

Canadian Journal of Homeopathy.

"Plus apud nos vera ratio valet, quam vulgi opinio."

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No. 9.

ON DIET.

By Dr. RUTHERFORD RUSSELL.

(Continued from our last.)

Albumen is first coagulated, and then dissolved by the gastric juice; gelatine is simply dissolved, and thus passed onwards, as chyme, to be absorbed into the blood. The nutritiousness of animal food is generally calculated by the quantity of albumen it contains, and hitherto there has been a disposition to consider that gelatine only afforded material for cartilage and bone, and not for muscles. This opinion rested upon some experiments of the French commissioners appointed to investigate the qualities of different aliments, who succeeded in starving dogs by giving them nothing but pure gelatine to eat. However, these experiments, at once unphilosophical in their conception and cruel in their execution, are entirely refuted by the fact, that dogs not only lived, but thrive and fattened upon a diet consisting of nothing but bones; a fact corroborated by the history of every convalescent who is nourished by arrowroot and pure soup, as Mulder remarks. Why dogs thrive upon bones, and starve upon the pure aliment the bones contain, is a problem of which there are many examples, some of the most curious of which are several instances where horses on a voyage pined away under the exclusive use of grain as food, and, impelled by the instinctive requirements of their organism, tore and eat all the dry wood within their reach; on this hint they got chips of wood, and very soon recovered

their flesh and spirits.* From this we gather that the vital processes, as well as the chemical products, are necessary for the maintenance of health, and it should make us hesitate before we subscribe to any diet-table submitted to us by the chemist, unless it be in accordance with the findings of popular experience. It may be that hereafter the chemist shall discover the value of some of those substances, such as kreatine, which exists in very small quantity in animal food, but which, as its name implies, is supposed to be a sort of incarnation of flesh—if the phrase be allowable; and it may be, as the slight chemical difference in the amount of sulphur and oxygen makes the distinction in the laboratory between fibrine and albumen, so equally minute portions of chemical ingredients may induce totally different forms of the aggregation of the atoms from which the various tissues are evolved; and it is impossible not to recognise here how very small quantities of medicinal agents, properly administered, may exercise an enormous effect upon the development of the organism. How great may be the effect of Sulphur, of Phosphorus, of Silica, for example?

While the nutritiousness of food depends upon the quantity of albumen and gelatine it contains, its digestibility seems to depend upon the form in which they are presented to the system. Various attempts have been made to classify the ordinary articles of animal diet, and some writers, such as Robertson,† give a regular schedule, beginning with mutton and ending with pork. It is enough

* Graham's Lectures, &c.

† Robertson on Diet and Regimen.

sented, partly to define the position I feel bound to take in all matters of science, and partly as an apology for offering some suggestions and opinions, without an overwhelming array of facts, in regard to a course of remedial treatment, which really had its origin in remote antiquity, but which within the last few years has been revived and vivified in a form which seems somewhat novel, and which may be destined to meet with much opposition from scientific men, notwithstanding it promises to be a therapeutic agent of great power and value. I mean the inhalation of medicated vapor as applied for the cure of bronchial and lung diseases. These maladies have always been considered the *opprobrium medicorum*, and the statistics of each and every kind of medical treatment which has ever been adopted, bear sad evidence of man's utter ignorance of their true specific remedies. Their treatment by the inhalation of medicated vapor, within the very few years during which it has been perseveringly tried, has proved quite a relief, and in many instances we may hope a permanent cure, and the theory of inhalation as a remedial measure is so consonant with reason and common sense that we need spend no time in arguing its merits or demerits. Medicines have been administered by olfaction since the time of Hippocrates, and many an eminent medical professor of past ages has confidently predicted the day when some remedy would be discovered, or some means of applying the remedies already in use more directly to the lungs and bronchial membrane, thereby rendering them as much the object of special remedial treatment as other and more external parts of the body. None who believe in the contagiousness or infection of such diseases as Variola, Scarlatina, Typhus and Intermittent Fevers, and other maladies of a similar character, can doubt the generally-received opinion, that the lungs are the media of their propagation from one person to another. Nor can there be any question, that poisonous vapors which never fail to affect the system morbifically, and that almost immediately, do

so through the agency of the only surfaces they can affect by contact, viz., the lungs. The function of breathing, considered merely as a chemical process for the decarbonization of the blood, is constantly bringing a vast and irritable surface into contact with healthy or morbid matters, which, mingling with the blood, and, if we may so speak, assimilated by the blood, are sent to every part of the body: but even considered as a vital function, dependant on that immaterial property called the vital force, still it is constantly exposing a vast nervous surface to the action of their peculiar morbid irritants. Hence, by all medical theorists the lungs are acknowledged to be the most common media by which diseases are excited and propagated.— Now, whatever is a medium of propagating and exciting disease, must also, if it can well be reached by remedial agents, become the most direct medium of curing disease, and, according to homeopathic principles, the more specific the relation or affinity, not only between the drug and the part affected, but between the exact tissue as acted upon by the drug, and that same tissue similarly but morbifically impressed, the more certain and permanent becomes the cure.

It was the recognition of this principle, which lies at the foundation of the Homeopathic Therapia, that first led me to observe with some considerable interest, the effects of the inhalation of medicated vapor, and make use of it in the treatment of bronchial and lung affections. In the summer of 1852, a Dr. Chas. H. B. Wellesley, purporting to come from the Brompton Hospital in England, visited this city, and publicly invited physicians as well as patients to call on him and try his method of treating bronchial and lung affections, asserting "that warm medicated vapors generated by the decomposition of certain alterative and balsamic substances, and inhaled into the lungs, have been the means of restoring thousands to health within the past two years, and that by their judicious employment the intelligent physician may save, instead of a rare case of consumption, *seventy* out of

every hundred. At that time I had four cases of confirmed phthisis pulmonalis, and several of diffuse chronic bronchitis, all of which I regarded as critical. At the anxious solicitation of these patients, I invited Dr. Wellesley, who certainly had the manners and conversation of a gentleman of education, to see them, and as he offered them hopes and promises of relief, which I dared not, they were determined to try his method of treatment, while I stood by and watched the results. The cases of phthisis, of course, all died, and this treatment seemed to me to hasten very materially and decidedly the progress of tuberculous ulceration, and bring each case very rapidly to a close, although at first in every case the balsamic and anodyne inhalations decidedly ameliorated the sufferings occasioned by cough, dyspnoea, soreness and pain in the chest, and gave rise to new and very strong hopes of cure with the patients and their friends. Of the cases of well-marked bronchitis, which the doctor pronounced unquestionably curable by his treatment, three died, the progress of their disease being materially accelerated beyond the usual run of those diseases under the usual homeopathic treatment. Four more used the same treatment for two months, and were decidedly losing ground, when I substituted homeopathic remedies for the balsamic, &c. mixtures, administering them in the same way, and they have all recovered, at least so far as not to need treatment for the year past.

