

of cure: it arises as a necessity, not as a fundamental cause. The maxim, "*Similia, similibus, curantur*," or like cures like, or curing disease by drugs that will produce upon the healthy organism similar symptoms to those exhibited by the patient, is one thing, and the amount of Medicine to accomplish it, is quite another.

Experience has driven us to the attenuation of Medicine. Most old school Physicians, when they first become convinced of the truth of the Homeopathic law of cure, contest the power of attenuated drugs, from association of ideas. Having long been in the habit of administering grains and drachms, they lean to the side of giving the Medicine in cognizable doses until the fact is forced upon them, that the amount of Medicine must be less in proportion to its specificity. Such was the case with Professor Henderson; and he avers, in his reply to Dr. Simpson's attack upon his honesty and motives, that the treatment was strictly in accordance with the principles of *Similia*, but in doses larger than are recognized by most Homeopathic Physicians, and much less attenuated than his subsequent experience has taught him to use them.

Let us explain briefly why we are compelled to use Medicine in so small quantities.—When any part of the human system becomes diseased, it acquires an increased susceptibility to foreign influence: it becomes more sensitive, more irritable. The remedies we give in treatment of the disease, spend their influence only upon the diseased organ or organs; and did we give a large dose, we should observe nothing but increased pain or aggravation of the disease, instead of the beneficial influence we so universally find to follow the judicious application of the proper remedy in its proper dose. Let us give an instance which brings Allopathists and Homeopaths on the same ground, and observe the course of each.

We will suppose a case of inflammation of the stomach. What does the old school Physician in this case, when their remedies necessarily act directly upon the organ diseased? He does not give a grain of Medicine internally, but depends solely upon general and local blood letting, and external appliances, until the inflammation is subdued. While the Homeopathist finds no trouble in giving his remedies in their usual dose. In this case, the old school is more Homeopathic than the most zealous adherent of the Hahnemanian school: for he dare not give the smallest amount.

Let an Allopathic Physician be convinced that the remedy he is giving in any particular

case, will operate directly upon the diseased part, and he will exclaim at once, be cautious how much you give. But his principle of cure is quite an opposite one, expressed by the axiom, "*Contraria, contrariis, curantur*," or giving remedies that will produce a Medicinal disease contrary to the one existing; and there is little danger of his using remedies only, that will attract the disease from its lodgement to some other part of the system,—for instance, if the disease be on the surface, they drive it to deeper seated organs by external remedies: if in the brain, they attempt to attract it to the bowels by cathartics, and to the skin by blisters, &c.

4th. Homeopathy must be wrong, on account of the absurdities to which it tends.

The most active opposers of Homeopathy have been compelled to admit, that the statistics of our treatment were quite as favorable as those of Allopathy; and in the most active and fatal diseases, as Incubation, Cholera, Yellow Fever, &c., we claim and successfully show a very decided superiority in our treatment, as may be seen by referring to Hospital and Infirmary Reports, of which we shall publish some hereafter.

We have always suspected that our old friends, from the tenacity with which they cling to their "system of guessing," (Aber-ethy,) and abhor all change or innovation, consider any improvement in the science of Medicine as absurd or ridiculous. To keep the popular mind in ignorance of the nature of disease, and its rational treatment: the laws that govern health, and causes of disease, is the chief support of their crumbling fabric. Destroying the organism to subdue diseased action; burning off the skin with blisters, caustics and moxas; drawing the life-blood "till the patient is so far and so fatally drained of his living principle, that there is no longer any rallying or reactive power remaining, and gives up the ghost in a few hours to the treatment, instead of the disease."—(Dr. Mason Good.) Drenching the bowels with physic, until the mucous membrane is entirely removed, and they are unable to retain their secretions, their constituent fluids, or the blood itself; pouring down disgusting emetics, or producing with mercurials, "great depression of strength, a sense of anxiety about the heart, irregular action of the heart, intermittent and small pulse, vomiting, pale contracted countenance, eruptions or rash, salivation, convulsions, scrofulous nodes, rheumatic pains in the limbs, hectic fever, looseness and decay of the teeth, inflammation of the mouth, now and then terminating in mortification." (Hooper.)