

accordingly, the Homœopaths soon became split up into several sects—some of which still employ medicines in their infinitesimal doses, while others use them in the ordinary doses; thus sailing under false colours; while a third class adopt the medium course, on the principle, we supposed, of "in medio tutissimus ibis." Hahnemannism may indeed be said to be truly extinct at the present day; and it is my sincere belief that nothing maintains its present nominal existence than a deficiency of earning a livelihood by more honest and legitimate means. The self glorified manner in which your Homœopathic practitioners will reason with you, upon your extreme incapacity of perceiving what is so palpable to himself, viz., the value of medicines given in quantities so small that a drop of the St. Lawrence would prove energetic, may captivate as it has undoubtedly done, many minds, but those capable of serious reflection can certainly never become convinced by any such assertions. It requires a little more than the assertions of fifty years to do away with the accumulated experience of say two thousand—and yet the Homœopathist are not by any means too vain to proclaim that they are attempting it. To prevent this letter from extending to an undue length, I will reserve a few facts for "Homœopathy" to digest for my next, and in the meanwhile, will inform him that the text of it will be his fourth postulate, that the practice of Homœopathy has been, and can be amply proved to be attended with more recoveries in all kinds of acute and chronic diseases, when fairly tested, than the method of practice called "Allopathy." I do not by any means propose to enter into an argument with "Homœopathy," as the subject is unfitted for your columns; all I desire is to narrate, in as succinct a manner as possible, the results of a few cases which were placed under Homœopathic treatment by the late Dr. Rosenstein, in the wards of the Montreal General Hospital, at that time under the service of Dr. Hall, of this city; and in which the fullest and freest sway was afforded the practitioner. I remember well the obloquy which was cast upon the physician for his supposed dereliction of duty; but when it is recollected that nothing but the interests of humanity could have guided his course; and that nothing unfortunate issued; that the treatment pursued was witnessed at that time daily by almost all the leading physicians of the city; that the Homœopathist had the fairest possible play, and that he expressed himself afterwards to that effect, as I am informed; what stronger proof could be adduced of the value of the two systems of practice.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Yours, truly,

ANTI-HUMBUG.

Montreal Transcript, June 4, 1864.

No. 2.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT.

Sir,—Some time has elapsed since my letter to you dated May 27th, in which I promised to detail to you a few facts for "Homœopathy" to digest, after doing which, I proposed to leave him to his meditations. The inflated, even arrogant style in which his letter is couched, merits a rebuke however mild, and I trust that he will receive it in this letter in which I propose to oppose facts to his assertions.

About the year 1845, Dr. G. D. Gibb, now of London, Eng., acted as House Surgeon to the Montreal General Hospital, which during the early summer months was under the professional charge of Dr. Hall; Dr. Rosenstein was the only jubilant Homœopath at that time in this city, and that he must have been a man of varied and deep learning, is provable from the fact that he wrote a book on Homœopathy, however much his enemies may have desired such a consummation. We should suppose therefore, that that fact, if it proved anything, would be sufficient to demonstrate his competence. He was promised charge of the earliest important cases which occurred in the Hospital, and the opportunity was not long wanting.

The first case which presented itself, was one of pure inflammation of the lungs in a young man, and as this was an easily detected disease, and its limits definable, it was adopted at once, as the first subject of experiment. Dr. Rosenstein was forthwith sent for, who after arriving at the Hospital, stipulated as necessary to success that the patient should be placed in a ward by himself, and that he should not be tampered with in the least degree, and after the most perfect assurance on these points, the treatment was assumed at once. It is almost unnecessary to add that Dr. Rosenstein was informed by Dr. Hall, that if unfortunately the disease progressed, it would become the duty of the latter to take the case out of his hands. I have now to observe that the progress of this patient was watched with considerable anxiety by the late Drs. Holmes, Crawford and Badgley, by Dr. Campbell, and other physicians of this city who were all glad of the opportunity of seeing Homœopathy fairly tested. The result was that the disease, despite of the treatment pursued, made a decided but steady advance,