

formed that he treated cholera morbus with veratrum album, which is well known to produce similar symptoms.

Galen followed with what Cullen calls "his false and unapplicable theory," and the ancient homeopathy was obscured for a time by the new and specious theory. The long darkness of the Middle Ages followed, and not till the commencement of the fifteenth century do we find any distinct allusions to homeopathy. At this period there flourished Basil Valentine, a Benedictine monk, who wrote as follows;—"Likes must be cured by means of their likes, and not by their contraries, as heat by heat, cold by cold, shooting by shooting; for one heat attracts the other to itself, one cold the other, as the magnet does the iron. Hence prickly simples can remove diseases whose characteristic is prickly pains; and poisonous minerals can cure and destroy symptoms of poisoning when they are brought to bear upon them.—And sometimes a chill may be removed and suppressed, still I say, as a philosopher and one experienced in nature's ways, that the similar must be fitted with its similar, whereby it will be removed radically and thoroughly, if I am a proper physician and understand medicine. He who does not attend to this is no true physician, and cannot boast of his knowledge of medicine, because he is unable to distinguish betwixt cold and warm, betwixt dry and humid, knowledge and experience, together with a fundamental observation of nature, constitute the true physician."

In the sixteenth century, Theophrastus von Hohenheim, commonly called Paracelsus, used the homeopathic principle extensively in practice, but failed to perpetuate his system for want of

physiological provings of drugs upon the healthy organism.

In more recent times, the celebrated Danish physician Stahl says:—"The rule which is admitted in medicine, of treating diseases by contraries, or by remedies which are opposed to the effects of these maladies, is completely false and absurd. I am persuaded, on the contrary, that diseases yield to agents which determine a similar affection (*similia similibus*), burns by the heat of a stove near to which the parts are held; congelations by the application of snow and cold water; inflammations and contusions by the application of spirits. I have removed a disposition to acidity by small doses of sulphuric acid, in cases where a quantity of absorbing powders had been employed without any benefit. Many more proofs might be adduced, but sufficient has been said to prove that homeopathy is not of modern origin.

2. *Homeopathy was discovered by a Quack.* In order to appreciate this statement, a brief review of Hahnemann's career is necessary. After prosecuting his professional studies at Leipzig and Vienna, Hahnemann was appointed physician to the Governor of Transylvania, and in 1779 he graduated at Erlangen. He now removed to Dresden, where he was much occupied with chemical researches, and with translating various medical works from the French and English. A work on poisoning by arsenic, which he wrote at this time, ranks yet as a standard work on toxicology, and we form some idea of Hahnemann's standing as a chemist from the opinion expressed by Berzelius—"This man would have been a great chemist had he not turned a great quack." In 1790, he