

Institute Room

Sept. 19,

# The Woodstock Journal.

Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy Might.

VOLUME 8.

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## Miscellaneous.

**SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.**—One of the most important associations in the world is one which exists in Great Britain for the cultivation of social science. It has now been in existence for several years, and its chief object seems to be the collecting of information and the reading and discussion of papers upon all questions affecting the welfare and condition of the whole people. The annual meetings are held in a different city each year, and at these gatherings each year nobles and plebeians fraternize, and sociality is promoted among all classes. Intelligence and good sense are the passports of these meetings, and they may also be called "Womans' Rights Associations," as ladies as well as gentlemen take part in the proceedings.

This year the association held its annual congress in Dublin, with the venerable Lord Brougham as president. His opening address was a summary of the progress of social science during the past year. He touched upon almost every subject relating to law, education, industry and literature. He is a powerful advocate of co-operation among all classes for the purposes of effecting a common good. Unions of working people for conducting manufacturing operations, he stated, were spreading in England and mechanics were now sharing the profits formerly secured entirely by manufacturers. About two hundred and fifty new companies of operative manufacturers were established within the past year. These co-operative societies are generally composed of sober and industrious operatives.

The reduction of the duty on paper which had been effected by act of Parliament was dwelt upon with great satisfaction. The benefits of cheap newspapers were pointed out with a feeling of mind, but the American press received a rebuke in the declamation. There is one penny paper in London which has a daily circulation of 80,000 copies. —Scientific American.

**HOW LORD BROUGHAM VIEWS THE REBELLION.**—At the annual meeting at Dublin of the Social Science Association a short time since, Lord Brougham made the Inaugural Address, his subject being "Political Progress." His only reference to American affairs was as follows:

"On this most unhappy subject it becomes us to abstain from what ever might be deemed to indicate an opinion upon the merits of the controversy. But we should ill-represent the friends of the science we cultivate if we did not breathe an earnest hope for the termination of a civil-war, the real origin of which has been the disappointment of faction in the thirst for places, and which as if to make it more respectable and more amiable, has assumed as its avowed principle the perpetuation and extension of slavery, now for the first time declared to be good in itself. Surely without offence to either party in this lamentable contest, we may breath a wish that the least of the war's evils—its heavy expense—were bestowed upon the redemption of the colored race, upon the amicable removal of the greatest obstruction that exists to American prosperity, the greatest blot that rests on the American name. Humbly but deeply, may we be thankful for the blessings we enjoy under our free and well-poised Constitution, which leaves us towards other nations without hatred and all uncharitableness, and certainly without envy; the blessing of being able to continue our labor in secure possession of freedom from all tyranny, whether of one or of the multitude—of individual caprice, so galling to our pride, or of the more insupportable domination of the mob, so omnipresent that nothing is too high for it to reach, nothing so humble and obscure as to escape."

**ANIMAL LIFE IN THE OCEAN.**—Dr. Wallace who accompanied the Bull-Dog as naturalist in the recent survey of the North Atlantic, for the proposed telegraph line, made a remarkable discovery. Nearly midway between the North of Ireland and Cape Farewell, soundings were obtained of twelve hundred and sixty fathoms. The sounding apparatus, which was of a very perfect description, brought to the surface a large mass of coarse, muddy matter, no less than ninety-five per cent. of which consisted of the shells remains of Globigerina, a genus of foraminifera—thus testifying that the ocean floor at that locality must be paved by countless millions of these animals, some of which were alive. But marvellous still, from the great depth, the sounding line brought up star fish in full activity radiant with beauty, which probably enjoyed life, though subjected to the enormous pressure of a ton and a half to a square inch. This most interesting discovery shows that no limit of life can be drawn in the sea. It has been found that the air on the summit of Etna, twelve thousand feet above the sea

level abounds with Batomacea; and now the ocean, at a depth of upwards of seven thousand feet and about five hundred miles from Greenland is found to teem with animals which have hitherto been supposed capable of living only in much shallower water.

There is a coal mine in Cheshire, England, which is 2,504 feet deep. There is a copper mine in Cornwall 2,180 feet deep. Engines of several hundred horse-power are required to lift the minerals and pump such mines.

## Correspondence.

STEPHEN SMITH, M. D., ON MEDICAL AUTHORITIES, ETC.

To the Editor of The Woodstock Journal.

Sir.—I notice by your paper of the 12th inst. that Dr. Smith has made a lengthy and highly overstrained attempt to find some flaws in my letter of self-defence against his uncalculated accusation of victimizing the community. But judging from the wild manner of his ravings in this attempt, one would suppose that "aloetic dose" had thrown him into spasms for which he possessed no panacea among all the anti-spasmodics to be found in "Medical Hall." He has given us a large mass of verbiage, but—

"Words are like leaves; and where they most abound, Much fruit of sense beneath is rarely found."

