

Canadian Journal of Homeopathy.

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

Vol. I.

ST. CATHARINES, C. W. MARCH, 1856.

No. 3.

Quacks and Empirics.

We so frequently hear of Allopathic Physicians denouncing practitioners of our school as being quacks and empirics, that we have come to the conclusion to discuss the matter, for the purpose of enabling our readers to determine which school of Physicians, if either, best deserves to have such titles applied to its members.

Most of our Homeopathic Physicians in this Province, have had the advantage of Allopathic preceptors, and attended Allopathic lectures, at Allopathic Colleges, Allopathically endowed, so that they are so far equal with Allopathic Physicians.

Let us enquire what we have done, to call forth such epithets from old physic. Our attention has been called to this new system of Medicine, we have examined its fundamental laws, and tested the efficacy of its remedies, at the bedside of our patients. Governed by reason, and not prejudice, we have substituted the Homeopathic treatment for the Allopathic, just so far and fast as we found it more safe in curing disease.

Could we, as honest men, have done less? We have sacrificed no knowledge which we possessed at the commencement of the investigation; nor have we tied our hands to any one system, but can use Allopathy as well now as ever. Both interest and duty compel us to cure our patients in a mild, prompt, and permanent manner; and not to sacrifice them to any system. And to suppose that we suffer our patients to die, when we have any reason to think that they can be cured by any other method, is to suppose that we are destitute of common sense and honesty. Our Physicians being equal to Allopathists, in old school knowledge, use Homeopathic treatment because they find it superior; and we will ask who is best able to judge,

with regard to the best treatment,—those who have no knowledge of the new system, or those who have tested it?

Does an Allopathist's ignorance of Homeopathy make him a safer Physician than he who understands both methods? What does any Physician lose by investigating Homeopathy? These are questions often asked! They are questions, to the true answer of which, the opposers of Homeopathy turn a deaf ear. But they are questions that will continue to be asked, until the last shadow of Allopathy has passed away.

It is reasonable to suppose that a true Physician, who is alive to the sufferings of his patients, and his responsibility to them, would be anxious to avail himself of any safe treatment, of the value of which he has any evidence. But how stands the matter with the Allopathist? They deny the testimony of those educated in the same schools with themselves, whose testimony and judgment they have been accustomed to respect, in regard to a simple matter of fact, that Homeopathic remedies will cure disease.

We ask the old school to test the remedies for themselves, assuring them that they need not fear deception. We tell them that there are no secrets in Homeopathy, but that the books are in market, and accessible to all, which fully explain the system, and the preparation of the remedies, in plain language. There are but three reasons why all Allopathists do not investigate Homeopathy. One is *prejudice*,—the second is *pride*, which considers it a disgrace to become a student,—the third reason is the *want of moral courage* to face the opposition and ridicule of the Medical faculty; which all experience has shown that all who embrace Homeopathy have to encounter. Medical Societies are constantly using their influence and power against investigation of Homeopathic truths.

will submit to the medical inquisition, and swallow down enough poison to make half a dozen well ones sick, and perhaps terminate fatally, did not the system, true to its own welfare, reject the inharmonious intruder.

While Homeopathy was like the infant in the cradle, and unpopular, her ranks were not intruded upon by ignorant pretenders; but now that it is becoming popular, it has more to fear from its professed friends than from its enemies, who embrace it, not because they understand it, but have an eye to the "loaves and fishes."

There are a kind of Eclectics who, without principle or reason to guide them, worship at the shrine of St. Custom, ostensibly professing to be the moving cause of some great medical reform; but in reality borne up by the ever changeable current of popular ignorance and superstition, which heretofore has been and is now, but shall not always be, the great antagonist to the progress of medical science.

Just take a case (treated by some of our late importations, who pretend to base their practice on the system of Homeopathy,) as related by a patient who had lost the sight of one of his eyes by the treatment. He said to me, I was treated by one of your kind of Doctors: I had common inflammation of the eyes, and by the application of some remedy I was blinded in a few minutes, and made to suffer inexpressible torments for hours and days. Weeks have passed, and I am still blind in that eye, and I should have been a blind man altogether if I had allowed the same application to be made to the other eye, which they wished to do; and while sitting in darkness I heard the remark made, that I could not now go round,—that he had assured me that he had *cooked* one of my eyes. This, by the way, is the latest method of cooking we have heard of, in a civilized country. Had they not better advertise themselves as cooks, and go to the Fee-gee Islands, or some other country where the inhabitants practise cannibalism, and introduce their new method of cooking human flesh.

What Homeopathist can read the above statements, with the knowledge that these

parties are now in our midst, advertising largely, (though they truly state that they do not confine themselves exclusively to Homeopathy,) and see the noble system which he has adopted tortured into such a shape and made as it were responsible for such malpractice, without raising a warning voice against such a system of quackery.

Such pretended friends are more to be dreaded than open enemies. They have a tendency to bring disrepute on the system, and drive those who are seeking relief from the old practice, back to "wallowing in the mire" of Allopathy, and to come to the conclusion that they had better "bear the ills they have, than flee to those they know not of."

Pure Homeopathy makes living advertisements which are a credit to the system; but the toleration in its ranks of any thing like this, will make Homeopathy a by-word and a reproach in community. A shade will come over its principles, and instead of being a benefactor to the race, it will become, like many of the systems of the past, the means of deceiving its votaries.

