound become bluish, marbled and swollen, with vomiting, vertigo and fainting, the best medicine is *ars*. It should be administered in a dose of 3 globules in a spoonful of coffee; and if after this has been taken, the sufferings are still aggravated, the dose should be repeated at the end of half an hour; but if, on the contrary, the state remain the same, it should not be repeated till the end of two or three hours; if there be an amelioration, a new aggravation must be waited for, and the dose ought not to be repeated before its appearance.

In cases in which *Ars*. exercises no influence, though repeated several times, recourse must be had to *Bell.*, and *Sen.* also frequently proves efficacious.

Against chronic affections arising from the bite of a serpent, *Phos-ac.* and *Merc.* will generally be most beneficial.

For the treatment of persons bitten by a *mad dog*, after the application of dry heat, as directed and described above. See Chap. V. HYDROPHOBIA.

If morbid affections or ulcerations exhibit themselves in consequence of a bite from a *RABID man* or *animal*, *hydrophobine*, administered in Homœopathic doses, will often render essential service.

For wounds that are envenomed by the introduction of animal substances in a state of putrefaction, or of pus from the ulcer of a diseased man or animal, *ars*. is generally the best medicine.

Lastly, as a PREVENTIVE against bad effects, when obliged to touch morbid animal substances, envenomed wounds or ulcers of men and animals, under the influence of contagious diseases, the best method that can be pursued is the application of *dry, burning heat, at a distance,*

as before described. To effect this purpose, it will be sufficient to expose the hands for five or ten minutes to the greatest heat that can be borne; and after this, it will be proper to wash them with soap.

The use of *Chlorine* and Muriatic acid, in similar cases, is well known.

REVIEW.

"A PRACTICAL VIEW OF HOMŒOPATHY.
BY STEPHEN SIMPSON, M. D." LONDON,
J. B. BAILLIERE, 1836.

We have not noticed this work earlier, because we felt unwilling to contribute in any manner to the introduction into this country, of a discussion which has been productive of a great deal of ill feeling among the members of our school in Germany and France. But very few copies of the work have heretofore reached this country, and as there have been no indications of a republication here, we had hoped that this first herald of mischief in the English language would have failed of its errand, on this side the water at least. Such however, has not been the case, we deeply regret to add; the work has been read by many of our school in this country, and perhaps it is not presumptuous in us to say that it has had an injurious influence upon the studies and practice of several of the new-beginners in Homœopathia, who like Dr. Simpson talk and write about a "Reformed Homœopathy," with far more assurance than wisdom.

The object of Dr. Simpson seems to have been to present to the English reader an Organon of Homœopathia, which should, by avoiding the "aberrations," "exaggerations," "absurdities," with which its founder has encumbered it from

its birth, hasten its universal adoption. But according to our profound author, it is not to be adopted as a sole fundamental principle of therapeutics ; it is only to be admitted into medicine as one of the great principles, to take rank with the others which already exist, as for example, Allopathy and Antipathy, and magnanimously to make room in the jostling for a number of other great principles which may hereafter be discovered.

The doctor seems to think that Hahnemann has so blended the facts of the method with contradictory hypothesis, and exaggerated assertions, as to have become himself in fact the greatest enemy of his own system. He says, that on reading the *Organon* and the *Work on CHRONIC DISEASES*, he "was so struck with the strangeness of the theories and the dogmatical assertions of the founder of Homœopathy, that he abandoned the study with disgust ; nor was it till some years afterwards, that becoming acquainted with the more rational views of Hufeland, Trinks, Rau, Kopp, and others, he first began seriously to think of making trial of the method in the treatment of disease."

Dr. Simpson further thinks that :

"The dogmatic absolutism with which Hahnemann has attempted to support his views is altogether unworthy of himself and degrading to his followers ; that Hahnemann's *Theory of Chronic Diseases* is devoid of all proof ; that a numerous body of physicians bred up in the old school are endeavoring, in common with some of his most devoted disciples who have shaken off the shackles of authority, to dispel the clouds with which Hahnemann has enveloped his undoubted discoveries ; and that many of Hahnemann's disciples out of a laudable regard for the feelings of their venerable teacher, "hesitate to pronounce their recantation of the errors

into which he has unnecessarily led them by his too hasty deduction."

