

Powder, and contained one grain of powder of opium, a quantity not at all excessive for an adult, but quite sufficient to cause the death of so young an infant. The jury found a verdict of "Accidental death."—*Northampton Mercury*.

Fatal mistakes are of frequent occurrence in the practice of taking physic in large doses, which would be entirely obviated by the universal adoption of Homeopathy. Not a week, scarcely a day, passes, but cases are brought under our notice in the public press, of children more especially, being sacrificed to an early tomb, either by the carelessness of nurses, parents, or medical men. How many poor children are thus hurried into an untimely grave annually, must be fearful to contemplate, and for which there appears to be no help but through the adoption of Homeopathic medicine.

Such "Accidents" as those we record on this occasion could never happen, were the public at once to relinquish their patronage of "dosing" with deleterious drugs. For those occurring in the practice of medical men by the substitution of one person's "physic" for another's, there are some who will find a ready excuse, in the remark which we heard lately, viz., "The Doctor is not culpable, because the medicine was intended for the mother, and not therefore for the child."

We say, on the contrary, that the medical man, whoever he may be, whether he be the Queen's physician or the village apothecary, who administers a poisonous drug in such quantities that the limit to its fatal action is barely dependent on the age of the patient, is a dangerous practitioner. That which will, when given to a child, *destroy its life*, must be proportionately deleterious to an adult, but poisonous in a degree not sufficient to cause death. In the case headed "Melancholy Mistake," which occurred in Northampton on the 20th of last month, the powder is said to have been an "opiate" intended for the mother; it would only, therefore, *partially have killed her*; but given to the child, whose nervous system was not sufficient to re-

sist its poisonous effects, it *killed effectually*.

Now, if a man were to use a weapon, and inflict with this an injury on another man, be he a patient or not, which would *half kill him*, or at least render him *senseless*, (the object for which opiates are given,) the law would take cognizance of the fact—the "assassin" would be punished. If the blow *intended for one, by mistake fell upon another* and killed that one, surely the sin of manslaughter would lie at the door of the party who wielded such deadly weapons; yet in the case before us, a verdict of "Accidental death" is returned; legally no doubt, the administration of an opiate being recognized by the law to be right. To our way of thinking, the man who thus administers drugs in dangerous doses *unnecessarily*, the effect of such drugs proving fatal, is *guilty of manslaughter*.

If the medical man in question does not yet know how to cure diseases without administering poisonous drugs in dangerous doses, we say he ought to know; and he who refuses to investigate a system of medicine which dispenses with large doses; and which, as is proved by the daily practice of Homeopaths for the last fifty years, and now by more than *five thousand* medical men in Europe and America, is **MORE EFFECTUAL** than large doses in the cure of disease, and without injury or risk to the constitution—they who scorn such knowledge are *verily guilty*, and will have a sad account to render of their *wilful* ignorance.—*Ed.*

From the Scottish Press.

The Homeopathic System and the Eastern Hospitals.

A deputation, consisting of the following noblemen and gentlemen, had an interview with Lord Pannure, at his private residence in Belgrave Square, on Thursday, to present to his lordship a memorial praying that a civil hospital at Smyrna or elsewhere, in the neighborhood of the theatre of war, might be appropriated for the treatment of our soldiers and sailors, according to the