While we should welcome to our ranks, and extend the right hand of fellowship to all honest, upright, intelligent practitioners, we should at the same time, to maintain our own respectability, and the welfare of the public, denounce all floating excrescences, ignorant and unprincipled pretenders who would presume to worship at its shrine: who, while they promise you health, are themselves the servants of corruption.

Yours, M. D.

Hamilton, March 10, 1856.

P. S.—Since writing the above, we learn through the columns of the "Banner," that its Editor has been favored at least with a sight of the last "Elephant," in a medical point of view, said to be an ingenious apparatus to facilitate the introduction of refined particles of dust into the lungs, by the process of inhalation. He informs us that it consists, in part, of a wheel so constructed as to reduce the particles of matter to such a state of fineness that they may be introduced into the lungs by inhalation. It appears to be a kind of

snuff taking machine, on an extended scale, by which not only the lining membrane of the nostrils and throat may become coated with foreign particles, but also the delicate structure of the lungs, instead of the pure unadulterated air which God made to invigorate and purify the blood.

What greater cause for arousing up consumption and other diseases of the lungs is there, than breathing into them small particles of finely pulverized matter? It would be a creditable improvement if we could invent some method of preventing the accidental introduction of foreign substances into the lungs; but any method which would facilitate the introduction of impurities into them, would only hasten the work of destruction.

I can think of no more appropriate term to apply to the machine than to call it a "pepper and salter," for seasoning the lungs preparatory to cooking them, on the Eclectic plan.

The ostensible purpose of the machine, is to medicate the lungs. The *real* purpose, to galvanize the pockets of the owners. I think the Editor of the Banner must have been under this latter operation of the machine when he gave it an editorial notice. I am pretty sure, living as he has been in this city during the summer months, that he has had sufficient experience of trying the beneficial effects of inhaling fine particles of dust into the lungs, without the assistance of a machine, to facilitate it; and unless the city is better provided with pure water, we shall all be likely to have an opportunity of trying it, the coming season.

There is one chance of the machine becoming useful, in a negative point of view. If we should get good water introduced into the city, and thereby keep down the dust, the air *might* become too pure for those accustomed to breathe in a dusty atmosphere, and the change be too sudden. In such a case, the inhabitants might need the assistance of the above operation. It is a well known fact, that stone cutters and grinders are subject to premature disease, from the effect of small particles of matter floating in the air and inhaled into their lungs. But as all cannot be

stone cutters or grinders, it may be well that such a machine should come in use to our over crowded population.

Perhaps it is merely a machine intended to produce diseased lungs, that the ingenious inventors may have an opportunity to demonstrate their skill in treating them. Who knows!

M. D.

Subscriptions to the JOURNAL will be received at BARR & THOMPSON'S and WALKER'S Book Stores, St. Catharines,—by Dr. M'LEAN, Beamsville,—Mr. L. G. CARTER, Port Colborne.—J. T. S. SMITH, N. Y.—Dr. A. N. WOOLVERTON, Hamilton,—Dr. FERGUSON, Woodstock,—Dr. A. T. BULL, London,—Dr. J. J. LANCASTER, Westminster.—Dr. J. ADAMS, Toronto,—Mr. A. COBEY, Newmarket,—Messrs. BORRICK & TAFEL, Philadelphia.

Journal of Homeopathy.

Among the numberless attacks that have been made on Homeopathy and its first great expounder, we notice one from some person writing in the *Quebec Herald*, under date of November, 1855. The cause seems to have been the appearance in that little town, of an itinerant lecturer named *Lewis*, who he is pleased to style "a celebrated lecturer and practical expositor of the recently resuscitated delusion of Homeopathy."

We would enquire at what period of its existence Homeopathy became extinct? If once extinct, when, where, and by whom, was it resuscitated, revived, and given the breath of existence? We doubt not some of our rural friends believe it did become extinct, from the frequent reiterations for the last quarter of a century of that oracle of Medical wisdom the *London Lancet*, that Homeopathy was fast dying out. But the prognosis in this case, like many others in the "system of guessing," was false, and to the bitter disappointment and chagrin of those prophetic geniuses who would feign make mankind believe, that the world continues by their kind permission alone.

Homeopathy continues to grow with a vigorous growth, and at this very time is more popular throughout the world than ever before: that its increase has been constant, for the last half century, and in many parts of the world is fast superceding all other modes

of treatment in disease. Homeopathy has never had an attack of what Medical men call Atrophia, nor are there the least appearances of such symptoms in its constitution: consequently our friend of the *Herald* is wrong in his conclusions, that it is recently resuscitated.

The writer commences by comparing the people of "this Canada" with the ancient Athenians, "who spent their time in nothing else but either to hear or tell some new things." We think that the man who wrote the above, is not much of a traveller; for a more industrious people than the inhabitants of "this Canada" is not to be found on this continent. We have failed in our intercourse with the people, after residing here for some years, to discover the traits of idleness and gossip of which he speaks. Such *may* be the character, (but we doubt it much,) of the people of his section.

We will pass over the discussion which is said to have taken place between "Dr. Parker, one of the regular Medical practitioners of the town," as we have no exceptions to take to their discussing any subject with this "celebrated lecturer," for with him we have no sympathy. We expressed our opinion of him in a former No. of this Journal. We can only say, that he is not considered by us as a fair exponent of any system, much less that of Homeopathy.

