

is to be disturbed in its natural action, to be excited, disordered, inflamed, and stupified; all these ailments, necessarily more or less overpowering to the vitality of a child, are to be artificially produced, and added to the natural disease with which the infant is already contending!

But it must be observed further, and were it not familiarized to us by the universality of the practice, we should observe it with astonishment, that *nothing at all* is prescribed calculated to act, or intended to act directly upon the affected part. No remedy whatever is given which has any natural action whatever on the windpipe, the only organ where any ailment exists. Such is the inherent awkwardness, and such is the sledge-hammer violence of the usual method of treating diseases, that it is, for the most part, only the healthy parts of the body that are directly affected by the remedies prescribed. On one occasion, my relative, the late William Hey, of Leeds, saw a lady who was suffering from an ulcer near the ankle, and he prescribed an issue below the knee, the lady involuntarily exclaimed, "Then I shall have two sores instead of one!" Such was our best treatment before the introduction of homeopathy.

Let us return to our suffering little baby, with the new method in our minds, and all these conflicting indications are suddenly reduced to one; to find a drug* which has a natural power of acting on the windpipe, and which in health will produce a similar morbid condition to it. We give this drug alone in very small doses, with such repetitions as may be required, and the complaint yields, the symptoms are removed, and, by the

blessing of God, the child is restored to perfect health; without either its stomach or bowels, its skin or liver, or any healthy organ having been disturbed or interfered with; that which was ailing has been cured, and that which was well has been let alone. This has happened in my own hands, and I am bound to testify what I have seen.

The difference between allopathy and homeopathy being now clearly understood, I will now turn to the voluminous records of allopathic experience, and see if allopathic physicians do not frequently give medicines in strict accordance with the glorious therapeutic law, "*Similia similibus curantur.*" For this purpose I shall state, in the ordinary type, the disease or system in which the medicine has been found useful; and in inverted commas the effects of the medicine on the healthy organism, as attested by well-known allopathic authorities.

SULPHUR.—Sulphur has been extensively and successfully used in many cutaneous affections.

"The power of sulphur to excite eruptions of the skin, similar to itch and other affections in which it is given, can be doubted by no one who has visited the sulphur baths of Germany, where the 'badefuesel' (bath-rush), as it is termed, is one of the most constant effects which those who drink the waters experience. Krimer says—'Sulphureous baths often produce the very diseases which they are employed to cure.'—(Hufeland's Journal, 1834, Aug. p. 9.)

MILLEFOLIUM.—Johann Schröderer observes:—Millefolium is useful in bleeding from the nose, hæmoptysis, menorrhagia, abortion, pain and running from hæmorrhoids.—(Materia Medica by Koschwartz, Numberg, 1693, p. 1038.)

"The same writer says:—If the fresh

* As Sambucus, aconite, ipseacuanha, lachesis, marches, veratrum, corallia, &c.