[Vide Introduction, pp. xviii.]

This sage reviewer and reformer of Hahnemann's errors must, by his own showing, have been engaged in the researches, upon which he has ventured to write "*A Practical View*" of our method, about one whole year before undertaking his great task. He very modestly says, after this extent of study and practical observation : "he thinks it a duty he owes to the profession, *and still more to mankind at large (!!!)* to direct their attention to the practical side of Homœopathy, as calculated to lead to a thorough reform of the *materia medica*," &c.

We dislike, exceedingly, the argumentum ad hominem, but it is sometimes, as in this instance the only effectual rebuke for unblushing bad hearted effrontery.

In 1836, this very imprudent author says, that it was not till after a lapse of several years from his first reading of Hahnemann's work on *Chronic Diseases*, that he *began seriously to think of making an actual trial of the method in disease*. The work alluded to was published in 1828 ; Dr. Simpson may have read it in 1829 or 30, whereupon the "disgust" above spoken of occurred and the lapse of several years took place.

The writing and printing of his "*Practical View*," an octavo of 350 pages, exclusive of the title page, dedication and introduction, must have occupied at least part of one year ; the lapse of several years, which in the cycle of a great author's existence can not be cut down lower than to four or five ; and the time occupied in studying the writings of the numerous authors (some 8 or 10) to whom he says he is indebted, which could not have been less than one or two years more, during which he visited "*Trinks, Helwig, Hartmann and others, in Germany*"—and thus, if we take off the two first years,

and suppose the first reading of the work on Chronic Diseases, was accomplished during the year it came from the press, 1828, Dr. Simpson could not possibly have been more than one year in making himself *practically conversant* with the subject he handles with such a transparent conceit of omniscience.

The first step taken by Dr. Simpson, after this enormous amount of practical research into Homœopathia, is to offer himself as a "guide to the world at large," and "separator of the wheat from the chaff," in Hahnemann's writings, which had occupied more than forty years of a man of indomitable perseverance and industry, and of a genius of the highest order, in their preparation and composition.

And the first conclusion of importance to which Dr. Simpson, with his one year's experience, arrives is "*that the Theory of Chronic Diseases is devoid of all proof.*"

This is asserted in the professed full knowledge of the ninety-six cases cited by our untiring old master from the various tomes of medicine, stretching through the vast records of more than two thousand years: cases selected from many thousands which are on record, because of their indisputable force as testimony in proof of the theory of Chronic Diseases.

We have less patience with this piece of impudent falsehood, because Dr. Simpson has elsewhere in the work before us, borrowed without credit, the researches of Hahnemann, to build for himself a reputation for profound learning on this very subject. [Vide pp. 187—193.]

The second characteristic result of Dr. Simpson's laborious researches is: that Allopathy, Homœopathy and Antipathy are three co-ordinate elements or principles of therapeutics, which ought alike to be studied and applied, though the Homœopathic principle is of the most

general applicability in the art of healing.

We presume that Dr. S. has run into this self-evident mistake from an imperfect ability to read the German authors with whom, on almost every page of his book, he affects to be so very much at home. Rau, Trinks, and Moritz Müller, are his favorites; and no mere English readers could doubt, after reading the "Practical View," that these and all the "enlightened of Hahnemann's disciples" entertained the same absurd notions.

We will take no farther pains with this which appears to be the most attractive to our American neophytes of all of Dr. Simpson's errors, than to quote a few words from Rau and Trinks.