After Dr. P. had settled the question of "certain statements," with this itinerant lecturer, Dr. Howitt, "another regular Medical practitioner in town," impressed no doubt with the eminent necessity of saying something to mark his resentment, and show his dexterity, "inserted a challenge in the *Advertiser*, offering to prove Homeopathy a system based on falsehood, and that Hahnemann was either a knave or a fool." This mendacious attack we feel called upon to repel. In proof of his challenge, he proceeds to give us a few TRUTHS from Hahneman's *Materia Medica Pura*, which he denounces as false, because, forsooth, no where in *his* Medical imbibition has he acquired knowledge of these facts!

Most sapient and wise Doctor, we would like to know when, where, and by whom this

intuitive *a priori* power of reasoning was imparted to you? by which you are able to divine all Medical knowledge, past, present and future, at a glance. What priest physician of the great family of the Asclepiades has laid hands upon your august person, and set you apart as the arbiter of all possible truth?

The use of such terms as "knave or fool," are the kind of arguments and close reasonings indulged in by our opponents. "This is the kind of logic employed by modern Allopathists, in discussing a rival method." We are not informed whether this hypocritic oracle "made up faces, or tore his hair," while giving expression to these stupendous evidences.

But seriously, who can imagine a more ludicrous spectacle than is presented by this individual, of such ignorance or dishonesty in endeavoring, in his anxiety to injure the character of Hahnemann? On the one hand, we have "an intellectual giant, whose vast general erudition, profound knowledge of Medical science, and laborious personal researches, in regard to the nature of drugs, have elicited the highest admiration and respect from every able and honorable Allopathist who has ever written respecting him." On the other hand we have an impotent country Doctor, wasting the time of an audience in insane efforts to "figure up" the power of a class of imponderable substances, and making faces at Homeopathy.

☞ Intending to remove to HAMILTON during the coming month of April, the "Journal" will hereafter be printed at that place, instead of St. Catharines, and published at Hamilton and London, as heretofore. We have not space in this No. to state our reasons for the change, but will speak of it in our next. All letters and exchanges may be sent to St. Catharines until further notice.

☞ The Second Annual Meeting of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Canada, will be held in the city of Toronto, on the third Tuesday (28th) of May prox. We hope to see every Homeopathic Physician in Canada present, as well as so many of our friends from a distance as can make it convenient to be there.

☞ To CORRESPONDENTS.—Several articles sent us for this No. are deferred for want of space, but will appear in the April No.

☞ "What is Homeopathy?" continued from Feb. No. will appear next month.

We will now briefly consider which school of Physicians is best deserving the appellation of empirics. The Homeopathist, after having improved all the advantages which Allopathy can offer, has respected the evidence which he has heard of the efficacy of Homeopathy, in acute, violent, and malignant epidemic disease,—that under the new system, cholera, yellow fever, scarletina, small pox, &c. prove less fatal; that severe inflammations of the lungs and bowels, are promptly relieved and cured. He feels it a duty which he owes to humanity, and to his own conscience, to practically test the new system. This he has done; and as a recompense for the discharge of his duty, finds his anticipations more than realised; being able to cure disease with a certainty unknown to the old system, and that, without poisoning his patients with drugs, or leaving them subject to any after effects from their use. It is true, he has to encounter the persecution and ridicule of his former Medical associates; but the blessed consciousness of being right,—of having done his whole duty, and of standing on a sure foundation, will enable him to heed the outpourings of their jealousy and spleen as little as he does the idle wind.

Cathartics in Fevers.

We frequently see cases of Fever terminate fatally, from the effect of a free use of cathartics. Therefore, we feel justified in entering our earnest protest against their indiscriminate use. Many persons take them from their Medical adviser, or from the recommendation of a friend, and get well in spite of their pernicious influence. As no good, but a positive injury results from their use, we cannot justify the frequent resort to them.

The greatest danger in fevers, in this climate, is from irritation of the stomach and bowels: this is especially the case in epidemic fevers, in this locality. From the nature of the disease, there is a strong tendency to this result. If the case terminate fatally, it is generally from this cause. The tongue becomes dry with red edges, bowels tender to pressure, vomiting or diarrhea, one or both, with more or less pain, muttering delirium,

twitching of the tendons,—all of which denote irritation of the coats of the stomach and bowels,—which irritation is the cause of the patient's death.

Cathartics produce the above symptoms, in greater or less severity; and when given during an attack of fever, where there is a predisposition to them, the most destructive results frequently follow. In many instances, it is true, nature is competent to restore the injury; but in not a few cases death ensues.

During an experience of several years, we have seen very few deaths from malignant epidemic fevers, when cathartics were not employed; and we are satisfied that many cases are rendered more malignant by their use, and by emetics, followed by stimulants.

The Allopathic Physician usually commences the treatment of fever by administering an emetic, followed by a cathartic, to "cleanse the first passage," and "break up the fever," as he expresses his first attack upon the already disturbed system, struggling to restore itself, and in so doing reduces it to the requirement of stimulants, which produce morbid excitement, calling for more "cleansing" and depletion, until the hope for a favorable crisis is rendered quite uncertain, or a degree of irritation is caused, or existing irritation increased, until it bids defiance to the best adapted means for its relief.

In fact, no disease is less under the control of remedies, or more certainly fatal, than severe irritation of the stomach and bowels, caused by Medicines used in febrile diseases. Reason would teach us that drastic Medicines would produce such results, and our Allopathic experience fully sustains it.

