

law, Hahnemann enunciated it in Hufeland's Journal, at that time the leading medical journal in Europe; and neither Hahnemann nor any of his followers have ever made a mystery of homeopathy, its principles, or practice. Does the inquiring physician or layman desire to investigate the principles of homeopathy? He is referred to Hahnemann's "Organon of Homeopathic Medicine," originally published at Dresden, in 1810, and since translated into English, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Danish, Swedish, and Hungarian. After having read this work, the inquirer can study the treatises on the Institutes of Homeopathy, written by Rau, Hempel, Black, Dudgeon, Joslin, Sharp, and Holcombe. Does the physician wish to study the homeopathic *Materia Medica*? Then, in addition to the glorious tomes of Hahnemann—"The *Materia Medica Pura*" and "The Chronic Diseases"—we possess the valuable works of Jahr, Hempel, Teste, Slapf, Hartmann, Lippe, and Bönninghausen; and, in addition to these, many provings of drugs are contained in the Transactions of the American Institute of Homeopathy, and the various homeopathic journals published in almost every European language. Does the inquirer wish to study the practice of homeopathy? Here the principal work is undoubtedly Hartmann's "Acute and Chronic Diseases;" and, in addition, we possess the excellent works of Small, Marcy, Laurie, Kreussler, Hering, Hempel, Guernsey, Casperi, and Chepnell. Does the physician wish to consult a monograph on any particular disease or range of diseases? Then foremost amongst the crowd of works of that class we have Joslin on Epidemic Cholera, Rapau on Typhoid Fever, Morgan on

Indigestion, Douglas on Intermittent Fever, Humphreys on Dysentery, Holcombe on Yellow Fever, Becker on Consumption, Tessier on Pneumonia and Asiatic Cholera, Teste on Diseases of Children, Ledum and also Williamson on Diseases of Females and Children, and many more. Does the physician wish to become thoroughly educated in homeopathy? Then in the United States we have the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, and the Western College of Homeopathy at Cleveland; and in South America we have the Imperial Homeopathic College at Rio Janeiro.

*Quackery dwells in darkness.* No quack ever yet revealed the secret of the composition of his medicaments—no quack ever published a book on *Materia Medica*, or the practice of medicine, and no college was ever founded for instruction in quackery.

*Homeopathy is unchanging and unchangeable.* The manner of administering the medicines may change, but the principle never can. Ages ago Hippocrates cured cholera morbus with veratrum album, and that drug is a leading remedy in this disease at the present day. Even the dose was settled long ago, for Hippocrates states that "it is necessary to give a smaller quantity to the sick than would produce similar symptoms on the healthy." How much smaller he does not state, and probably the experiments of that most acute observer never were pointed in that direction.

*Quackery is changing and changeable.* The most common form is that of the well-known pill-box, "with the proprietor's signature in white letters on a red ground, without which none is gen-