For the benefit of those interested, I will give the recipes used by Dr. Wellesley, and said to have been used with success at the Brompton Hospital, and the more readily, because I am informed they are the same prescriptions as are used by those who are now advertising so largely in some of our principal cities, and promising to all so certain a relief.

Inhalants employed as Alteratives and Astringents.

Iodide of Silver.	Balsams	Copaiba.
" Zinc.	"	Canadensis.
" Cadmium.	"	Mecca or Opo.
Iodo-Hydrargyrate of Potassa.		

With Volatile Oil of Resin, to volatilize each mixture.

Solutes.

Tr. Cicut. (saturated), } in connection with all the
Acid Hydrocyanic. } Iodides.
Cyanuret of Potassa. }

Expectorants.

Tinct. Sanguinaria, Senega, and Ipecac.

Antispasmodics.

Musk, Valerian, Stramonium, Asafoetida,
Ether acetic, sulphuric and chloric — Pro-
toxide of Nitrogen.

The following are some of his recipes and directions, which I have in his own hand-writing:—

RECIPE.—Iodide of Silver, 10 grs.
Sulph. Potassa, pura, 1 scr.
Alcohol, 2 scr.

Aqua ad 8 dr.—M. Two teaspoonfuls are sufficient at a dose—take three times a day.

RECIPE.—Iodo-Hydrargyrate of Potassa, 1 gr.

Iodine and Iodide Potassa 2 grs.
Syrup simplex ad 8 dr.—M. Two teaspoonfuls thrice a day.

RECIPE.—Balsam Copaiba.

" Canadensis, 2 dr.
Volatile Oil of Resin, 2 scr.
Syrup simp. y. s. ut. ft. mixt. 8 dr. Two teaspoonfuls to be inhaled three times a day.

As anodynes—in connection with the balsams only:—

RECIPE.—Cyanuret of Potassa, 2 grs.

Aqua ad 8 dr—thirty drops at a dose.

When using the Iodides, take 30 drops or half a teaspoonful of saturated tincture of Cicut. three times a day with each inhalation, the object being to allay any irritation that might be excited by the Inhalent. The result of this treatment, as I had anticipated, was in every case which I saw so treated, entirely a failure. I can name over a dozen cases of phthisis so treated, under the most favorable conditions, which were relieved for a few weeks, but rapidly sunk to their graves, notwithstanding strong promises and bright hopes of cure. Nor did I expect more from such crude medication of so delicate and vital a physical organ as the lung; but availing myself of the apparatus and the method of inhaling, I immediately commenced using the same medicines I was prescribing internally for my patients, and which I considered most homeopathically indicated, volatilizing them for use by mixing with alcohol and simple syrup of sugar. The instrument which I have used is much like a tin coffee-pot, with a small tin-cup inserted in the cover; the bottom of the cup is perforated with small holes through

which the vapor passes to the sponge; the top of the cup is covered over with a small tin tube inserted in the middle of the cover, through which the vapor passes to an india-rubber tube, at the extremity of which a mouth-piece is attached. The instrument is filled with warm water nearly up to the bottom of the cup, which is filled with a moistened sponge, upon which the medicine to be inhaled is placed, and then the cover shut over it. The vapor of the warm water passes up through the sponge, and carries with it the vapor of the medicine to the mouth of the patient, who inhales it.

This instrument has served my purpose very well, and is very simple and inexpensive, but within a few weeks I have seen a very great improvement upon it, made by Dr. O. Fullgraff, of New York, consisting almost entirely of glass, and containing all the conveniences of the other, without the inconvenience of the smell of india-rubber, and the great care necessary to prevent the tin apparatus from rusting.

I have thus treated eight cases of Lung Disease, which I thought of a tuberculous character, in most of which I diagnosed the presence of crude or softened tubercles, and all of which had been pronounced by others incurable.—In only one of these cases has death supervened, and in that instance life was prolonged two years after the treatment was commenced, although even then tuberculous ulceration had been going on for some time, and the upper lobes of both lungs were already consumed. In three instances where tubercles of the lung were distinctly detected by several medical men of some reputed skill in diagnosis, health has been so far restored that no treatment has been considered necessary for the past six months. Of course, we cannot pronounce such cases permanently cured, simply because they have been relieved for three years, but it is something to recover a degree of health and strength sufficient to attend to business, and to enjoy life free from suffering, and it is an object worthy of persevering effort to arrest, even for a

few years, the progress of a fatal disease. I have no doubt in my own mind, from past experience, that sooner or later, scrofulous inflammation will be again set up, and the process of ulceration be renewed in each of these cases, and in every other case of the tubercular disease of the lung, and that death will ultimately ensue from this cause. I believe with Dr. Latbam, that "pulmonary consumption is no more than a fragment of a great constitutional malady," and once thoroughly engrafted in the human system can never be eradicated. But I also believe that proper dietetic and medical means may yet be found, which shall prevent its existence, *de novo*, and do much to arrest its hereditary transmission. But to show the improvement by, or at least consequent upon, the treatment by inhalation of the proper homeopathic remedies, I will briefly state one of the three cases alluded to, which, to say the least, seemed as bad as any of them:—

Mr. K., aged 35, of decidedly strumous diathesis, with hereditary predisposition to consumption, came under my care in December, 1852—he had resided for some years at the west, mostly in the State of Michigan, where he had been apparently relieved of many of the pulmonary symptoms, which troubled him at intervals from the age of puberty until after he attained his majority—his return to the New England States, undertaken on account of his health, which was then failing, was the signal for the return and the rapid development of all his pulmonary symptoms. I found him suffering with the following symptoms, which he said were nothing but an aggravation of his chronic catarrh, caused by his taking cold on the journey here—cough, worse at night, almost forbidding sleep and dry and painful, but in the morning loose and attended with a copious expectoration, dyspnoea alternating in severity with each periodical exacerbation and remission of the circulation, emaciation considerable, occasional hæmoptysis, slight in quantity, but of bright fresh blood, morning chills and

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Journal of Homeopathy.

QUACKERY.

HUMAN credulity is the sustenance of arrogant pretenders. The multitude are dazzled by show and barefaced simulation. Falsehood and pretension ever sound their own trumpets, while truth and merit wait for their hour of triumph, nor force their claims upon the attention of the people.