We could not see this, while we were in the continual habit of giving those Medicines, nor will any one be apt to; but when we abandoned their use, and had an opportunity of seeing and testing an opposite treatment, we found that such formidable symptoms rarely occur, and where they do, they are relieved with Homeopathic remedies, with good certainty and promptitude.

Costiveness occurring during the course of febrile disease, is not unfavorable. The want

of exercise, abstinence from food, and diminished secretion, accounts for the constipation that frequently occurs. While a diarrhea, unless it is moderate and a critical discharge, (the fever abating with it,) is less favorable, and should be relieved as easily as possible by appropriate remedies.

The notion so prevalent among the people, that the bowels should be moved on every occasion, if there is any disturbance in the animal economy, is most destructive to health; and this prevailing idea, so strenuously insisted on, and persistently carried out in practice, by the Allopathic and Eclectic schools of Medicine, is the source of the popularity of all the quack pills and purgative nostrums that deluge this province, adding hundreds every year to the list of dyspeptic, and other chronic diseases.

In conclusion we would say, that if the world is indebted to Homeopathy for nothing else, it owes it a debt of gratitude for not having, by precept or example, the disposition to gorge humanity with physic, which, for centuries, has been the leading practice. Calomel and other active drugs are more sparingly used than formerly, and the stomach is not so often turned into an apothecary shop, for the mutual benefit of Doctors and Apothecaries.

Physicians should Subscribe for all our Periodicals.

We concur with the Philadelphia Journal of Homeopathy, that if Physicians would only use their influence among their patrons, sufficient subscribers would be obtained to support handsomely, all the Homeopathic Journals at present published, and we think it is their duty so to act.

We could never realize the state of that Physician's mind, who can reconcile it with his duty to the sick and to the science and art of Medicine, to voluntarily deprive himself of the profit that must necessarily accrue, by a careful reading of all the periodicals of our school. Often, to our knowledge, there is in some, a petty prejudice against Editors and Publishers which, however little and unworthy, is allowed to contravene this duty. Un-

fortunately, articles of this sort seldom reach those they are designed. It is like a Preacher we once heard reprove sharply, the absent part of his congregation, in the presence of the punctual and attentive part.—*Kir. Jour.*

We insert the subjoined list, which we have reason to believe is correct, that our readers may judge of the efficacy of Homeopathy, when brought to the test of experience. Popularity throws her benevolent mantle over the imperfections of her votaries, while every fault of the proscribed aspirant, is denied even the excuse of human fallibility; and each unsuccessful case is paraded before the public as convincing evidence of fallacy and illusion.

A fair judgment of any Medical treatment cannot be formed, from an isolated case; but by taking an aggregate of cases treated, and comparing results, we are able to arrive at correct conclusions.

List of Cases treated by Dr. J. W. Ferguson, in the Town of Woodstock and surrounding country, from July, 1855, to Jan'y, 1856.

DISEASES.	No. of Cases.	Cur'd.	Died.	Disch. not Cured.	Item. under Treat't
Bilious Fever,	14	14	"	"	"
Bilious Colic,	7	7	"	"	"
Dysentery,	27	27	"	"	"
Diarrhea,	20	20	"	"	"
Group,	12	12	"	"	"
Chicken Pox,	3	3	"	"	"
Pleurisy,	2	2	"	"	"
Pneumonia,	6	6	"	"	"
Typhus Fever,	7	6	1	"	"
Intermittent Fever,	25	25	"	"	"
Bronchitis. (acute.)	8	8	"	"	"
Inflammation of Brain,	3	3	"	"	"
Chronic Ophthalmia,	14	9	"	"	5
Acute Gastritis,	4	4	"	"	"
Amenorrhœa,	11	4	"	"	7
Dysmenorrhœa,	9	9	"	"	"
Delirium Tremens,	1	1	"	"	"
Influenza,	10	10	"	"	"
Loquorrhœa,	17	11	"	"	6
Nephritis,	4	4	"	"	"
Gonorrhœa,	8	8	"	"	"
Tonsilitis,	1	1	"	"	"
Acute Rheumatism,	1	1	"	"	"
Secondary Syphilis,	1	1	"	"	"
Phthisis,	8	"	"	4	4
Inflam. of Kneejoint,	1	1	"	"	"
Erysipelas,	3	3	"	"	"
Epilepsy,	3	1	"	"	2
Otitis ex. et. in.	7	7	"	"	"
Total,	237	208	1	4	24

The above does not include a number of cases treated at my office, for various diseases. Woodstock, Feb., 1856. J. W. FERGUSON.

From the Homeopathic Record, Northampton, England.

A Spec of War.

Our readers will be pleased to perceive, in perusing the following extract from the Cayuga Chief, how independent men and thinkers reason about the present dilapidated state of Allopathy, and the hopeful future of our own beloved science. The article is well and powerfully written.

EDS.

A friend writes thus:—

"I have noticed at different times in your paper, a thrust at Allopathy. I am sorry to see this, as you must know that many of your patrons are friends of that school. Should Editors undertake to teach us physic? Your opinions are not those of many who read your paper."

Probably not, dear sir, and for such reasons, would you deny us the liberty of uttering them? Our opinions are our own, and nobody is responsible for them. We never yet asked the question whether they correspond with those of others. When we do, we shall cease to control a Press, or to claim common manhood or self-respect. We are yet to so lose our independence as a man and an Editor, as to think and say as others think and say. If our opinions do not hitch with those of others, it is their privilege to hold their own, but never to dictate ours.