It will not avail him much to complain of unfairness in the exposure of his own short-comings by the removal of the editorial veil behind which he fancied he should have been screened. If he saw fit to make use of that "veil" to attack a system of healing diseases superior to his own, and class it among the humbugs of the day, and use words which would convey the impression that they were intended to implicate me as that parasitical "Professor," I maintain that the opening of his cage to let the public see the remarkable "critter" was perfectly justifiable. It is too late now for him, like some restless and meddlesome boy, always falling into mischief, to say he "did not mean to do it," however much we might be inclined to believe the statement. And if he was in possession of sufficient verbiage to squabble when uttering those words that I would quietly pocket all that sort of stuff, he has in the very natural order of cause and effect found out his mistake.

He has but little reply to make to the charge of dealing in quack medicines and by this traffic mystifying and indoctrinating the people into the belief that patent medicines are a most necessary and indispensable branch of the healing art, for this only reason—because the article in question was written editorially, and was not therefore his "individual opinion." Stephen Smith, M. D., cannot have nothing to say in favor or against the traffic in quack medicines of Stephen Smith, Editor, because his editorial opinions about this sort of quackery are not his individual opinions concerning it. In the two capacities he may have opinions on the subject really differing in character, the same as two individuals, though he has the same identical faculties with which to think, reason and judge in both cases, and the same moral faculties with which to decide regarding the right or wrong of either in both capacities. Erasmus Wilson, one of those authors quoted in my last, and whose works he tells us he has, says: "This is the natural consequence of training a people to believe that drugs are their cure; they at last value the filthy stuff alone, and despise the judgment which directs it. Truly, indeed, do we deserve Napoleon's contemptuous sneer, that England is a nation of sleep-keepers, so long as we tolerate the mental attributes of the medical man only for the sake of enjoying his drugs, and pay gladly for the drugs, while we repudiate any reward as the harvest of a scientific education."

Only think for a moment of a man claiming the position that a gentleman should occupy with the title of M. D., appended to his name, engaging with his means and influence in that vast and health-destroying medical humbug embraced in the various branches of commerce devoted to patent medicines. If such a man believes the tendency of the traffic is to foster and inculcate in our minds wrong opinions regarding health and disease, and regarding the proper mission of the medical man, and still pursues the traffic, he is thus shown to be deficient in moral stamina, by following what he knows to be a dishonest vocation. But if he possesses so small an amount of intelligence as to render him incapable of comprehending its tendencies, then he should hold a mere apothecary's place, and not aspire to the position of an M. D.

It is all very well, if Stephen Smith, M. D., chooses to think so, for him to attempt to blur my authorities over by the means he has employ-

ed. But perhaps others may not think so. His strictures took in one of the agencies embraced in the Hygienic system of healing diseases. I merely undertook to show that with all his ridicule, there were others, even of his own school, and as good or better authority, who acknowledged that one remedial agent to be a potent means in the treatment of disease. And for this purpose those authors were, "all and singular," quoted fairly; and, I believe, without taking the trouble to look again, precisely in their own words, save in the case of Dr. Holmes. I aver that where an opinion has been given by an author, such as that by Dr. Forbes, or that of Dr. Clark, which militates against the use of drugs, that opinion is entitled to as much consideration as any other opinion he may express in his general teachings "in favor of drugs. And, indeed, it should be entitled to more consideration; because those passages let the cat out of the bag by showing that, notwithstanding their "general teachings," they are after all dissatisfied with "the deadly virtues of the healing art" they practice. Nor would the reading of the context qualify the meaning of those words. For instance, Dr. Smith says:—"No doubt most of our powerful drugs may be given in such quantity, and so inappropriately, as to diminish vitality very decidedly. But there are cases in which to diminish is to preserve." Now this quotation as it stands here, shows the meaning of its author fairly, and its meaning could not be mistaken if read at the tomb of Count Carou in Italy, who, we are told in the public journals, was bled to death by Allopathic physicians. And Professor Draper, M. D., of New York, says:—"Vitality once lost can never be regained. What is lost from the stock of life-power can never be replaced. The system is weakened just so much as it has lost vitality." And this too is a fair quotation, the meaning of which could no more be mistaken, than it would be impressive, if read at the same place. And, by the way, I doubt whether he will deny the authority of Professor Draper's opinion in medical matters, though the two opinions are an infant blank opposition.

