

distended abdomen, the swelling in his hypochondria; see how his stomach is depressed by everything he eats, how his appetite is diminished and his taste altered; how loose his bowels are, and how unnatural and contrary to what they should be; hard his sleep is, restless, unrefreshing and full of dreams! Behold him weak, out of humor, and prostrated, his sensibility morbidly excited, his intellectual faculties weakened; how much more does he suffer now than when he was a prey to his fever."

And this is the description of no mere theorist, but of one who had gained experience of the disease among the fever-stricken swamps of Hungary and Transylvania.

Foiled in their attempts to cure Intermittent Fever with quinine, and not provided with any law by which to ascertain the effects of drugs, modern allopathic physicians assert that "fever and ague can't be cured," and of course "what can't be cured, must be endured," and many physicians are fully acquainted with the deleterious effects of quinine.

Dr. Paine,* in his Institutes of Medicine, says:—"Experience shows that, though bark and its alkaloids, in large doses, will often arrest Intermittent Fever suddenly, such doses are liable either to induce congestion, especially of the liver or of the mucous tissue of the stomach, or will aggravate and establish some co-existing congestion; and thus, while the patient is for the present relieved of the fever, *he is dismissed with some insidious local complaint, that not only renders him a permanent invalid, (resulting often in indurated enlargements,) but which local malady may, and often does, become, in process of time, the exciting cause of another attack of fever.*"

In respect to relapses, it is not unfrequent that, when intermittents are suddenly stopped by a large dose of quinine, the paroxysms return as soon as the patient begins to exercise much, or to take his ordinary food.

Such being the effects of one grand

* Professor in the University of New York—(Allopathic.)

"Panacea" for Intermittent Fever, we now proceed to inquire into the method pursued by homeopathic physicians, and here we are at once met by the indispensable condition of all successful homeopathic practice—a rigid individualization of each particular case of disease. Sydenham justly observes:—"To draw a disease in gross is an easy matter. To describe it in its history, so as to escape the censure of the great Bacon, is far more difficult." To the homeopathic physician, the mere name of a disease never can indicate the treatment, for the specificity of a homeopathic medicine is not towards an entire species of diseases, but towards each individual case.

Guided by the noble Therapeutic law—"Similia similibus curanter"—the physician, after having taken a careful record of all the objective and subjective symptoms, proceeds to administer an appropriate remedy from the rich store bequeathed to him by Hahnemann.

The study of these remedies is difficult, but he is cheered and encouraged by the touching warning of the great Master—"When we have to do with an art whose end is the saving of human life, any neglect to make ourselves thoroughly masters of it becomes a crime."

T. N.

LONDON, G. W.

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THE HAHNEMANNIAN INSTITUTE.

[THIS Association, composed of young men connected with the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, was organized for the purpose of cultivating the true principles of medical science, in accordance with the Hahnemann philosophy. It has been in operation several successive winters. It begins its session about the time the lectures in the College commence, and closes about the same time the exercises of the College close. During the entire session, the Society meets twice a week, and institutes a critical review of the studies that have been gone over in the mean time in the College, and the members discuss such other matters as will favor