It is probably true that we have sometimes winged a barb at the Allopathic system. It was not mere carelessness—we meant it. We are honestly an enemy of the system, and could give good and sufficient reasons for the faith that is in us. We have friends—many and warm friends—who practice that system, and many who are practised upon. Every mother's son of them, who is a man of sense, will not quarrel with us because we repudiate the system. Those who have not sense and liberality, will please take themselves and physic to the—dogs.

We are not entirely ignorant of the Allopathic system, though we cannot handle the scalpel, or compound drugs. We have a bitter experience of its benefits, (!) and to-day feel its relentless clutches in a system which ought to have been one of the most substantial ever built by nature. We blindly and without thought or investigation, as the world had done before us, took physic and journeyed rapidly toward a premature grave. Injured and outraged nature gave us a beam of higher truth, and from that time, no murderous lance or poisonous "dose" has entered her citadel. Slowly she has been repairing the injury; but many a broad track will remain, through which the last enemy will pass much

easier to his final victory. O for the years which have sped away! this aching and yielding frame should stand a model of health and muscular strength. *It might—it ought to have been so.*

We are no wild follower of quacks. We hate quacks and quackery. They ought to swallow each other, which would be punishment enough. But by the light of nature, and the unerring teachings of experience and observation, we are taught that the drug system is one stupendous falsehood. We can only wonder that a world has so blindly sacrificed upon its altars. It is a murderous system. Every grave-yard in Christendom has its victims, and its poisonous influences at this day mingle at the very wells of life, and flow down through the veins of infirmities inherited from the cradle. Men have honestly followed that system, and peopled mother earth with dead. Men the most prominent in the profession, and yet firm in their Allopathic faith, have often admitted the sad truth, that *Allopathy has killed more than it ever cured.* Before God, we believe it. We can hardly conceive of an extremity which would induce us to call a "regular" to the bedside of a friend. If such a contingency should occur, one wrestling with disease and death, should not be tortured with one equally as fatal and far more cruel. We can now think of many loved ones who have gone from their homes and friends, who, but for the regular treatment, might have been spared. And many has been the fierce and indignant word which we have provoked by avowing our scepticism, in the midst of a formidable array of drugs. Alas! for the darkness yet in the land. We honestly confess that we not only have no faith in the regular practice, but on the contrary, we dread it. The warmest friend we have in the Allopathic ranks, can never put his drugs in our stomach. We love our friends, but we love truth and the sublime and immutable laws of life, more. While recently sick and nigh unto death and among strangers, we said, call a Homeopathist or none. Better die a natural death than one of torment. Nature may recover from disease, but not always from the inroads of drugging. People take such compounds, and boast that it has cured them, when the truth is, nature has recovered in spite of both disease and medicine.

The "regulars" have expended a world of denunciation and ridicule upon more modern systems. So far as the bolts fall upon that which is false, they have our hearty amen. But such weapons cannot annihilate, or even

stay the progress of truth, however much against old established theories. The palmy days of the old school are fast passing away. The world will be blessed when the "better way" is plain to all. One thing is certain—whatever may be crude, or even false, in some of the new systems, they have awakened a spirit of investigation which has already shorn the old practice of half of its power and terror. Inroads have been made for aye, and the hoary fabric is crumbling away. It can never again assert its foul sway in the sick chamber and over the minds of the people. Here, if upon no other grounds, the world owe these "new fangled notions" a great debt of gratitude. How well we can remember the sick chamber! It looked like an apothecary's shop. God's free, health giving air, which, like an unseen ocean, rolled without, dashed its musical waves in vain upon the hermetically sealed windows. It was religiously kept from the feverish lungs and cheek. God's blessed water, sparkling with health, and bearing comfort and healing in every drop, was shut out, as though its very presence was death. And there were arrayed the accursed poisons, staring the wasted victim in the face, and racking his tossing frame. Emetics and cathartics, &c., &c., lance and blister followed each other with an energy terribly scientific, and if people recovered, it was to feel for months, years, and probably for life, the power of "regular" skill. Where is now the "regular" who gives the medicine or drives the lancet as they once did? Hardly one in the land, though few of them would acknowledge that he has departed from the old faith and practice.

Were it always convenient, we should trust the health of ourself and ours to the skilful Homeopathist, next the Hydropathist. Here are our "opinions" in short hand. Hydropathy is in its infancy, but it is in harmony with nature. It lies parallel with the laws of life, and will bear healing to the nations. Calmly, steadily, and with the sublimity of truth, it moves under the jibes and sneers of its enemies. Its principles are as antagonistic to those of the old school, as the mission of angels is to that of devils.

Homeopathy has its truths and triumphs. Even Hydropathists sneer at its "mites," but it has its facts which are proudly defiant of sneers. Struggling under the supposed odium of a humbug and an "irregularity," it has encountered a strong alliance of prejudice, ignorance, and hate. It has been comparatively unaided by the Press; but if its history were investigated, especially when it has been tes-

ted by fatal and sweeping epidemics, it would be found an angel of healing and mercy, compared with its "regular" antagonist. In this city, there are facts sufficient to place Homeopathy far ever above the old school in the confidence of the people. If goaded out, we may present some of these statistics, in support of our "opinion," as well as in justice to our Homeopathic friends. Diffidence of the value of our own humble views, has constrained us heretofore from saying more of these matters. But if we are to be taken to task for *hinting* our "opinion," we shall make a clean breast of the matter, and express them as broadly as plain Saxon and an honest purpose will admit.