To judge by the clamor of a portion of the public press, a superficial observer would suppose that humbug was the order of the day—that imposture had the majority as votaries. They may not be so extensive as may be imagined. The ignorant are moved by every wind of doctrine, and float upon the popular current.

It is true, if anything is said touching the practices of a class, the cry of persecution is raised; but, in spite of this, we shall endeavor, in a spirit of charity and fairness, to illustrate some of the features of quackery in medicine.

Most any device will be resorted to rather than hard work. Able-bodied men will go around with a hand-organ and monkey, grinding out hideous discord, and pass around the hat to levy contribution for the melody: or exhibit a three-legged calf, collect for exhibition all the monstrosities in fat and leanness, or manufacture, from the body of a jzeble and the skin of a bear, an astonishing curiosity, to puzzle the people and fill the purse. Nor is it strange that wondrous prodigies in the art of healing should spring up, like Jonah's gourd, and propose to work miracles so long as so many people wander through the world with closed eyes and loose purse strings.

Health is one of the greatest blessings of life, but disease is incidental to all mankind. To relieve the thousand natural shocks that flesh is heir to has been the study of centuries. The animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms have been ransacked for remedies; the light of chemistry, the aid of all branches of science have been importuned to contribute their aid in solving the mysteries of life and disease. The student gathers, from the experience of the past and the improvements of the present age, that knowledge, hallowed by the test of time, that shall guide him successfully in the practice of his profession.

Yet, strange as it may seem in this day of light and knowledge, the ignorant pretender, the vaunting boaster is luxuriously supported by the credulous and self-deceived of the public. Nor is it wonderful that this is so, when the black-washed white man is better paid for rendering Ethiopian melodies than the minister of the Gospel, or the dancing girl in short clothes will draw a greater multitude than the lecturer on science.

If we could believe the advertisements in the public press, what joy the present age should bring to the afflicted! In every direction he meets a promise of cure; the concentrated essence of all healing virtues are concentrated in Indian Vegetable Pills, a Cherry Pectoral, Sarsaparilla Syrup, or other wonderful compounds, each well authenticated by certificates of their marvellous powers.

It is said that it requires but three successful cases in a hundred to establish quackery, if these three be well certified, too, before a magistrate. Such is true, to a great extent, because the public mind is ignorant of what this success arises from, and are never informed of any of the remaining ninety-seven un-

successful cases, and their credulity is practised upon by the seeming impossibility of a failure. Our space forbids us alluding to this further at present, but we shall return to it again in future.

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WHO SHALL DECIDE WHEN DOCTORS DISAGREE?

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There appears to be no love lost between the medical schools of our neighboring city of Toronto. Each appears deeply interested in the downfall of the other, which may result in the ruin of both, or, at least, detrimental to their prosperity and usefulness.

Cliques in medicine are to be found in almost all our cities. Like all cliques, they are mischievous, and relating to a subject of general and, it may be said, of vital interest—human health and safety—they are especially so. The medical clique generally consists of the disciples of some school or college banded together to impede the progress of all other medical institutions, and to prevent the success of every practitioner who has not received their diploma, and will not labor to sustain their exclusive pretension. With every such clique the cause of truth, of medical science, or public or individual health must be secondary to the success of the association; consequently, its members will labor more to sustain themselves than to discover truth. Hence they will sometimes deliberately sustain error sooner than admit the fallibility of the association. The evil to the community in propagating false doctrines, through such agencies, must be obvious. But this is not the only evil; for another is the discouragement of talent that may *not* belong to the clique, and the forcing of mediocrity, in the persons of teachers, into re-

sponsibilities for which they are unequalled.

We may mention another evil that may arise from such rivalry. Two institutions may engage in competition for fame by sending forth graduates, each one staking its reputation upon graduating the greatest number—neither medical skill nor good conduct will be considered requisite for a diploma; and, consequently, hundreds of young men may be inflicted upon the community as physicians without the requisite skill to cure disease, the moral principle fit to be trusted with life and health, or the confidence due to worthy members of a responsible profession. Another incentive to indiscriminate graduation of students is the greater number of outside supporters such institutions may have, as every graduate is supposed to retain allegiance to *alma mater*. How is the community to decide in such cases?

Who is to decide when doctors disagree? The people usually confide in the judgment of celebrated teachers, and take it for granted that they would not annually send forth scores of young men who are not fitted to fill the responsible situation of their profession. And to this misapplied confidence do they sacrifice life and health.

Another mischief flowing from medical cliques is the tyranny of system or theory. They permit no free inquiry among their pupils. Each one is required to learn an approved routine, and is cashiered and driven from caste for attempting any innovation. He must proceed according to his school books, and practise precisely as he has been taught. To think for himself is temerity, and to think differently from his school is heresy. No improvement can creep into the standard or regular practice unless it origi-

nates in the school, or unless the originator permits it to go before the world as the suggestion of his master. The consequence is, that the disciples *practise* but do not *think*, and kill according to rule, because they are not permitted to cure in opposition to rule; and that error is maintained until that clique is broken up, or their interest be promoted by substituting truth.

No member of the set can commit an error but his *confreres* will offer abundant evidence that it is in accordance with established rule, and hence is beyond the reach of legal redress. Gross ignorance, or negligence, becomes simply an error of judgment, and the delinquent escapes through the prerogative of his fellows.

WE are compelled to take up a portion of our space with advertisements in this number, which will not occur in future. Our readers will bear in mind, however, that we are publishing a paper more than double the size promised in our prospectus, so we trust they will find no cause for complaint.

THE Semi-Annual Meeting of the Canadian Homeopathic Medical Society will be held at Woodstock, on Monday, the 15th instant. The Society will convene in the Town Hall, at 12 o'clock noon. Professor Gatchell, of Cleveland, O., will address the Society in the evening. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

ARTHUR FISHER, M.D., Pres.
W. A. GREENLEAF, M.D., Sec.

We hope to see every Homeopathic physician in the province present, and prepared to take part in the proceedings; if so, it will be the most interesting meeting of the society yet held. There are several matters of interest to dispose of, and unless all are present they will fail of being accomplished.

WE are informed by a note from the Philadelphia Homeopathic College, that the chair formerly so ably held by Professor W. A. Gardener is again filled by the appointment of — Helmuth, M.D., a gentleman well known for his scholastic attainments and abilities as an instructor.

RISE with the sun, and walk or work before breakfast, if you would enjoy it, and secure a good flow of spirits during the whole day. *A hint to the fair sex.*

RISE from the table when the appetite is yet good, for thousands annually dig their graves with their own teeth.

