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MANUSCRIPT.
2th of May
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ducing certain symptoms. When the first
scrupie dose of Ipecacuanha, for instance,
was given to a person in health, Bilious
vomiting, with headache, vertigo, nausea,
loss of appetite, severe pain in the stomach,
&c, were induced. When Ipecacuanha is
taken in large doses by a person in
health, it may be looked upon as a general
law, that the above symptoms will take
place, as any one may soon satisfy himself
about, if there are doubts existing in his
mind. This property of *Ipecac* became
known only by experiment.

By the experiment of administering a
small dose of Ipecacuanha to a person in
disease attended with symptoms similar to
those produced in a healthy person, by a
large dose of Ipecacuanha, it will be found
that all those symptoms will cease, and if
all the symptoms have ceased, then the
disease, the cause of the symptoms, has
been removed. Whoever prescribes medi-
cine for the cure of disease upon that prin-
ciple is a Homœopathist. Ipecacuanha
has been merely taken as an example. Ho-
mœopathists have experimented on the
healthy body with over two hundred reme-
dies, recording the symptoms produced by
each remedy, and they select any one of
these proved remedies and administer it to
the diseased person upon the same prin-
ciple as the Ipecacuanha was selected and
administered. Regarding the dose used by
Hahnemann when he commenced to test
the principle of Homœopathy, it was a large
one, but he gradually lessened it, as he
found a smaller dose more useful, and, like
a sensible man, he adopted that which he
found to be the best. Now, as then,
every Homœopathist is permitted to select
the dose which he finds most successful,
"without sailing under false colors." But
a person can never be a Homœopathist who
selects at random a nauseous bolus of Rhu-
barb, Opium, Calomel, Hyosclamus, &c.,
without being guided by a curative rule, and
in doses sufficient to sicken a healthy horse.
A large dose of medicine, Homœopathically
selected, will increase the disease; a
dynamised dose, Homœopathically selected,
will be powerful only to cure, not to destroy
the body; and this is what staggers many
an Allopathist. He always looks for some
derangement in the healthy parts before he
will believe that the disease can be cured.

"Anti-Humbug" would seem to imply
that a man can not be a Homœopathist
without confining himself to a drop of the
St. Lawrence. This simply shews his utter
ignorance of the subject. Does he think
that because a medicine is reduced to a
thousandth or a millionth part of a grain, by
trituration, that it does not act on account

of its smallness—*per se*? How ridiculous
and unreasonable it would be to shut our
eyes so that we could not see, because we
could not weigh a ray of light; or to deny the
power of life over our muscular frame be-
cause we could not weigh or chemically de-
tect it. Life is a finer thing than even the
bugbear of decillionth parts of grains of
medicines, but would "Anti-Humbug" or
any of his *confreres* deny their own exis-
tence and strength on that account. The
powers resulting from life are known by
experiment; the powers resulting from the
administration of a high or low dilution of
a Homœopathic remedy are likewise known
by experiment, and Homœopathists are per-
fectly willing to leave the matter to such a
test. No man has the right to say that the
world does not turn round upon its own
axis, without proof; neither has any man a
right to say *a priori* that Homœopathic
remedies do not act, because the every day
practice of Homœopathists prove that they
do act—just as demonstratively as that the
"world still turns," and as clearly as life
and light act. How illogically sometimes
people reason upon such matters. A gen-
tleman one day said to me :—"Doctor, if you
could only shew me that a plant could live
as well upon a drop of water as it would
upon a pint, I would believe in Homœopa-
thy." This gentleman put food and medi-
cine upon a par. I replied that Homœo-
pathists did not feed their patients up; on a
grain of beef-steak to provide new materials
for their worn out organs, neither did they
feed their plants upon a drop of water.
Homœopathists give medicines in minute
doses, selected to act according to the law
of cure, because they find from experiment
that diseases are subdued better by these
means than by any other, but they do not
find that healthy or diseased men can live
upon drugs alone, whether in large or small
doses.

HOMŒOPATHY NOT A MODERN DISCOVERY.

It would appear that "Anti-Humbug" is
likewise very ignorant of the antiquity of
Homœopathy for he says :—"It requires
a little more than the assertions of fifty
years to do away with the assertions of say
two thousand years, and yet the Homœopa-
thists are not by any means too vain to pro-
claim that they are attempting it." Homœo-
pathy is not a novelty. The novelties are
with Allopathy, for empiricism must be
always changing. In the time of Vikrama-
dita, king of Ujjain, fifty-six years before the
christian era there was a Sanscrit poem
which said : "It has been heard of old time
in the world that poison is the remedy for
poison." In the writings attributed to Hy-