

wine, and to counterfeit which is felony;" but it also appears in the form of some "panacea" for Intermittent Fever; or, taking another direction, it recklessly offers to cure stammering in five minutes without an operation; or it shoots, meteor-like, before the eyes of some elephant-seeing editor, in the form of an ingenious knife-grinding machine for whittling nitrate of silver or some other caustic down the throats of hapless patients. These are all forms of quackery, and with these homeopathy has nothing in common, any more than the stately oak has aught in common with the foul parasite which clings around its base.

Comparisons might be multiplied, but I trust sufficient has been said to prove that homeopathy is not quackery.

4. *Homeopathy is inefficient against violent diseases.* When Hahnemann enunciated his great discovery in that remarkable *Essay on a New Principle for ascertaining the Remedial Powers of Medicinal Substances*, published in Hufeland's Journal, in 1796, he stated that in *chronic* diseases, at least, the remedies ought to be chosen in accordance with the law of similars; and for some time after the publication of that essay, he continued to treat *acute* diseases after the ordinary method. Accident, however, revealed the remarkable efficacy of the new system against acute diseases, against which it has been employed with unvarying success since about the year 1798.

Forty years had passed away since the eventful year when the sagacious experimenter discovered that cinchona produced similar symptoms to intermittent fever, when the tidings spread through Europe that the cholera—the scourge of the Ganges—had left its Asiatic home,

and was rapidly advancing westward. A full description of the disease was placed in the hands of Hahnemann, and, after a careful comparison of the symptoms of the disease with the well-ascertained symptoms of a number of drugs, he fixed upon the remedies *camphor*, *veratrum*, and *cuprum*, which, he stated, would prove the principal remedies, and also prophylactics.

The respective symptoms of these drugs are as follows:—

**CAMPHOR.**—At the commencement of the disease, when there is neither thirst, nor vomiting, or diarrhoea; sudden prostration, with wandering looks and hollow eyes; *bluish appearance and icy coldness of the face and hands, also coldness of the body*; disconsolate anguish, with fear of suffocation; the half stupified and insensible patient utters hoarse cries and moans, without complaining of anything in particular; but, if asked, he complains of *burning pains in the stomach and throat*, with cramps in the calves and other muscles, and utters loud cries when one touches the pit of the stomach. *Camphor* is seldom suitable when vomiting, diarrhoea, and thirst have already set in, but it should never be given except when the following symptoms are present:—*Icy coldness and blueness of the limbs, face, and tongue*, with tonic and painful cramps in the extremities and calves, *dulness of sense, moaning, tetanus, and trismus.*

**VERATRUM.**—Principal remedy when there are violent evacuations upwards and downwards; icy coldness of the body, great debility, and cramps in the calves, vomiting, copious watery inodorous stools, mixed with white flocks, pale face without any color, blue margins around the eyes, deathly anguish in the