OWING to the gross ignorance of the great mass of the people upon medical subjects, a doctor can much easier cheat a man out of his life than out of a shilling, and that, too, without the possibility of being detected. BUCHAN.

WESTERN HOMEOPATHIC COLLEGE CLEVELAND, OHIO.

ARRANGEMENT OF COURSE.—Each Session is divided into Two Terms, of ten weeks each; the First Term commencing on the 16th of October, and closing upon the 31st day of December. The Second Term commencing upon the 1st day of January, and closing upon the 11th day of March.

FEEES.

Matriculation Fee, 1st Term.....	\$5.00
Lecture Fees, ".....	25.00
Matriculation Fee, 2nd Term.....	5.00
Lecture Fees, ".....	25.00
Graduation Fee.....	\$9.00

NO Fee for Practical Anatomy.

FACULTY.

FIRST TERM.

- A. F. RISSELL, M.D., Professor of General and Special Anatomy.
B. L. HILL, M.D., Professor of Surgical and Pathological Anatomy.
J. BRAINERD, M.D., Professor of Animal Chemistry and Toxicology.
H. P. GATCHELL, M.D., Professor of Physiology and Hygiene.
H. P. GATCHELL, M.D., Professor of General Pathology and Principles of Therapeutics.

SECOND TERM.

- J. S. DOUGLASS, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Symptomatology.
J. S. DOUGLASS, M.D., Professor of Special Pathology and Diagnosis.
S. R. BECKWITH, M.D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Diseases.
E. A. GUILBERT, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
J. ELLIE, M.D., Professor of Special Therapeutics and Clinical Practice.
HON. JOHN CROWELL, Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence.

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CHARLES T. HURLBURT,

AMERICAN Homeopathic Pharmacy, 437 A. Broome Street, second door east from Broadway, New York.

C. T. HURLBURT has always on hand a large stock of Homeopathic Medicines of all forms.—Tinctures, Dilutions, Medicated Globules, Triturations, &c., pure Alcohol Distilled Water, Sugar of Milk, Globules, Arnica Plaster, Corks, Labels, Vials of all sizes, &c.; also, Homeopathic Books.

Physicians' Pocket Cases, and Family Medicine Chests, of all sizes and prices, for sale wholesale and retail.

Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly executed.

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HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.—WM. RADDE, 322 Broadway, New York, respectfully informs the Homeopathic Physicians and the friends of the System, that he is the sole Agent for the Leipzig Central Homeopathic Pharmacy, and that he has always on hand a good assortment of the best Homeopathic Medicines, in complete sets or by single vials, in *Tinctures, Dilutions, and Triturations*; also, *Pocket Cases of Medicines, Physicians' and Family Medicine Chests, to Lauric's Domestic (60 to 82 Remedies)—EPP's (60 Remedies)—HERING'S (60 to 102 Remedies)—Small Pocket Cases at \$3, with Family Guide and 27 Remedies.—Cases containing 415 Vials, with Tinctures and Triturations for Physicians.—Cases with 268 vials of Tinctures and Triturations to Jahr's New Manual or Symptomen-Codex.—Physicians' Pocket Cases with 60 Vials of Tinctures and Triturations.—Cases from 200 to 300 Vials, with low and high dilutions of medicated pellets.—Cases from 50 to 80 Vials of low and high dilutions, &c., &c. Homeopathic Chocolate. Refined Sugar of Milk, pure Globules, &c. *Arnica Tincture*, the best specific remedy for bruises, sprains, wounds, &c. *Arnica Plaster*, the best application for corns. *Arnica Salve*, *Urtica urens tincture and salve*, and Dr. Reitzig's *Homeopathic Pain Extractor* are the best specific remedies for *Burns, Cancchilagua*, a specific in Fever and Ague. Also Books, Pamphlets, and Standard Works on the System in the English, French, Spanish, and German Languages.*

Physicians ordering medicines will please mark after each one its strength and preparation, as:—*Moth. tinc.* for mother tincture; 1. *trit.* or 3. *trit.* for first or third trituration; 6. *in liq.* or 30. *in liq.* for sixth or thirtieth attenuation in liquid; 6. *in glob.* or 30 *in glob.* for sixth or thirtieth attenuation in globules.

Dr. J. J. LANCASTER,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, Junction, Westminster, Canada West.

J. H. GEMRIC,

MANUFACTURER, of Surgical and Dental Instruments, Trusses and Bandages. No. 34 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

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MANUFACTURERS of Glass Syringes, Homeopathic Case and Sample Vials, and Dealers in all kinds of Druggists and Apothecaries' Glass Ware, No. 92 John Street, New York, between Pearl and Cliff Streets.

Private Moulds made to order and particularly attended to. Druggists' stores and Doctors' offices fitted throughout. Painting and Engraving done in superior style. Physicians' Cases and Medicine Chests furnished and refitted at the shortest notice.

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MANUFACTURERS of Surgical and Dental Instruments and Syringes, No. 45 South Eighth Street, below Chesnut, Philadelphia.

Physicians or Dentists ordering Instruments from K. & K. may depend on receiving articles of the best quality.

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F. E. BERICKE,

LATE BERICKE & TAFEL, Homeopathic Pharmacy, No. 18, South Seventh Street, above Chesnut, Philadelphia.

All preparations warranted to be of the purest kind, and prepared with the utmost care.

Physicians' Pocket Cases and Homeopathic Chests for domestic use.

Homeopathic Books, Sugar of Milk, Pure Alcohol, &c., wholesale and retail. The high Potencies genuine.

DR. HENRY S. LENTZ'S HOMEOPATHIC

Preparations.
We have prescribed the high attenuations prepared by Dr. Henry S. Lentz, with the most satisfactory results; and, having confidence in their efficacy, we can recommend them to the Profession. We believe them to be prepared with scrupulous regard to purity, and accuracy of manipulation.

There need be no controversy in regard to the utility of the high attenuation of Medicines. They should be administered only when they are *Homeopathically indicated*, and then not too frequently repeated.

"Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind."

February 13th, 1856.

WALTER WILLIAMSON, M.D.,

Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania.

JACOB BEAKLEY, M.D.,

Professor of Surgery in the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania.

ALVAN E. SMALL, M.D.,

Professor of Homeopathic Institutes, Pathology, and the Practice of Medicine in the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania.

WM. A. GARDINER, M.D.,

Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania.