Professor Trousseau, a celebrated Allopathic Physician, says, "whatever efforts they make by means of revulsives, to arrest the progress of the inflammation of the lungs, of the inflammation of the liver, of a post-pustulous eruption of the skin, they never succeed."

Reasons why Homeopathy should be Investigated.

Homeopathists constantly appeal to experience, and rest the claims of Homeopathy principally upon the fact of its great efficacy in the cure of diseases. The evidence on this point is abundant; but for the present purpose it shall be taken from Dr. Forbes' book, (Allopathic,) the facts being such as he considers reliable, and therefore not likely to be doubted by those who know him.

"The Hospital of the Sisters of Charity in Vienna, was opened in 1832. It is situated in a healthy suburb, and has thus advantages over the great General Hospital of the same city. It contains at present upwards of fifty beds. In the beginning of 1835, the management of the Hospital was committed to Dr. Fleischman, and since that period all the patients have been treated according to the Homeopathic system exclusively. In the Introduction to the Study of Homeopathy, by Drs. Drysdale and Russel, there is a translation of a Report of Dr. Fleischman, exhibiting a tabular view of the cases treated at this Hospital, during eight years—from the beginning of 1835 to the end of 1843. The total number of patients treated was 6551, and the following are the general results:

Remaining from 1834,	-	-	27
Admitted,	-	-	6524
Cured,	-	-	5980
Dismissed uncured,	-	-	112
Died,	-	-	407
Remaining,	-	-	50

The list includes all the usual diseases, acute and chronic, found in Hospitals, and some surgical cases. The following extract shows the number and events of some of the more important and best marked diseases:

DISEASES.	Admit'd	Cured	Uncur.	Died	Remain
Abscess of the brain,	3	0	0	0	0
Apoplexy,	9	4	2	3	0
Cancer of stomach and uterus.	5	0	2	3	0
Amenorrhœa and chlorosis,	90	89	0	0	1
Ascites,	14	10	1	3	0
Diarrhœa,	114	112	0	2	0
Dysentery,	44	42	0	2	0
Erysipelas of face,	181	177	1	2	1
Fever, ex. typhus,	1036	1007	1	17	11
Typhus abdom'is,	819	639	2	140	8
Influenza,	52	51	0	1	0
Dyspeptic affec'ns,	173	172	0	0	1
Gout, ac'ute & chro.	102	97	1	4	0
Headaches, various,	61	61	0	0	0
Articular inflam.	211	203	0	2	6
Meningitis,	17	15	1	1	0
Bronchitis,	15	15	0	0	0
Ophthalmia,	51	30	1	0	0
Endocarditis,	29	29	0	0	0
Pericarditis,	2	2	0	0	0
Enteritis,	6	1	0	0	0
Pneumonia,	300	280	0	19	1
Peritonitis,	105	100	0	5	0
Pleuritis,	224	221	0	3	0
Measles,	25	23	0	2	0
Phthisis,	98	0	27	71	0
Rheumatism, acute and chronic,	188	188	0	0	0
Scarlatina,	35	31	0	2	2
Small-pox,	136	120	0	11	5
Tonsillitis,	300	399	0	0	1

"These tables substantiate this momentous fact, that all our ordinary curable diseases are cured in a fair proportion, under the Homeopathic method of treatment; not merely do we see thus cured all the slightest diseases, whether acute or chronic, which most men of experience know to be readily susceptible of cure under every variety of treatment, and under no treatment at all; but even all the severer and more dangerous diseases, which most Physicians, of whatever school, have been accustomed to consider as not only needing the interposition of art to assist nature in bringing them to a favorable and speedy termination, but demanding the employment of prompt and speedy measures to prevent a fatal issue in a considerable proportion of cases. And such is the nature of the premises, that there can hardly be any mistake as to the justness of the inference."

Dr. Fleischman is a regular, well-educated Physician, as capable of forming a true diagnosis as other practitioners, and he is considered by those who know him, as a man of honor and respectability, and incapable of at-

testing a falsehood. We cannot, therefore, refuse to admit the accuracy of his statements, as to matters of fact. No candid Physician, looking at the original Report, or at the small part of it which we have extracted, will hesitate to acknowledge, that the results there set forth would have been considered by him as satisfactory, if they had occurred in his own practice. The amount of deaths in the fevers and eruptive diseases is certainly below the ordinary proportion, (page 53.) He adds, "we have sufficient evidence to prove that many of the cases of pneumonia, at least, were severe cases. A few of these cases are reported in detail by Dr. Fleischman himself, and we have ourselves had the statement corroborated by the private testimony of a Physician (not a Homeopath,) who attended Dr. F.'s wards for three months. This gentleman watched the course of several cases of pneumonia, and traced their progress, by the physical signs, through the different stages of congestion, hepatization, and resolution, up to a perfect cure, within a period of time which would appear short, under the most energetic treatment of Allopathy." (page 55.)

