

staphysagria in the 30th dilution, and so on, a different dilution to each remedy.

Only about the year 1828 do we find Hahnemann using the 30th dilution to any extent, and in 1837 we find him directing the administration of the 24th dilution, and in two cases treated by him just before his death, we find him giving sulphur and mercurius in the 2nd trituration. And, finally, in the pocket-case which he had used for a long time before his death, were found all preparations from the 3rd to the 30th.

Our friend of the specific notoriety continues:—"Hahnemann directed that but two shakes should be given to each vial in preparing his dilutions. It is customary now to give each vial from 100 to 200 violent or positive shakes with the arm."

To this I would reply in the words of Dr. Laurie:—"There was a time when Hahnemann, for fear of imparting too great a force to his preparations, advised only one or two shakes to be given to each attenuation, whilst at present he counsels the contrary; that is to say, to give each attenuation a considerable number of shakes (200 to 300), so as to be sure of obtaining preparations sufficiently efficacious."

By way of giving us a small morsel of truth to qualify the *olla podrida* of misrepresentations, the writer concludes:—"4th. Hahnemann directed that sulphur should never be repeated more than once in seven days, and hepar sulphuris once in fourteen days. Who observes this rule now?"

True friend, Hahnemann directed as you say, and it requires much more than your assertion to prove Hahnemann wrong.

From my personal acquaintance with

the editor of the Journal of Specific Homeopathy, I supposed that he had some little knowledge of the institutes of homeopathy, but I feel obliged to admit that he is as ignorant of them as the editor of the London Lancet, and more than that cannot be said. T. N.

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[TO BE CONTINUED.]

PRIDE AND PREJUDICE.

"*The halo of Prejudice and Pride*," which Dr. Johnson, of London, remarked, surrounded every corporation," was very visible around the American Medical Association, at their last meeting in Detroit. Observe the following extract from their proceedings:—

On motion of Dr. Sheets—"Resolved, That it is derogatory to the dignity of the medical profession to notice the works of irregular practitioners in our medical periodicals."

This resolution we would respectfully venture to paraphrase as follows:—

On motion of Dr. Peepabout—"Resolved, That in our opinion our society embraces all the learning and dignity of the profession, and our own writings are the only medical productions worth reading.

2. *Resolved*, That all who do not think as we do, are *irregular*, and cannot be brought under discipline as we can, and *therefore* do not know anything.

3. *Resolved*, That there is great danger that the writings of some of these irregulars may eclipse our own, and supersede them in the market, especially if the profession generally have an opportunity of hearing about them.

4. *Resolved*, That it is indispensable to self-preservation, that the best writings of these irregulars should be stifled or concealed, and therefore, that we shall be awfully angry against anybody and everybody, but especially against medical editors, if they ever advertise or notice any of these dangerous rivals of our works, (no matter how mean or how ungenerous the notice may be,) for it is absolutely necessary that they should be kept out of sight of all our followers.