

there was no principle in the old method that I could discover but individual egotism, except chemical antidotes, when proved to act in the living machinery, and specifics. When I was in the Dundee Royal Infirmary, 30 years ago, the greatest braggart and the most heroic practitioner showed much the greater amount of deaths as the result of his practice than any of the other hospital attendants who treated their patients more mildly, when correct statistics were obtained, per case book. I began to test homœopathy, with a view to ridicule it, six years ago, but I got converted to its truth instead.

But what do men of eminence say about the judicious treatment of the present day in the allopathic school, which is a heterogenous absurdity, consisting of Sydenham's notion, Hoffman's, Van Swieten's, Boerhaave's and Broussai's, having no fixed principle of action, well described in the confession of faith drawn up by the famous and erudite Dr. Lettsom :

" When people's ill they comes to I  
I purges, bleeds and sweats 'em—  
Sometimes they live, sometimes they die—  
What's that to I—I Lettsom."

Mr. Leeson, an opponent of homœopathy, says, " That there are 410 preparations in the pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians, which that body considers worthy of use. It is from these that the medical youths of the country are instructed to cull their remedies, and apply them in every form of disease. Nearly all the waters, spirits, unctions have little or no influence over any form of disease, when used as internal or external remedies. Many of the mineral preparations are absolutely injurious in their effect under every circumstance, while the retention of other remedies is burlesque and nonsense." Dr. Hufeland, of Berlin, says, " My opinion is, that more harm than good is done by physicians; and that I am convinced that, had I left my patients to nature, instead of prescribing drugs to them, more would have been saved. Dr. Paris, the head of the Royal College of Physicians, says, " The file of every apothecary would furnish a volume of instances where the ingredients were fighting in the dark." Professor Widekind says, " We may get grey, and if God pleases, white hair, but never experience from our present mixture practice. If, however, homœopathy induces us to give less medicine, to change it less frequently, and not to mix many drugs together, we may some day, with useful observations, glory in medical experience, which we unhappily cannot at present, when the only result of experience is a confirmation of error." Dr. Reid makes the horrifying confession, " That more infantile subjects are, perhaps, diurnally destroyed by the mortar and pestle than in the ancient Bethlehem fell victims in one day to the Herodian massacre." Frank says, " It is not considered that thousands are slaughtered in the quiet sick room," and complains that government looks far less after the practice of this dangerous art and the murders committed in it, than after the lowest tragedy; while Dr. James Johnston declares that, " it is his conscientious opinion that if there were not a single physician, or surgeon, or apothecary, or man midwife, or chemist, or druggist, or drug in the world, there would be less mortality amongst mankind than there is now." Dr. Gorth, in the poem of " The Dispensary," says :—

" The piercing caustics ply their spiteful power,  
Emetics wrench, and keen cathartics scour;  
The deadly drugs in double doses fly,  
And pestals peal a martial symphony."

Dr. Dickson says, " So far as my experience goes, few people are permitted to die of disease; the orthodox fashion is to die of the doctor." Sir Astley Cooper says, " The