P. S.—The above Potencies (4000 and upwards) may be had at the residence of Henry S. Lentz, M.D., Chesnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.

to observe upon such schemes, that they rest upon purely arbitrary assumptions, or upon the fallacious experiments of Beaumont; "who, when he saw mutton suet dissolve in his Canadian's stomach in five hours and a half, must evidently have mistaken," as Moleschott observes, "mechanical division for chemical solution." What vitiates his conclusions most, however, is, that he employed mixed substances in his experiments, and also that with him solution, or rather, reduction into a homogeneous mass, was equivalent to digestion. A more recent case of a similar conveniently perforated stomach, taken advantage of by Grunewald and Schroeder, gave results diametrically opposed to Beaumont.* The Germans found raw meat and veal more rapidly digested than boiled meat! In the absence of all satisfactory experiments, we must rely upon popular experience, and yet not place ourselves in the ridiculous position of Dr. Robertson, who translates the language of an old wife into the *sesquipedalian* phraseology of an old pedant, and utters it with the assurance of an auctioneer.† It is certainly better to tell those who ask our advice upon the point, that although it may not be true, that after years of maturity every man should be his own doctor, yet certainly every man may have discovered what agrees and what disagrees in the ordinary articles of animal food; and to stigmatise as unlawful the eating of the flesh of hogs, in a country which was never either Jewish or Mahomedan, is what may be called an infraction of Christian liberty. Pork is the cheapest animal food, and therefore the only attainable form for many, and because it does not agree with some, there is no reason to ban it with such Levitical austerity. Much depends, in this as in most things, on the form in which it is prepared, and we must take a peep into the kitchen before we dilate further upon what is digestible. On this matter we cannot do better than quote the sensible observation of Professor Johnston.

* Brit and For. Med. Chirurg. Rev. Jan. 1855.

† Op. cit. p. 143.

"In cooking animal food, plain boiling, roasting, and baking are in most general favor in our islands. During these operations, fresh beef and mutton, when moderately fat, lose, on an average, about—

In boiling. In baking. In roasting.
4 lbs. beef lose... 1 lb... 1 lb. 3 oz... 1 lb. 5 oz.
4 lbs. mutton lose 14 oz... 1 lb. 4 oz... 1 lb. 6 oz.

"The greater loss in baking and roasting arises chiefly from the greater quantity of water which is evaporated, and of fat which is melted out during these two methods of cooking. Two circumstances, however, to which it has not hitherto been necessary to advert, have much influence upon the successful result of these and some other modes of cooking.

"If we put moist flesh into a press and squeeze it, a red liquid will flow out; this is water colored by blood, and holding various saline and other substances in solution. Or, if after being cut very thin, or chopped very fine, the flesh be put into a limited quantity of clean water, the juices of the meat will be gradually extracted, and by subsequent pressure will be more completely removed from it than when pressure is applied to it in the natural state, and without any such mincing and steeping. The removal of these juices renders the beef or mutton nearly tasteless.

"When the juice of the meat, extracted in either way, is heated nearly to boiling, it thickens, or becomes muddy, and flakes of whitish matter separate, which resemble boiled white of egg.—They are, in fact, white of egg, or albumen, and they show that the juice of flesh contains a certain quantity of this substance, in the same liquid and soluble state as it exists in the unboiled egg.—Now, the presence of this albumen in the juice of butcher's meat is of much importance, in connection with the skillful preparation of it for the table. The first effect of the application of a quick heat to a piece of fresh meat is to cause the fibres to contract, to squeeze out a little of the juice, and, to a certain extent, to close up the pores, so as to prevent the escape of the remainder. The

second is to coagulate the albumen contained in the juice, and thus effectually and completely to plug up the pores, and to retain within the meat the whole of the internal juice. Thereafter the cooking goes on through the agency of the natural moisture of the flesh. Converted into vapor by the heat, a kind of steaming takes place within the piece of meat, so that, whether in the oven, or on the spit, or in the midst of boiling water, it is in reality, when skilfully done, cooked by its own steam.

"A well-cooked piece of meat should be full of its own juice, or natural gravy. In roasting, therefore, it should be exposed to a quick fire, that the external surface may be made to contract at once, and the albumen to coagulate before the juice has had time to escape from within. And so in boiling: when a piece of beef or mutton is plunged into boiling water, the outer part contracts, the albumen which is near the surface coagulates, and the internal juice is prevented either from escaping into the water by which it is surrounded, or from being diluted and weakened by the admission of water among it. When cut up, therefore, the meat yields much gravy, and is rich in flavor. Hence a beef-steak or a mutton-chop is done quickly, and over a quick fire, that the natural juices may be retained.

"On the other hand, if the meat be exposed to a slow fire, its pores remain open, the juice continues to flow from within as it is dried from the surface, and the flesh pines, becomes dry, hard, and unsavory. Or if it be put into cold or tepid water, which is afterwards gradually brought to a boil, much of the albumen is extracted before it coagulates, the natural juices for the most part flow out, and the meat is served in a nearly tasteless state. Hence to prepare good boiled meat, it should be put at once into water already brought to a boil. But to make beef-tea, mutton-broth, or other meat soups, the flesh should be put into cold water, and this afterwards very slowly warmed, and finally boiled. The advantage derived from simmering, a term not unfrequent in cookery books,

depends very much upon the effects of slow boiling, as above explained."

This passage contains the whole theory of the art of cooking meat. If we want to give our patients the full richness of the flesh, we must order a chop or steak, or something of that sort; if we want the flavor chiefly, and not the strength, we give beef-tea; if we want bulk rather than either flavor or strength, we can order the meat to be boiled to rags. This knowledge gives us all the command of the kitchen we can expect to have.

So much for animal food; let us now consider what the vegetable world affords in the shape of albumen, and how it is to be prepared for the table.

1st. *Soluble Vegetable Albumen* exists in a greater or less quantity in the juices of all plants, and in greatest abundance in the so-called grains. In its proportion of nitrogen, carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen, it is exactly the same as animal albumen, but differs somewhat in the amount of Sulphur and Phosphorus. It is soluble in water and various acids.

2nd. In the seeds of leguminous and corn plants, besides the vegetable albumen, is formed a substance called *kleber*, by Beccaria, by Liebig, vegetable fibrine. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alkalies and acids.

3rd. A modification of this is vegetable gelatine, which like *kleber* is insoluble in water, and soluble in alkalies and water.