Rau, who is evidently supposed by Simpson and his American dupes, to be the chief respondent for their absurd idea of a mixed therapia, uses the following pointed expressions:

"The principle *similia similibus curanda*, is the insurmountable party-wall between the specific (Homœopathic) and the older Antipathic (Allopathic) methods of cure. It is utterly impossible to amalgamate the first (the Homœopathic) with any of the systems of Antipathy (or Allopathy); and the over-wrought attempt to reconcile these two methods in practice will only call into existence a miserable bastard art." [Organon: pp. 52, 53.]

And Trinks in reviewing Rau's Organon, speaks in a ferved tone of his friend's adhesion to the consistent faith:

"It gives us great pleasure to read the proposition from Rau, that a combination of Homœopathia and Allopathy is absolutely impossible; a conviction at which we have long since arrived. For on the one hand the principle of Homœopathia stands in direct contradiction with the principles of the elder therapeutics, and

on the other it is perfectly impossible to expect drugs to operate on the healthy or the morbid conditions of the human economy, otherwise than in accordance with their known inherent powers ; they operate only by means of their specific virtues, the proper application of which is only taught by the art of Homœopathia, and of this no hitherto known method has possessed the least knowledge." [Hom. Zeitung, No. 13. 15ter Band.]

Whatever may have been learned of Rau and Trinks, in books, by Dr. Simpson, or of the other gentlemen of the school personally, during his vaunted friendly intercourse with them in Germany, it is pretty certain that he neither learnt their language nor their scientific opinions very accurately. Let his ardent admirers in this country beware !

The next point of complaint against Hahnemann in this new convert's Practical View of Homœopathy, is the fault he finds with the high dilutions. The writer of these remarks has been a pretty diligent student of Homœopathia between fourteen and fifteen years, and has, during that time, been almost incessantly engaged in the practical application of it against disease ; and although he cannot say that he is as successful with the high dilutions as with the very low ones, he by no means entertains a doubt of the facts of Hahnemann's experience, or of the good faith of his rules with reference to the doses and their repetition. He does not consider it consistent with a conscientious regard for the safety of the sick, to meddle with the institutes of Homœopathia in a public manner, and especially to make, as Dr. Simpson has done, a wholesale rejection of the vast amount of testimony which is tendered by Hahnemann, Mühlenbein, Stapf, Hering, Peschier, Quin, Hartmann and a host of other able and faithful disciples of the new method, respecting the efficacy of

the high dilutions in very inveterate diseases. We choose even at this late day to ascribe our preference for the low dilutions to our very frequent contact with acute maladies, or even to our defect in the selection of remedies, rather than to a concurrent series of errors on the part of Hahnemann and the hundreds of our old colleagues who have trodden in his footsteps during the last five and twenty years.

We have elsewhere shown in this journal the inherent difficulties of this question of doses. It cannot be definitively settled, in our opinion, with reference to all the remedies, or even those in most frequent use commonly called the polychrests, short of another half century at the very shortest ; and not until the ferment in the body of the profession, respecting the principle of the new method shall have subsided upon a general adoption of that principle, leaving to the united attention of the great medical family, this important point of pure observation.

"Fools rush in, where angels dare scarce intrude !"

Dr. Simpson, after one or two years' practice, or attempting to practice Homœopathia under all the difficulties of studying its rules and precedents in foreign languages, imagines himself competent to teach not only those of us who have spent the best years of our lives in the study and practice of the method, how to separate the wheat from the chaff of our own experience, but to protect "the profession and mankind at large" from the aberrations and absurdities of Hahnemannian Homœopathism :

* * * * "O wise and upright judge !
How much more elder art thou than thy looks !"

He "is firmly of opinion that Homœopathy as it has recently been taught and practiced by its great discoverer is little

better than a mere chimera," he speaks with the coolest impudence imaginable, about "a Reformed Homœopathy," and he even has the effrontery to dedicate his book to Trinks, on account of that gentleman's "meritorious services in the Reform of Homœopathy." By this "Reform," so clamorously set forth, amid so many disgusting and ungrateful attacks upon Hahnemann, we are to understand merely (or mainly at any rate) that it is better, in the opinion of our reformer to give the 12th dilution than the 18th or 30th!

