

ative energies of the system, is diverted to a greater or less extent, to medicinal inflammations which the physician induces in normal structures. In order that these artificial inflammations shall be effectual, it is necessary that they should be so violent as to force the action of the *vis medicatrix nature* from the *natural* to the *medicinal* disease. This is what is termed *revulsion*. This diversion of the recuperative forces from a natural to an artificial disease, is the improvement which ancient and modern allopathy have made upon the good old ways of dame nature.

Nature strives to throw off morbid actions in her own primitive manner, by directing the vital energies of the organism to the affected point, and inducing those changes which free the system from the offending cause. Allopathy steps in and takes the matter into her own hands, and forces nature to concentrate her efforts upon other points. It matters not how many complications may arise from these active drug actions in a body already weighed down by some natural malady, the empiric routine of the school must be carried out, and if the patient dies, he falls *secundem artem*; or if he recovers, he does so "in spite of both the disease and the doctor."

From the few examples we have adverted to, the reader will be able to appreciate one of the fundamental facts connected with allopathic medication, viz., *the necessity of saturating the entire organisms of patients with the selected drugs in order to produce the requisite amount of revulsion*. It matters not how many foreign and deleterious substances shall be introduced into the vital current, or whether such agents shall be eliminated or remain in the system to impair the integrity of some organ or tissue, revulsion must be induced at whatever sacrifice to the healthy parts. In those cases where the drug might be rejected by the stomach or bowels before absorption could occur, it is the universal custom to combine it with opium. By this means the most poisonous article can be retained in the alimentary canal sufficiently long for the absorbents to take it into the blood.

If space permitted we should take up all of the more common remedies of our opponents in detail, and demonstrate from their own authorities the abominations of this mode of medication. Such an *expose* would satisfy any enlightened mind that a vast amount of the illness and suffering which are witnessed on every side are due to the poisonings of this school. Is it reasonable to suppose that the body can be saturated with powerful minerals, narcotics, alkaloids, &c., without entailing upon it permanent drug maladies? Can any sensible person calculate the actual *quantity* of medicines administered by the Hippocratics during an ordinary attack of fever, rheumatism, or other malady, without shuddering at the result, and experiencing a sense of relief if the poor patient survives?

So well recognized and common are these drug diseases, that allopathy has long since found it necessary to classify and arrange them in their books, and designate modes of treatment. Among these diseases may be cited mercurial cachexia, sulphur cachexia, arsenic cachexia, iodine cachexia, lead cachexia, mercurial rheumatism, nodes, palsy, lead palsy, &c., &c. These acknowledged drug maladies constitute