4th. The last and most recently discovered albuminous ingredient in vegetables, has so close a resemblance to caseine, as to be called by Liebig, vegetable caseine. This name is now rejected, for though like, it is essentially different from the caseine found in milk, and the name it goes by is *legumin*. It is found only in small quantities, and is confined to a few of our esculents. It is soluble in water, and is precipitated by all acids. From these chemical facts, we are now able to infer the digestibility of vegetables, as well as their nutritive property, for, as a general rule, while their power to nourish the body is in direct ratio to the total amount of their

albuminous contents, the facility with which they are reduced to a state fit for assimilation depends upon the relative quantity of the soluble and insoluble form of this albumen. Besides this important explanation, chemistry also suggests the reason of dressing some vegetables with vinegar; for all forms of cabbage contain a large quantity of insoluble albumen, which is rendered soluble by the addition of this acid. It is probable that in the preparation of vegetables for the table we have much to learn, and no doubt the indefatigable efforts of the vegetarians will be of use.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

AN ADDRESS

Read before the Congress of British Homeopathic Practitioners, held at London, by J. G. GARTH WILKINSON, M. D.

We have just completed the perusal of the above address, and have derived pleasure from every line. The originality, the practical good sense, and the agreeable style of Dr. Wilkinson in whatever he undertakes, have long been familiar to us; and we congratulate the profession that his able pen is rendering such excellent service to the cause of homeopathy.

The following extracts from the pamphlet will give the reader an idea of its quality.—MARCY.

"The established medicine will perhaps last some time yet, unless unforeseen events hasten its ruin; for it is a vast property, or plant, representing a capital of many millions sterling; with the force of many ages in its trunk: with the fact that not long ago it was the best thing going, because it was the only thing; defended, too, by a disciplined and instinctive army of respectable gentlemen, in this country fifty or sixty thousand strong, with all their numerous connexions and dependents; and now, in its old age, when it has got through the stratum of living soil, rooting deeper in the tough clay of orthodoxy, apathy, respectability, general deafness, flourishing journalism, scorn,

infidelity to new ideas, white chokers, hard-heartedness, and extreme propriety. A sick tree like that may, as Sir Hamilton Seymour said of Turkey, be a long time in dying. And even when it is dead, it may make a good show of everything but leaves and fruits, and in the winter, which is seven months out of the twelve, and the profitable medical time, it may stand bare among the bare, and challenge a very good comparison. Nevertheless, there is a score upon it, a deathly chalk mark, which is a providential hieroglyph of the coming axe.

Now, in this old corporation, medicine is an art and mystery: not only a separate profession, but a fenced, paled, and invisible park of society, with advertisement of man-traps and spring-guns to all intruders. The public has no business there; for it is corporate private property. Under that regime, the public has nothing to do with prescriptions, but to swallow them. 'Tis a medical despotism, with *secrecy* and *espionage* working as right and left eyes in the head of absolute power. The secrecy is humanely couched: the apparatus of medicine is concealed, lest the ignorant public, like children playing with loaded pistols, should kill themselves, and thus enter the other world without making that seemly difficult bow to this world which is implied in dying according to art. And the secrecy also incidentally brings grist to the mill, and keeps up the proper monopoly of the medical guild; whose aim is thus accomplished, of limiting domestic medicine to the smallest, and beyond that, making it impossible. The espionage lies in the jealous overseeing of all and singular patients by the doctors, to keep them pure from "homeopathy and its kindred delusions;" in the insinuation that those persons who fall into these are of unsound mind; whereby they are tabooed in their neighborhoods, medically excommunicated, and not only run risk of not dying according to art, but also of not associating with the best circles during their very improper and insulting sojourn upon earth. Such is this old corporation, which is protected

by the state in a measure which the most favored church dare not now hope to be, and which veils itself from the public sight, in order to prey the more securely *ex-privilegio* upon the public vitality."

"The history of homeopathy is a short one, and a private: it has established its superiority to other systems in the treatment of cholera; and its return, solicited by the Board of Health, and in nowise discredited by Sir B. Hall and Dr. Macleoughlin, the Government Inspector, have been omitted from the published documents of the Board of Health. This power of benefitting mankind has been burked in the Government office, and the hand that brought it struck with a foul weapon of unfairness. The Russian massacre at Hango was villainous bad, but this is worse vile. Among barbarous tribes, doctors who can really cure, are respected: even cannibals would eat *them* last: but Sir Benjamin Hall's Office allows no truce to the unorthodox saviors of human lives. This is a great fact, and in the face of fair England looking on, should give us muscle for our conflict.

And the rest of our winter's history is like unto this: we have been burked throughout: burked by the *Times* and the leading journals: burked by the war minister: burked by the health minister: burked by both Houses of Parliament: burked by old physic, with all its connexions and dependencies. But some of this is our own fault.

When our armies were festering with wounds, rotting with disease, and perishing with want, humane homeopathic gentlemen found that it was "too bad," and that homeopathy, in the hands of the government, might alleviate the evils. And what voice of thunder did their pent indignation utter? With what efficient tools of argument did they address a power which was known to have a heart of gutta-percha, and a head of brass? Upon what great arena did they plead their cause? And what doughty leader carried their challenge to the lists? They met in a parlor. They mentioned homeopathy in a me-

morial. They drove towards greatness in a brougham. They appeared in the full feather of respectability in the war minister's ante-chamber. Lord Grosvenor was their guide. Unscathed in the conflict of compliments, they were bowled out again; and duly informed that the war minister was an infidel; which they knew before. And the matter ended.

The memorial had its lesson. It was presented by earls and lords. It was signed by one archbishop, two dukes, one marquis, and eighteen other members of the House of Lords; by forty-nine peers' sons, baronets, and members of Parliament; and by many other "great people." Time was in old England when a cause of such amazing and instant interest as this, would have had a different concoction, another battle-field, a Rannymede instead of an exquisite's boudoir, and rather more of steel and less of gold lace about the leaders. The Houses of Lords and Commons were not remote from those spurless knightly gentlemen. There were at least twenty members of each Parliament among them. One would have thought in the humblest common sense, that the floor of those houses was the pleading-place for homeopathy in an hour of national wailing and peril. Yet all the forty sat voiceless there while a hundred opportunities for striking homeopathy into debate, ran by unheeded. Nothing would have been easier than to have caused homeopaths to be examined before the Sebastopol Committee, to hear what their suggestions were — whether *they* could have done better, or could anyway repair the medical incompetency and downfall. Nothing could have been more justly glorious. A member of Parliament requires some horse to mount, to carry him to honorable distinction; and here was a braye one which would have borne him right into the thick of his country's honor. The occasion was ready; the whole subject laid down; statistics were there; the breakdown of the opposite thing was suplain; the country was tender-hearted with ealandy; the House was the same

point of the cowering and cheeping ministers; dukes, by the momentary flashes of the truths of sorrow, were seen to be flunkeys for that hour; and there was not in fact a hindrance in the whole horizon, unless it were the apparition-bugaboo of Mr. Wakley, and the looming of medical anti-votes at some remote election. But a parlor was snigger: a small party was stiller: a memorial was less fatiguing and more polite: it pledged to no movement, and could easily be forgotten; and so the winter was a winter indeed, and Lord Panmure, so far as homeopathy is concerned, has hibernated through it, after being comfortably tucked in by his friend, Lord Robert Grosvenor, who then retired himself, with London stones crying out at his window, into Sabbatical rest.