The assertion that as "sneeringly as erroneously" with his system the "Allopathic School of Practice," I will just mildly say is itself an error. What school is it if not the Allopathic School? and so called by those eminent writers quoted in my last letter, of whom Dr. Smith himself says they "are no doubt good authorities." Witness Dr. Forbes's remarks about drugs. And is not his system also distinguished in our Dictionaries as the Allopathic School? He may not like the term, but he will be under the necessity of joining some other, or, *pathy*, or his system will run much risk of being known in future history as the Allopathic School of Practice.

Again, the Dr. is as much in error regarding his enquiries into the real differences which exist between the Hydropaths and Allopaths, as he is unfair in his dealing with those authorities. He tells us that "the school of medicine which believes in the use of drugs as an adjuvant, believes to a certain extent in remedies, which he mentions, that are employed by those who practice the Hygienic mode. (But he is exceedingly careful about telling us definitely to what extent.) "It not only admits but urges on public attention the use of bathing." Does he really mean to have us understand that the Allopathic medical faculty of the present day, as a body, urges the remedial use of bathing? We are all very sure that it is as a body, urged no such thing before the discoveries of Friessnitz. And he will find some difficulty in showing us from the musty pages of Allopathic lore in England or America, the proper evidence to uphold the truth of the statement that it as a body has ever urged any such thing, whatever it may be about to urge now.

If the medical faculty of the Allopathic School should urge the Hygienic doctrines, it would very soon take the plethora out of its commerce in quack nostrums. If Dr. Smith has any notion of lighting his candle at the torch of the Hygienic Therapeutic system, its advocates will no doubt treat him with the most fraternal politeness, and for aught I know may then pay some deference to his opinions in medical matters. But as he insists, without a knowledge of its merits, in classing this system among the humbugs of the day, I shall take the liberty of stating that humbug or no humbug, it is a better system than the drug-bug system of the Allopaths, and challenge him to name the diseases that are curable with drugs, and which are not curable with the means employed by the Hygienic Therapists.

With regard to the gentlemanly allusion of Stephen Smith, M. D., to my success in the community with the system, of course I can say nothing, for very obvious reasons; but if any one should feel sufficient interest in the matter to consult me privately about it, I may be permitted to furnish him with references which will put another, and a very different, coloring on the Dr.'s insinuation as to the nature of that success.

When Dr. Smith said that it was very difficult to obtain the best effects of the Hygienic system short of residing in an institution, he would have been nearer the truth if he had but added, in all cases. And I will say further, speaking from experience, which he will not profess to do, that some classes of maladies require a long course of treatment even in an institution; and sometimes the presiding physician has to pacify the complaints of the patient by telling him that he need not expect to realize his improvement fully until for some time after leaving the Cure. And in home treatment those maladies are still more tardy in their cure, unless proper means obtain to bring the best effects of the treatment to bear in the case, through the hearty co-operation of both patient and friends. But what of all that? Why, just nothing more nor less than this: That under equally favoring circumstances, I could cure a greater proportion of cases in a community than can be done through the drug agency employed by the Allopaths. And all those who have studied the system in a proper way for a sufficient time to gain an adequate knowledge of its principles, and the various laws of its applications, can do the same.

Now we can have a fuller examination into those authorities he vain would have believed were quoted so unfairly. He tells us that in a few cases "he has the works of those authors", and instances Erasmus Wilson as one, whose works "he has;" but tells us further that he does not choose to quote largely from his "published works." If, as he says, he has the works of this author, published or unpublished, he must know perfectly well whether his words were fairly quoted or not; and as he thus tries to make the public believe that they were not, he says plainly enough that Erasmus Wilson did not express that "very decided opinion" in favor of Hydropathic Establishments, and consequently tries to place me in what he conceives to be a most decidedly unpleasant position. Yet I still aver that "decided opinion" was given in favor of veritable Water-Cures, and not simply ordinary buting establishments, as he would in his innocent simplicity have believed. Nor does Dr. Wilson tell us that he would like to have drugs used as an "adjuvant" with the water.

