

dose, or suspend for a few days the use of the remedy. Indeed, when none of these symptoms occur, it is not proper to continue its use more than two weeks without intermitting its employment for a day or two, in order to guard against the occasional ill consequences resulting from the accumulation of the poison in the system."^{*}

Dr. Hunt regards arsenic as the most important remedy in most forms of cutaneous disease. One of the seven rules which he lays down to be observed during its administration is the following :

"The minimum dose (i. e. a dose which, if given continuously, affects the conjunctiva in the slightest possible degree) should be persevered in with unremitting regularity for *as many months after the disappearance of the disease as it had previously existed years*. This is necessary to prevent a relapse."

We might readily fill a volume with quotations from reputable physicians of the other school, to prove that arsenic is not only a common allopathic remedy, but that is almost invariably prescribed with the *intention of producing its poisonous effects*.

A glance at the last quotation shows us that it is often employed by our opponents not for days, or weeks, but for *many months*; and if during this course, the patient becomes somewhat poisoned by the mineral, it is gravely advised that the remedy be discontinued for a few days, in order to prevent fatal consequences.

In consideration of such facts, we beg to ask, who are the *poisoners* of poor humanity, allopathists or homeopaths? Which mode of medication is most likely to give rise to palsies, dropsies, epilepsies, necroses, &c., that of the former or of the latter?

It is a very rare thing for a practitioner of the new school to give arsenic stronger than the third decimal attenuation, for the simple reason that, with larger doses, he is much less successful in effecting cures. From the nature of his therapeutic law, large doses cannot be employed without serious consequences. It is evident, therefore, if a patient were medicated daily, for months, with the mineral under consideration, that he would not receive into his system an *ordinary allopathic dose*.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

STATISTICS OF HOMEOPATHY IN BROOKLYN.

BY REUBEN C. MOFFATT, M.D., OF BROOKLYN.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Robert Roseman, previously of Hudson, N. Y., was the first resident Homeopathist in Brooklyn. He commenced its practice in 1839. Within about three months, he was joined by Dr. Baker. These gentlemen, each in his separate practice, by industry and noiseless

* Pereira's Mat. Med. and Ther., vol. 1, p. 549.

† London Lancet, Jan. 17, 1846.