Yet somehow or other, the memorialists did good without intending it: they accidentally caught the tail of *The Lancet* in the shut parlor door, and made the creature squeal horribly. It squealed on the 7th day of April. Its last about homeopathy,—and the last of everything is its tail,—was, that the thing was utterly evaporated and earthless; whereas, in parading all the inverted comma "great people" who were now knocking at Lord P.'s gate to introduce homeopathy to him, this mendacious tail was most undoubtedly caught: and there is reason to believe, nipped off. Henceforth, then, at our public dinners, Wakley's brush shall hang as his sole life-trophy over the head of Lord Robert Grosvenor.

Let us peruse somewhat this *Lancet* tail-joint, or article. (I believe articulus is Latin for a joint.) The editor will not "condescend upon this occasion to enter upon any facts or argument to prove the transcendental folly of what is called the homeopathic system." He is careful to explain what is *not* going to be the staple of his remarks. I almost thought after that he was going to sing a song; because, barring facts and argument, the next ready thing is certainly poetry. Yet he went on in prose. He says, he "denies in toto that a know-

ledge of theology, skill in manœuvring soldiers, the art of navigation and naval warfare, or patent faculty for legislation, carry with them the slightest competency for judging of the effects of medical agents upon the human frame in health and disease." He is assuredly right here. It would be a shocking look-out for all common flesh if men did not know when they are well or ill, and when treatment is making them better or worse, unless they were profound divines, generals, admirals, or peers of the realm. In that case they would be obliged to take the doctor's word for it; which is what we object to. On the contrary, that which gives them competency for this decision, is their very skins, and the consciousness of ailing, or well-being, which God has put inside them. To this must be added the solicitous faces of friends about, who by signs that they fully understand, and which vitally concern them, "judge of the effects of medicinal agents upon the human frame in health and disease." The same law by which a patient would be precluded from judging a system of medicine, and changing it for another and a better system, would also prevent him from calling in further advice in any case: the ear of each patient would be nailed to the doctor's door-post: and appeal to physician, or other doctor, would be impossible. The sick would find it as difficult to move from place to place, as it is difficult to get out of Russia without a permit from the Czar. We seem then to have the editor with us so far. Yet subsequently we find that a knowledge of "the science of medicine" is indispensable "for judging of the effects of medicinal agents upon the human frame in health and disease." I can't think so. If that were the case, none but the most expert physicians could ever find out whether they were ill or well. A consciously sick man would be an impossibility, except in the case of graduates, M.D.'s, M.R.C.S.E.s, and L.A.C.'s. More impossible still would be a consciously cured man out of the sacred pale of Esculapius.—No man could know whether his stom-

ach-ache had been removed until at the end of an entire curriculum of medical studies. The old first make-talk of friends, "How do you do this morning," would be like asking your coachman for the quadrature of the circle, or examining clodpoles on the Eleusian mysteries. "Pretty well, I thank you," would involve a degree of presumption, for which no prosecution could be too sharp, and no damages demanded by colleges, excessive. Nay, further, this would tell badly for the poor doctors. For, as the consciousness of being in good or bad health would not exist at all among the laity, who would be more and more insensate to pain the worse their complaints were, so by a kind of process from the zoophyte to the angle, this consciousness would be developed, grade after grade, through successive stages in the medical profession, and only at the top be complete. An apothecary, small in "the science of medicine," and "in those sciences upon which medicine is built," might gropingly and remotely suspect that he had a cough, or an influenza, or a passing diarrhoea, and might even aspire on his twilight Pisgah, or Primrose Hill of physic, to cognize a clap afar off; but that would certainly snip his wings, and bound his narrow horizon. An M.R.C.S.E. might rise higher, and disport himself through the twinges of very slight inflammations. But the great honors of disease, the manglings and truncations, the leprous and enusted crowns, are not yet for small deer like him. Revelation in this Wakley sphere is sternly gradual, like degrees themselves. The purest surgeons alone could feel the noble pangs of the stone, and wear the poisoned chemise of the syphilis. They, first of men, would know when their limbs were lopped by battle, or their bodies crushed in railway collisions. But the last revelation and supreme prize-money of pain would be for the men stupendous in diagnosis, and awful in technicality; the top and bigwig of the tree would have agonies and parasites all its own: and the court physicians would sit grand in very hells. Dire reversal of *fiat exper-*

imentum in corpore vili! Exquisitely-consciously bursting with dropsies: ruining with diabetes; purpling and cauliflowering with motley funguses; moulthing and snorting through dusky apoplexies: carrying to their veriest grains after unsearchable itches; withering with palsies; zigzagging with choreas; fizzing in fiery fevers; and spitting with consumptions,—the Wakley magnates would eat of the tree of knowledge to ghastly purpose; and whenever nature or fortune chose, they would be what they *know*. How dreadful would the advances of the science of medicine, and of the other "sciences upon which it is based," become! A prudent man would not prelude with even the A B C of botany, or electricity or chemistry, or the remotest thread-ends of walks that might conduct him, alas! too soon, into this infernal spider's web! For whose flesh would like to be the anvil on which these blood-warm sciences are smithied! Schwann and Schleiden and their malignant crew; Bowman unravelling his deep kidney; and Kiernan brooding cruel amid the mystic meshes of the liver,—would be malefactors of the deepest die! Preparitors of beds of torture to which the inquisition is a coarse joke! And the men themselves, if they had Bright's disease, or gin liver, would feel thrills of anatomic damnation such as Dante never dreamed! Imagine their nicely-dissected screams from behind the impenetrable curtain of degrees and honors that would shroud their sacred suffering persons from the apathetic populations! *1st voice*—"Oh! Kakangelist of pain! Oh! heinous Dr. Carpenter! Oh! the impish nucleoli in my abominable cell-germs!" *2nd voice*—"Oh! the cursed epithelial disks in my cursed tubuli uriniferi!" *3rd voice*—"Oh! the white-hot fiend's dagger sticking in the fifteenth fibre to the right round the corner, in my dreadful stylo-mastoid foramen!" *4th voice*—"Oh! crucified n. 11 in my glandula Peyerisive solitaria!" *Chorus of voices*—"Villainous colleges! ye have brought me to this! Father Esculapius undub me! Father Esculapius undub me!