But I also said that "he had written in favor of hydropathy;" and it must be that he did thus write, or that he did not. Stephen Smith, M. D., has his works, and makes no bones of telling the public that I am trying to mislead them in the matter. Now, if Stephen Smith, M. D., has the works of Erasmus Wilson, he knows better than to state that those citations from him were made improperly; and if he has not those works he should not say he had for the sake of giving the semblance of truth to his statements. I may take the liberty to state that I have been in possession of some of the works of this author since 1853, I think, and since that have obtained another one, from which those quotations were taken. Of course the use of drugs were commended by him; but so was the use of water. And what does this show? simply that in one chapter of his life we find him praising drugs, and in another we find him praising the remedial virtues of the Sitz-bath, Umschlag, and Leintuch of Water-Cure. He may if he chooses, assert that the majority of those authorities were taken at second hand, and the true meaning perverted, and he may also attempt to give the semblance of proof; but neither do his assertions nor adroit falsifications alter the facts regarding them. As to the quotations from Dr.'s Forbes and Mayo, whom he tells us are "no doubt good authorities" and "wise men," perhaps while I am about it, it may as well be stated that the citations were not taken at second or third hand from them, or used unfairly. Dr. Forbes says he would be glad to see the bold and happy plan of treating fevers employed by Dr. Curry revived again in England. What does this "teach"? If he was satisfied with the bleeding and drugging prescribed by all that garnered wisdom of Allopathy which he had followed through his own long medical career in the treatment of those very fevers, why would he make this statement? or, if the Allopaths as a body "urged on public attention" the use of water as a remedial agent, why the necessity for the expression of this sentiment by this most eminent member of that faculty? Dr. Mayo was cured at a Hydropathic establishment of a complication of ailments that resisted long and effectually the best skill afforded by the Allopathic School of England. And since that, "at the expense of relinquishing a professional career in London which was full of interest and promise of success," he has presided at the head of a Hydropathic establishment of his own; and I opine that Dr. Mayo's "teachings" about Water-Cure "coincide" at least with his own "opinions" concerning it—whether they do with "common sense" or not. Without further comment, that it would have been better for Stephen Smith, M. D., to have strangled that production in its birth, than to have brought forth

urniture.  
respectfully returns sincere thanks  
to donors, for their very liberal  
in the last seven years he

### FIRE TRADE.

fully invite the inhabitants of  
country to call and examine  
purchasing elsewhere, as my stock  
from a thorough knowledge of  
is safe in stating that I cannot  
consists in part of

### SEATS, CHAIRS,

umber Setts,  
ed by any in the province

### Wash Stands, Sinks,

ooking glasses  
t, Gilt Inlaid, Gilt, Oval and  
ure f. aines.

### SPINNING WHEELS,

st. R. B. DAVIS.

### For Sale.

Coldstream, Beckquimic,  
of William Co. k. Will be  
purchasers; one quarter down.  
annual instalments extending

ot of 200 acres on the second  
arm of Thomas Edgar and  
Iron Works. Same terms

ation apply to David Munro,  
John Edgar or Journal Office

the subscriber,  
NATHANIEL SCOTT,  
ent. York County, }

### BRITISH

### USE!

MOVED TO  
S NEW BRICK

### LDING,

POSITE  
& Co's Store.

### XT BUILDING TO

### EW HOUSE.

DOHERTY & McTAVISIL,  
3.

FRONG, of the City of San  
having by deed bearing date  
October last, assigned and transfer-  
and Personal Estate in said Deed  
such of his Creditors as shall come  
within two years from the date  
of notice that said Deed lies at the  
Market Square, in this City  
persons interested as Creditors are  
summoned within the time prescribed,  
according to the terms of said Deed,  
to attend thereat.

FRAS. CLEMENSTON,  
J. B. KEMP,  
r. 14th, 1859.

### Notice.

ney by his late Will and Testa-  
ment, the undersigned, (who is the Ex-  
ecutor) the duty of seeing that  
his late deceased father's estate  
has been settled in accordance  
with the terms of his will. I am  
informed that some persons have  
been attempting to tamper with  
the will in order that they may get a  
share from her. I notify and forbid  
any such attempt.

of April, 1861.  
T. R. HARDING, Executor.

terbury Station of the St. Au-  
Railway for Sale.

square, together with the Build-  
ings thereon, now occupied by  
Hotel and Store at Canterbury, 1  
nd adjacent to the Railway to-n

ars, apply to John C. Winslow,  
Woodstock; A. D. Allan, Esq., J. P.  
s Slason & Bainsford, St. Andrews,  
St. John.

J. H. AKERLY,  
April 25

### Sheet Iron Ware

HAMILTON has removed  
to his new building, adjoining  
T. L. Evans's, where he is pre-  
pare in kinds and all descriptions  
MANUFACTURES, including COVE

any quantity of COTTON

### For Sale.

for sale the Farm upon which he  
lives from Woodstock. It contains  
which forty are cleared, and has  
land is hardwood and of a good  
the whole, or one half of it, to suit

EDWIN BEDELL.

### lasses, Sugar, &c.

ed American Alcohol,  
Sugar;  
cash.

OWEN KELLY