Our author, after all his "note of preparation," trumpeting the dread conflict to come between him and the great retarder, mystifier and disturber of Homœopathy, Hahnemann, through four-fifths of the theoretical part of his book, arrives at length (page 210) on the battle-ground:

"It is in fact altogether impossible to lay down any precise rules as to the dose; for depending, as it does, upon the special susceptibility of the patient, it can only be determined in each particular case by the judgment of the practitioner. Whilst, however, we admit the possibility of the action of even the highest dilutions in particular cases, we cannot but consider these as forming exceptions to their general inefficiency, by no means of very frequent occurrence; in all probability the action of the very high dilutions only occurs when certain remedies, which bear a particular relation to the sensible sphere, are exhibited. The absolute necessity for the employment of these high dilutions is indeed by no means demonstrated; there are many distinguished Homœopaths in Germany who rarely go beyond the twelfth or eighteenth dilution, and even to these they recur only in particular cases and with particular remedies; and yet they rarely see anything of those violent exacerbations which have

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been a sort of bugbear to so many Homœopathic practitioners. The following deductions may however be of some use in facilitating the determination.

"1. With regard to the medicines themselves, the lower the dilution the more intense and continued its action on the economy; and the higher it is, so much the more slight and transitory; hence the latter are more especially adapted for acute diseases of short standing, and of a purely dynamic character; the former for chronic diseases, or acute ones threatening to become chronic.

"2. With regard to the patient, nervous, irritable subjects, in all forms of disease, require infinitely less doses than those of a torpid and phlegmatic temperament. So that in hysterical and hypochondriacal subjects the highest dilutions will often be found sufficiently powerful, whilst in torpid and robust habits they will prove altogether unavailing.

"3. With respect to the disease, the more violent and acute it is, so much the smaller must be the dose, and the longer it has lasted and the more chronic its nature, so much the greater must it be. In cases of the latter kind, it is often requisite to give a whole drop even of the original tinctures, whilst on the other hand in recent diseases of a very acute form, even the fraction of a drop of the higher dilutions will be found amply sufficient. In doubtful cases it is always more prudent to commence with a small dose, particularly where it is important to avoid any exacerbation of the symptoms, as in inflammation of the vital organs and congestions threatening apoplexy. In acute diseases of a purely dynamic character and of short standing, the rapidity with which even the minutest dose of a well chosen Homœopathic remedy acts, is often quite astonishing. It may so happen, however, that several remedies apparently corresponding to the symptoms

of the disease either produce no alteration or only a temporary improvement; in which case it will generally be found that the disease is either complicated with some structural affection against which little can be effected, or is kept up by the presence of a dyscrasia which lames the action of the more diffusible remedies. Here the exhibition of an alterative remedy adapted to the form of the disease often effects wonders, and rouses the susceptibility for those of a more diffusible kind."

It is here seen that the doctor admits all the essentials and non-essentials of Hahnemann's views as to doses. He proposes no reform after all, no material change whatsoever. He by no means deviates as widely from Hahnemann's practice in this respect, as we and others do whom he impudently seeks to stigmatize as "ultra Homœopaths."

We, in common with Mure, Hering, Quin and many others, who have not countenanced the efforts of Rau and Griesse-lich, toward a real counter-reform, prefer the low dilutions and first preparations in acute diseases, and the higher even to the highest, in chronic maladies.

Whilst Dr. Simpson, instead of being an innovator or "Reformer," as he wishes to be considered, adheres to Hahnemann far more strictly in this respect, which is by no means unimportant, than those whom he denounces with so much freedom for their blind devotion to their old master.

Again, our "Reformer," who reduces the "psora theory" to the "baseless-fabric of a vision," does not blush to steal the great practical result which flows from that theory, and appropriate it to Rau and himself. The terms "dyscrasia" and "alterative remedy," which are in Dr. Simpson's book only synonyms for the miasm of psora, syphilis or sycosis, and

the antisorica, of Hahnemann, are too transparent fig leaves to conceal from the professional student of Homœopathia the shame of the sinning parties; these terms are used to cloak from reading invalids, who as yet have no English access to Hahnemann's great work on Chronic Maladies, the real source of a practical result which is of the utmost importance to them and to all society.