The efficacy of the Homeopathic treatment has been strikingly manifested in the Protestant Half Orphan Asylum in this city. Dr. Clark Wright took charge of the Medical treatment of children affected with ophthalmia, in this institution, on the 11th August, 1842, and succeeded in the "cure of 107 cases of an inveterate eye disease, and of 137 cases of an equally intractable malady of the skin, both of which had been fruitlessly treated in the common practice, by a distinguished practitioner of the city, for a long time." The result of the treatment of the various diseases occurring during a period of sixteen months, ending Dec., 1843, was as follows:

Whole number of cases treated, 421; cured, 413; left the asylum, 5; under treatment, 1; died, 2. "The Medical treatment in every instance was strictly Homeopathic."

The following table, showing the mortality in this Asylum for the last ten years, is taken from Dr. Wright's Report to the Managers, for the past year.

REPORT.	Year.	No. of inmates.	No. of deaths.	Ratio of deaths.
1	1836	74	1	
2	1837	114	7	
3	1838	120	2	
4	1839	120	1	
5	1840	115	3	
6	1841	153	6	
7	1842	162	2	
		858	22	1 to 39

REPORT.	Year.	No. of inmates.	No. of deaths.	Ratio of deaths.
8	1843	184	2	
9	1844	169	2	
10	1845	175	0	
		527	4	1 to 132.

During the first seven years, the inmates were under Allopathic treatment, and the deaths averaged one to thirty-nine. During the last three years the treatment has been exclusively Homeopathic, and the deaths have averaged only one to one hundred and thirty-two. For the last eighteen months there has been no death. The children have generally continued free from ophthalmia and cutaneous diseases; but every child, on its first admission, is expected to have, and generally does have an attack of one or both of these complaints, which shows that the same causes which originally produced these affections are still operating, and that the exemption of the children from them for the last two years is entirely owing to Medical treatment.

PATHOLOGY,

Considered in its relations to Homeopathy.

BY E. E. MARCY, M. D.

PATHOLOGY, in its widest acceptation and its most just signification, should include all diseased appearances which proceed from the action upon the human system of morbid and medicinal, or toxicological agents. Some of the most prominent agents of the first class are malaria, the contagious particles arising from variola, scarlatina, rubeola, plague, scabies, typhus, hospital, and other contagious fevers; the epidemic influence of cholera asphyxia, influenza, and analogous diseases; the infectious secretions arising from gonorrhoea and syphilis; constant exposure to impure air, the use of unwholesome food, and atmospheric vicissitudes. The last class comprehends drugs of all kinds, whether derived from the vegetable, mineral, or animal kingdoms, capable of producing abnormal changes when introduced into the human organism.

Respecting the operation of all these agents, we think it cannot justly be denied that each of them exercises a distinct specific action peculiar to itself, and that all these different actions constitute so many distinct specific inflammations capable of developing pathological changes of almost infinite variety. We are aware that surgeons recognize but two kinds of inflammation, which they term the *common*, and the *specific*. Sir Astley Cooper, however, has added a third, which he calls *irritable inflammation*. The first kind occurs for the most part after mechanical injuries, and nature

makes an immediate effort at restoration, by pouring out upon the edges of the injured part an adhesive matter. In the second species, or *specific* inflammation, the action of the vessels of the affected structures is of a different character—varying in each case according to the nature of the virus, or poison exercising an influence. The varieties of this specific inflammation are almost infinite, since, as we have just remarked, there is scarcely a drug, or a morbid agent of any description, which does not exert an action peculiar to itself when introduced into the circulation through the stomach, lungs, or other absorbing surface.

Medical men have injudiciously limited specific inflammations to the action of syphilitic, gonorrhoeal, and a few other deleterious poisons, like the contagions of small pox, leprosy, plague, scarlet fever, and analogous affections; but it is equally susceptible of demonstration, that the action of every drug upon the human organism is peculiar to itself, and unlike, in some respects, that of any other drug. Thus, the inflammatory action to which large doses of mercury give rise, are as distinct and specific as the action of the gonorrhoeal virus. The discoloration of the teeth, gums, and the mucous membrane of the mouth—the lead breath, taste, and odor—the emaciation, the colic, and the paralysis which occur from the absorption of lead into the system, are as distinct and specific effects of this drug as are the chancre and its concomitants of the syphilitic virus. The same law holds good with regard to every drug—each one possessing an individuality—a specificity—a *modus medendi* peculiar to itself.

In view of these facts, and of the importance of selecting remedies, the pathogenesis of which shall correspond as closely as possible to the real condition of the diseased structure as well as to the visible symptoms which may be present, we deem it important that more particular attention should be directed to the subject of pathology in connection with the provings of drugs, and the selection of remedies, than has hitherto been done.

We fully appreciate the value, and absolute necessity even, of noting all the manifest symptoms of disease, and of selecting our remedies in as complete accordance with these symptoms as possible; but since many serious disorders are constantly occurring, which are either unaccompanied by any visible symptoms, or by those only which are vague and non-characteristic, thus rendering a proper selection of remedies extremely difficult, and sometimes impossible, we should not hesitate

to call to our aid a means of knowledge so important as pathology. Cases not unfrequently arise, also, in which all the apparent symptoms of a disease may be perfectly covered by several different medicines: in cases of this description, it is manifestly more proper to select that particular drug which produces pathological changes when taken in large doses, most closely resembling those of the disease we wish to cure. By this method, our simile will be more complete, and our success more certain.

