

of persecution they rally under the banner of homeopathy.

But the immeasurable benefits arising from the advent of the new doctrines have been by no means confined to its advocates and patrons. Its influence has been seen and felt in all departments of society, and even by the honorable opponents of our cause. The growing inclination of the public to sustain homeopathy has been the cause of alarm throughout the domain of allopathy, and a wholesome restraint has been thrown around the allopathic practitioner. It is often remarked in common conversation that all physicians are more sparing in their use of drugs than formerly; that bleeding is more rarely countenanced; that cups, setons, and issues have comparatively fallen into disuse; that blisters and cauteries begin to be discarded in general practice. Whence all this change in the prevailing school of medicine? Is it not apparent that conviction has penetrated the allopathic ranks; that the so-called thorough treatment is fraught with mischievous consequences, that can only be remedied by abridging the dosing system? "Our doctor seldom bleeds, and he gives very little medicine," is the common remark of all allopathic patrons. And this is true.—But what has wrought the change? What has sent conviction home to the minds of our opponents, that drugs should be used more sparingly than ten, twenty, or thirty years ago? What has been the means of rearing up the school of young physis, so ready to trust the recuperative energies of nature, instead of pills, boluses, and other prostrating agents?—What has driven the cuppers and leechers into the necessity of seeking new modes of obtaining a livelihood? What has occasioned the famine among the retail apothecaries? But little sagacity is required to afford a satisfactory solution of these queries. The light of Homeopathy has disclosed the fact that immoderate dosing and drugging are unnecessary in the community, and the patronising public, wide awake upon the subject, refuse to submit to the practice, and the prevailing profession, even if

they attempt to disguise the result, are absolutely driven to discard that which its patrons will no longer tolerate. And thus it may be said in truth that the advent of Homeopathy has left its impression not only upon the whole face of the patronising community, but even upon that of the Allopathic profession itself; and if it accomplishes nothing more for a generation to come, its influence will descend to posterity as a blessing of the first magnitude. Were we to attempt to estimate the benefits that have already accrued from the advent of Homeopathy, we should be lost to find language to express it.

From the Homeopathic Record, Northampton, (Eng.)

#### THE DANGERS OF OLD PHYSIC.

"MELANCHOLY MISTAKE.—On Tuesday last, an Inquest was held before John Becke, Esq., at the Guildhall, on the body of Richard Warren Coe, a child of 15 months old, the son of Mr. Charles Skinner Coe, of Victoria Street. It appeared by the evidence of Mr. Coe that his wife had been some time ill, and was attended by Dr. Flewitt. On Sunday morning Mr. Flewitt called, and was requested by Mrs. Coe to send a powder for the child. In the evening Mrs. Coe sent two of her children for the medicine. Mr. Flewitt was not at home, but his servant finding a bottle and a powder addressed to Mrs. Coe, delivered them to the messengers. At night Mr. Coe went into his wife's room, and, unwrapping the powder, which he conceived to be for the child, from its outer paper, took it to the child and administered it. The child retched immediately, and Mr. Coe, surprised at the result, went and told his wife. The outer wrapper was examined, and the fatal mistake discovered—that the powder was an opiate, intended and labelled for Mrs. Coe. Mr. Flewitt and Mr. Ashdown were sent for immediately, who adopted every imaginable means for getting rid of the poison, and counteracting its effects, but in vain, and the poor child died about eight o'clock on Monday morning. The powder was what is called Dover's