Dr. Simpson wrote his book too soon after thinking himself a Homœopathist, and with too slight an acquaintance with the discussion in which he wishes to be understood as taking side with the really apostate faction. He has not apostatized after all his noisy transferring from German to English of the graceless vituperations of Hahnemann as a teacher he has lost his way in the smoke and soot which flow from the fire of a debate, the heat and light of which he has not perceived. He evidently thinks the faction with which he wishes to be identified, are engaged in making a Mongrel Science of Homœopathia and Allopathia; we are not unwilling that he and his American admirers should remain in this egregious mistake, for a more exact appreciation of the debate would doubtless be consecrated to subserve the *quo animo* of the foolish work before us.

We close this short notice of Dr. Simpson's awkward counter-reform with the following quotations from Mühlenbein and Hahnemann.

"And yet the new mongrel sect appeal to these remarks, though in vain, in order to find a pretext every where for such exceptions to the general rule, and very conveniently to introduce their Allopathic palliatives, accompanied with other mischief of a like character, merely to spare themselves the trouble of searching for suitable Homœopathic remedies for every case of disease,—one might say, to save

themselves the trouble of being Homœopathic physicians, though they wish to be considered such. But their deeds will follow them—they are of little moment.”
—*Hahnemann's Organon*, p. 114.

“I am compelled to refer to one topic with sincere regret, viz: that too many Homœopathic physicians within the few past years have undertaken to write books. Some, for example, after *two* or *three* years practice, have assumed to be competent judges, and have arrogated rather immodestly to themselves, upon such limited experience, a better and more perfect knowledge of Homœopathia than its older adherents possess, who have appropriated the best years of their life to its investigation and practice. Thus folly has led to needless quarrels, by which the *sick have suffered*, and these new Homœopaths have become *theoretic swindlers*.”—*Hom. Ex.*, Vol. I., No. II., p. 96.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM MR. BECKER,

HAMBURG, GERMANY.

WE present our friends with the following letter, communicated for this journal, through Dr. Vanderburgh, as a very complete refutation of the common rumour among Allopathists, that Homœopathia is exploded or rapidly declining in Germany. The writer, Mr. Becker, and his accomplished lady, are citizens of New York. They are perfectly conversant with the German language and literature, and in all respects are quite competent to enquire into the state of the system in Germany, where they have already spent some months, and intend to remain a year or two.

GENTLEMEN:—

You have no doubt many able and well informed *professional* correspondents in Europe on medical subjects, and thus receive the best intelligence on the state of Homœopathic science here, but as the old school physicians in the United States are constantly trying to prejudice the public against those communications, by asserting that they come from physicians of the new school, who, as *directly* interested parties, do not deserve much credit. I beg leave to transmit to you a few facts, which, since my arrival in Europe, I have with considerable pains and caution gathered from the most authentic and *unprejudiced* sources, and which I hope may gain additional credence with the cautious believers, from the fact of my *not* belonging to the medical profession at all.

The weapon resorted to of late by the enemies of Homœopathia in the United States, has been, that in *Germany*, the cradle of that science, its adherents are fast diminishing in number, and that the belief in its efficacy and principles is fast losing ground. *Nothing can be more untrue*, as I hope to prove by the following facts.

The governments of Austria, Saxony, and Prussia, who, for several years had been opposing the erection of Homœopathic hospitals, and not much countenancing the practice of Homœopathic physicians have of *late* years given way to the overwhelming force of public feeling, in consequence of which there are now Homœopathic hospitals in Vienna, Prague, Brunswick, Dresden, Leipsic, and within the last two months one has started in Berlin. It is true there is less talk on the subject; the war in papers and public lectures between the two schools is over, the outcry has ceased, and the Homœopathic system is quietly working its way

by its own merits, as it requires no abler advocates. The success in Europe is really prodigious, and the number of Homœopathic physicians and patients constantly increasing rapidly in *all* countries; the former from the ranks of most eminent and independent Allopathists, and the latter mostly amongst the higher and more educated classes of society, who are less liable to be blindly influenced by the opinion of others, but take the pains of thoroughly investigating a subject, before they decide upon it either way.

