

its modification gelatine, which we derive from our animal food, requires less transformation to prepare it for returning to a condition almost precisely similar from that which it previously held, than the vegetable albumen does to enter for the first time the portals of animal life. Indeed, all that it needs is to be dissolved, and this is done, first by the processes it undergoes in the kitchen, which holds to man somewhat the same relation that the first stomach or paunch does to ruminating animals; next by the mastication and insalivation it is subjected to in the mouth; and lastly by the solvent action of the gastric juice, which, according to the observations of Beaumont on the Canadian, Alexis St. Martin, the operations of whose stomach were open to inspection by an accidental perforation, takes from two to three hours to dissolve an egg.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE REMUNERATION OF HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL MEN.

As I have no doubt, Mr. Editor, that you, and most of your medical readers, suffer, in common with myself, considerable annoyance from the misapprehension of patients as to the value of our services, it has struck me that, reminding your lay readers of the following considerations might tend to benefit the cause.

The same tariff regulates the price of homeopathic and allopathic practice per visit; now, although a comparison may be instituted between things good and better, or bad and worse, it is impossible to do so between things beneficial and hurtful. Those who admit the truth of the homeopathic law must consider its practice cheap at any price, while that of allopathy must be dear, even were its victims paid for submitting to it. But as the community consists of one class who believe in allopathy, and consider homeopathy perfectly inert, and another who equally depend on the latter, and regard the former as positively injurious, I think it will be generally admitted that those who avail themselves of either are bound in good faith to pay those whom

they employ in proportion to the time and sacrifice which they demand.

Let homeopathic patients, then, not lose sight of the following facts. The homeopathist gives a much larger amount of time and thought to each visit than the allopathist does, consequently he cannot see as many patients in the day; and hence, if a homeopathist and an allopathist be both constantly occupied, the income of the former will be considerably less than that of the latter, at the same rate of charge per visit; or if the homeopathist makes as many visits in the day as the other, he must consume a large part of the night in study, which his less industrious competitor devotes to sleep.

The homeopathist usually dispenses the medicines he prescribes without charge, while, for those of the allopathist, the chemist's bill is no mean addition. Aside from the responsibility and consequent anxiety common to all medical men, when they feel that on the correct choice of the course which they shall pursue life or death may depend, we have that which necessarily attaches to a new system—not a routine one.—When a death occurs under allopathy, it is commonly regarded as one in the ordinary current of events, and is passed over without remark, while the doctor, like a specimen of the fraternity who said

"I bilaters, bleeds, and sweats 'em,
And then if die they will, I let 'em!"

lays to his soul the flattering unctious—everything was done for him; I treated him on the orthodox method; and the unwelcome subject is dismissed from his thoughts.

How different is the case with us, especially in communities where the friends of the system are comparatively few, while its numerous and watchful enemies are ever ready to seize on an unsuccessful case, and inveigh against the unfortunate practitioner, as if deaths never occurred under any other mode of treatment! Again, the conscientious homeopathist cannot so summarily dismiss the subject from his own mind; he knows that success will depend on the correct