confer upon me the bliss of ignorance of the horrid 'science of medicine,' and of the other horrid 'sciences' upon which it is based." This undoubtedly would be the tune with which the wise Wakley would wind up medical education. Of course his silly commonality would have all the maladies, just as at present; but like stumps of trees, they would never know they had them. Furthermore, as science of medicine is science of disease, the doctors would be the only people that ever knew that they were ill; they would, in fact, have no consciousness of any other kind; for they would be essences too professional to trench on other departments; and thus they would no longer be men, but like Shakespeare's Trinculo, sheer abstract cramps and stomach-aches. The laity, on the other hand, would be the only people who ever knew that they were well. And this logical consequence would come, that the laity, ignorant of the science of pain, and of the "other sciences upon which it is based," could never have the blind presumption to call the doctors in at all! And this would be the wise Wakley's wind-up of medical practice."

"Another point with *The Lancet*, is the advice it gives Lord Panmure. He is to follow the example of our allies. "No French minister," says the article, would so far forget what was due to science and to his country, or so far lose sight of the bounds of his own understanding, as to decide upon questions of special science. The course a French minister would take, would be to consult the Academy of Medicine." Now Harvey and Jenner did take this course of consulting the Academy of Medicine; but, not liking their sentence, they had to consult somebody else after that: they went to the people of England, and to future ages of the world, and got another sentence. The railway men were bolder: they did not appeal to any solemn senate of old coaches; but went about their constructions at once: and now even Mr. Wakley rides in railway cars. Moreover, Napoleon III. did not consult the Academy when he sent out

Headland's camphor bottles to the Crimea."

"Often indeed have I thought, that *old physic has in it all the marks of quackery* which it considers distinctive of that thing: only that it is quackery on the corporate scale, not on the individual. First, secrecy. The pharmacopeia is a vast repertory of patent medicines, not public medicines: the profession as one man keeps its own secret. The pharmacopeia is *ad clerum*. 2. Arbitrary or spontaneous generation: self-dubbing. For the profession never had a grandfather, nor hardly a father: it has not descended from the past, but starts up anew, with a kind of animal life born of the circumstance that there is a vacant place for making a livelihood and somebody may fill it. In order to have a human past, you must have progressive principles, and these old physic has not: failing them it is a vast corporate quackery. 3. Enormous drugging; and pay in proportion to enormity: the very essence of Morison's pills. 4. Pretence to Panacea; as shown in the refusal to look further; to look at homeopathy: a prime indication of a corporate quackery. 5. Pretence to property in physic; and leaning upon the state for protection: the very opprobrium of nostrum-mongers. 6. Glaring self-advertisement, in the public lists of the colleges, and in the medical directories, which indicate for all men the real Simons Pure, with whom medical wisdom lives and dies. 7. The maintenance of journals, for the derision of all but those Simons, and for *their puffing*.— I could go on long with this; but enough has been said to draft out the features of the corporate quack complete, in all the armor of a large unrighteousness. On contemplating these things, the poor individual quacks come cooing about me like very doves: and my heart asks, Who has called them quacks, and wherefore? If it is the arch-quack of all, then I maintain at once that they have the presumption of the best diploma. Welcome, after that, mesmerists, kinesipathists, herbalists, galvinists, even nostrum-mongers, there

is surely some good in ye! You are at least warriors against those bad old walls!"—MARCY.

On the Inhalation of Medicated Vapor in
Bronchial and Lung Diseases.

By HENRY C. PRESTON, M.D.

It is a remarkable fact, that the professors of the Medical Art from time immemorial have always been slow to receive and adopt any course of medical treatment not sanctioned by long experience, and not originally forced upon their attention by striking and overwhelming facts. This truly conservative stand has had its advantages and its disadvantages. But to one conversant with the history of medicine it sometimes seems preposterous and absurd, for through the long vista of the past he sees nothing but an ever-changing theory followed by an ever-changing practice. A leading dogma of one age has given place to that of the succeeding, which has with equal reason been founded upon the development of new facts in science or art; and so from the time of Pythagoras, 500 B.C., the leading hypotheses of every age have been superseded by the discovery of new facts upon which still new hypotheses have been founded. Nor is this to be deprecated, for in the language of an eminent German pathologist, "an hypothesis which becomes dispossessed by new facts dies an honorable death; and if it has been instrumental in first bringing to light those truths by which it is itself annihilated, it deserves a monument of gratitude." So far all medical hypotheses have been and are still valuable, for without them science could progress but slowly. But in the present age, more than ever, facts are taking the lead in all departments of science, and a theory which is not supported by well-established truths cannot hope for general acceptance. Now, while new facts are constantly developing and discoveries are following in rapid succession within the vast domain of science, the medical profession, as a body, are in great danger of either too obstinately holding on to

the old theories of the past and their long-exploded practices, or of being led away to the opposite extreme, and flying beyond the basis of fact into the clouds of fancy which envelop all new discoveries, and which hold out ever new and alluring temptation to man's illimitable and never-satisfied imagination.

The middle and conservative ground between these two extremes is manifestly the only safe stand for medicine or any positive science. With the old chemico-anatomical materialism on the one hand, and the new dynamical-spiritualism on the other, the only solid basis between the two is confessedly that of fixed and established fact. If men would keep constantly in mind that the only road open to another world lies through the portals of the grave, that much as our souls may aspire to reach that spiritual home which all in some form or other picture to themselves, and on which they build their future hopes, still it is an ever-varying law of nature that we must go down into the bowels of the material earth before we can ascend to any purer or more immaterial ether; if while made of the earth, subsisting on the earth, and constantly attracted down into the earth by an ever-acting law of gravitation, men would cease their efforts to become all spirit and be satisfied with the dignity which belongs to terrestrial man, they would steer clear of both the Scylla of mental stolidity and the Charybdis of morbid imagination. So in medicine, if men would be satisfied to confine themselves to the solid basis of established fact, they would not on the one hand forget the useful lessons of the past, nor on the other fear the encroachments of present or future discovery and investigation: standing on a rock of truth, which loses none of its solidity by being built upon, they would welcome the refreshing breezes of hypothesis which sweep around them, and view with delight their very footstool gradually rising higher by the slow aggregation of even comminuted particles of experience.

Such reflections have often forced themselves upon me, and are here pre-