It is an incontestible fact that the families in this place who employ a Homœopathic physician, are universally acknowledged to rank amongst the most enlightened and educated in the community, (as, for instance, Syndicus Sieveking;) while on the other hand it is as true, that Homœopathia has made less progress here than in any other part of the German empire. This is easily accounted for by those acquainted with this place. Hamburg is a commercial city, a great proportion of the inhabitants of which are Jews, who are the last to give attention to science. Of the remainder, most are matter-of-fact commercial people, very much given to think and act as their grandfathers did, not troubling themselves much about improvements, very shy in admitting innovations, and consequently much behind the rest of Germany in all arts and sciences; thus, for instance, with all its commerce and wealth, Hamburg has not one railroad yet, not a steamer of its own that ventures on the open sea, no museum of any kind, and no public library.

People here are so engrossed in their commercial pursuits, that very few have either time or desire for information on scientific subjects, and Allopathic physicians taking advantage of this to keep them in their ignorance about the advantages of Homœopathia, the latter meets

with too many obstacles to make its way as rapidly, or nearly so, as in other parts of Germany, where the state of society is so different, and the standard of education so much higher.

The main obstacle Homœopathia met with in the beginning in Austria, Saxony, and Prussia, was the refusal of the governments to permit physicians to dispense medicine, (*dispensir-freiheit*.) This was subsequently removed by the erection of *licensed* Homœopathic medicine-shops, serving upon prescriptions, and since then the science spread rapidly in practice, not only in Germany and France, but Sweden, Italy, Sicily and even Russia, where, as likewise in Warsaw, several military Homœopathic hospitals are highly successful, and enjoying the Imperial favor, besides the many practitioners in private families, and especially among the higher orders. There is hardly a city now in all Germany which has not fully occupied Homœopathic practitioners; and the recent establishment of a hospital in Berlin is a very important fact, because that city has always been the seat of the most inveterate Allopathia.

Even in England, the land of calomel, blisters, and bleeding, the Homœopathic system has been successfully introduced by Drs. Quin and Curie, and a hospital in London is constantly crowded.

Upon comparing the statistics of several Homœopathic hospitals, it appears from *official* statements that the mortality in them is not quite five in a hundred, whereas I observe from the statistics of Allopathic hospitals, that the mortality there is eleven in a hundred. This glaring difference well authenticated, has attracted great numbers of old school physicians to "walk" the Homœopathic hospitals and watch the treatment which has had the effect of inducing many of them to study the new system and forsake the old. The public too have been impressed

by these facts, and the number of patients daily falling off from the old school practitioners are in consequence very great. Each hospital has now a considerable number of medical students attached to it, and also professors who give regular courses of lectures. Beside this, the universities of Jena, Freiburg, and Zurich, have for medical professors the Homœopathic physicians Martin, Weber, and Arnold. The most distinguished in Germany are Dr. Rau in Giessen, Dr. Noack in Leipsig, and Dr. Mühlenbein in Brunswick. The latter celebrated last year the fiftieth anniversary of his medical practice. For thirty-three years he practised upon the Allopathic system, and became very distinguished in his profession, acquiring not only a very handsome fortune, but honors too, and was raised by his sovereign to the dignity of body physician, was knighted, and appointed a medical counsellor. In 1822, having attained this eminence, and, to use his own word, having convinced himself of the *fallacy* and *insufficiency* of the Allopathic system, he turned his attention to Homœopathic works, and soon discovered upon diligent study and experiments upon his patients the superiority of the new system. Since then, thus for seventeen years, he has practised Homœopathia with *brilliant* success. According to his own statement, amongst his patients under Allopathic treatment, the mortality was six per cent. and under Homœopathic, one per cent.

