

Thus, while this celebrated itinerant doctor seldom sees his patients more than once, prescribes medicines in alternate and oft repeated doses, regardless of their action, and the welfare of his patients. On the other hand, these veterans in the homeopathic ranks, from whose writings I have quoted, insist upon the necessity there is for a careful watching of the symptoms of the disease, and the effects of the medicine, and warn all not to administer medicines too often.—With these facts before you, what think you of this man? With assumed professions, erroneous practices, and mercenary principles, as he evidently has, what other verdict can any conscientious person render than that he is unworthy of public confidence, and should be discountenanced wherever he goes. Not only by the principles of homeopathy, but by all principles of right and equity, is he condemned, and by every homeopathist should be regarded as our worst enemy. I may notice him again.—Yours for the right,

WM. M. PRATT.

[THE following, from the pen of our esteemed friend, T. N., is worthy of a careful perusal. For a tyro in medicine and at writing we are pleased with his contributions to our columns. We hope to receive many more articles from his pen.—EDS.]

THE MISREPRESENTATIONS OF HOMEOPATHY.

Under this head I purpose stating and discussing a number of the most prominent of the misrepresentations of homeopathy usually made by its opponents, and as many of these are made in ignorance of the subject, it may chance that these explanations may "throw light on the eyes of medical blindness."

1. *Homeopathy is of modern origin.*

This statement is frequently made with the view of throwing obloquy upon homeopathy, by classing it among the many forms of quackery which spring into existence, flourish for a brief season, and then descend to merited oblivion. Now, as homeopathy is not one of the countless theories of *disease*—the shadows of which have darkened the human race for so many generations—but a law of *cure*—a precious gift to suffering humanity from the gracious Giver of all good—we may expect, on consulting the records of the medical art, to find many intimations of the existence of that law, and also accounts of cures effected in accordance with it. And such we find to be the case.

Centuries before Galen promulgated his law, "*Contraria contrarii curantur*"—a law impracticable in practice, for the most fertile imaginations failed to conceive the "*contraria*" of gout or scrofula. Hippocrates enunciated the homeopathic principle in the following words:—"Another proceeding: the disease is produced by similars, and by similars which the patient is made to take, he is restored from disease to health. Thus, that which causes strangury where there is not any, removes strangury where it exists; a cough, as well as a strangury, is caused and removed by the same substances." And again, in the celebrated *Aphorism*, he says, "The cold stomach delights in cold things." A passage, recognizing the homeopathic principle, occurs in the epistle of Democritus to Hippocrates: "Hellebore given to the sane pours darkness on the mind, but it is wont greatly to benefit the insane." Many other distinct allusions to the homeopathic law may be found in the works of Hippocrates, and we are in