This instance of the many I could bring forward, is a direct blow to the assertion of some enemies to Homœopathia, that none but very inferior physicians, who can get no practice in the old school, take up the new system.

Gentleman,

Your ever ob'dt servant,

A. C. BECKER.

Hamburg, 15th Sept., 1841.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

DR. GRAY's paper on blood-letting is postponed for some one of the first numbers of the next volume, in consequence of unexpected calls upon that portion of the doctor's time allotted to its completion.

This essay when complete will we think create a new epoch in Homœopathia. Without advocating venesection or a frequent resource of the art, it seeks to show that it is not only admissible in some cases but Homœopathic to several very dangerous states of the system, and to establish some rules to govern its application. On this important subject, the first in which the editorial department of the Examiner has propagated a difference in practice from Hahnemann and his school generally, there will be severe diversities of opinion.

We wish to propose ours, not as laws of the art for the government of others by any means, but as results of our experience and deliberations thus far, in correction of which, we shall be most happy to receive for publication the testimony or arguments of any member of the school or of the profession at large, who may find leisure or possess means for such a beneficent end. It is very important indeed to know whether blood-letting may in all cases be replaced by equally efficient means, whether as remedial or as safely palliative.

THE ENGRAVING OF HAHNEMANN.

WE distribute with this last number of the second volume the long promised likeness of the venerable founder of our school. As a work of art, and as a me-

dium of nearer approach to the author of a most beneficent reformation, our patrons, most of whom we trust have experienced in their persons some of the benignant results of the new method of cure, will scarcely fail to take an agreeable interest in its possession. It is intended to face the title-page of this volume.

TO OUR PATRONS.

At the close of this year, and of the second epoch in the history of our humble enterprize, we take the liberty to call on the friends of Homœopathia in the United States who have not hitherto lent us their aid, to render some support to the THIRD VOLUME.

To propagate new and useful truth is a duty which we all owe to society and to posterity. We need no analysis of our relations with the past and the future, to teach us the path of right, when a real social good is entrusted to our stewardship by the everlasting Providence; that path is illuminated by a spontaneous impulse, akin to inspiration—by a divine instinct, which grows stronger with the action it awakens and which conveys a lofty reward in every movement it excites.

The friends of Homœopathia are in the stewardship of a great social reforming truth: the warmth of their zeal and the strength of their union are products of this mighty spontaneous instinct—a magic worker which produces more progress in real civilization than any other element of human action or of social history. We feel that our little attempt at propagating and defending our derided and persecuted reform in the art of healing, is, whatever may be its imperfections, entitled to some share of the good zeal and of the earnest unity, which that reform has awakened in

this western hemisphere. Our journal, deficient as it necessarily is in many respects, is the only one the country is called on to support; it is the only medium of communication between the scattered friends of the system; it is the only herald of actual and useful results; the only messenger of the good will and the good news of our school which exists on this great continent; and it is the only public and common point of contact between the masses of Hahnemann's followers of the old and new worlds. Do we then hazard our character for modesty, when we say that the "Homœopathic Examiner should not be permitted to perish for want of pecuniary support." We think not. We ask no profits for our labors, no pecuniary reward for what we have done or may hereafter do; but we do ask that the future volumes of our work shall not be a tax on our purse, in addition to the cost of time and labor they necessarily exact from us. The first number of the third volume will appear on New Year's day, and its successors shall take their places in prompt order, cost what they may.

Will not the friends of Homœopathia make a New Year's start with us?

ANNOUNCEMENT.

MR. DEAN, of No. 2 Ann Street, of this city, has in press and will publish on the 1st of January, a re-print of the Second Edition of the REV. T. R. EVEREST'S "POPULAR VIEW OF HOMŒOPATHY," edited, with annotations, by the Editor of this Journal. We have attached to this volume also a notice of the state of the system up to the present time, the close of 1841.

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