Pathology also affords a positive confirmation of the truth and accuracy of our drug provings, and this alone should induce us to cultivate it as an important auxiliary to our *Materia Medica*. For example, belladonna, according to Hahnemann, gives rise to the following symptoms: "headache, in consequence of the congestion of blood to the brain; congestion to the head, with coma or delirium; erysipelatous inflammation of the head, with delirium; sleeplessness, from indulgence in spirituous drinks, with congestions to the head and eyes; lethargy, with redness of the face; turgescence of the veins of the neck and temples; vertigo; sense of intoxication, as from drinking wine or brandy, with a bloated, red countenance; confusion of the mind; coma; illusions; mental exaltation; he imagines that he sees ghosts and other fanciful objects; loss of consciousness; stupor; spasms in the arm at night; convulsions of the extremities; headache, with dilatation of the pupils; swelling, heat and redness of the face; eyes red, sensitive to light, and unnatural in expression; obscuration of sight; dilatation of the pupils; amaurosis; visual illusions; suffused eyes; paralysis of the arms; paralysis of the lower limbs; convulsions; convulsive movements of the limbs; difficult deglutition; inflammation of the throat and fauces, with soreness, burning and dryness, especially when swallowing or spitting; exanthematous eruption; scarlet spots and scarlet redness of the skin, like scarlatina; glandular swellings."

These are a few of the symptoms to which large doses of belladonna, when taken by a healthy person, are supposed to give rise; but our opponents assert that most of these symptoms are purely imaginary, and that this drug does not exercise the specific actions upon the brain and other tissues which are attributed to it. But, thanks to morbid anatomy, we are now able to confirm our provings beyond all question.

In order to illustrate our position clearly, we shall first describe the morbid changes which have been found in the autopsies of

those who have been accidentally poisoned by belladonna, and then enumerate the symptoms which, according to the best allopathic writers, proceed from such changes. In the same connection we shall allude to some experiments which have been made upon animals with this drug; and finally compare the provings of Hahnemann and his disciples with these pathological appearances.

The following are a few of the morbid changes that have been found by different pathologists in those who have died from poisonous doses of belladonna: congestion of the vessels of the cerebral lobes, strongly marked in the tubercula quadrigemina; vessels of the dura mater, and pia mater distended with black blood; injection of the vessels of the cortical substance of the brain, of a red, or deep brown color; appearances of inflammation in the neurilemma of the optic nerve; red and dark patches on different parts of the body; congestion of the vessels of the eyes; dilatation of the pupils; deep red colour of the mucous membrane of the throat; signs of venous congestion in various parts of the body.

These are a few of the pathological changes induced by poisonous doses of belladonna upon the human organism; we shall now enumerate the symptoms, which, according to distinguished pathologists of both schools, always proceed from disorders of the different parts of the body to which we have just alluded.

"Irritation of the cerebrum, gives rise to *delirium*; congestion of the vessels of the cerebrum, to *coma*; lesion of the encephalon, of the medulla oblongata, or of the medulla spinalis, gives rise to *paralysis*."

"Belladonna affects primarily the centre of sensation, and particularly the special centre of the implantation of the optic nerves; whence the dilated pupils and the amaurosis which arise from the use of this drug; and afterwards the belladonna, having paralyzed the centre of sensation, destroys the powers of the intellectual centres, and causes coma." (*Flourens*.)

"The seat of the diseased action which may cause delirium is the convolutions of the brain—or such parts as are so intimately connected with them that the nutrition of the one cannot be disturbed without the disturbance of that of the other."

"The seat of the diseased action which may cause coma is the same centre, with or without the centre of sensation; or the morbid process may begin in the centre of sensation, destroying certain kinds of consciousness, and may extend to the intellectual centres, making the coma complete."

"The inhalation of ether, and of chloroform, will cause both delirium and coma; the ingestion of alcohol, of opium, of belladonna, of cannabis indica, and other narcotic drugs, will cause delirium and coma: a moderate dose causing delirium, and a large dose, coma." (Todd.)

It has been ascertained by experiments on animals, that belladonna, in a limited dose, affects the tubercula quadrigemina, and in a larger dose, the cerebral lobes. If a limited quantity of the drug be given to a rabbit, it will produce a slight congestion of the vessels of the parts about the tubercula quadrigemina; still larger doses cause venous congestion of the membranes of the brain, and red or brownish injections of the vessels of the convolutions of the brain: excessive doses produce violent congestion of the vessels throughout the cerebral lobes, and of the membranes of the brain.

"Inflammation of the *arachnoid*, of the surface, and of the *cortical substance* of the brain, is marked by *delirium*; of the *base* of the brain, by *coma*, and by retraction of the head; of the *medullary substance*, by paralysis of the respiratory muscles." (Hall.)

"Mania arises from acute or chronic inflammation of the *cortical substance* of the brain: we find injection here and there, of a red, or deep brown colour, with softness." (Hall.)

"A poisonous agent capable of exciting delirium, when administered to a certain extent, will produce coma, if given in a larger dose; and it may be stated that *all* the poisons capable of producing delirium, will also cause coma: and the same remarks apply to all those agents which exercise a direct action on the brain." (Todd.)

(CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Canadian Journal of Homeopathy:

While your Journal should be instrumental in developing the principles of Medical science, and elucidating its truths, it should at the same time be the means of overthrowing errors, and exposing ignorant pretenders to the principles of Homeopathy, who would ride into notice, taking it for a basis, but far from adhering to its principles, in the unscientific treatment they adopt; who advertise at great length their ability to do wonders in the healing art, and in the same document proclaim that they charge nothing for advice, thus exposing their ignorance of one of the collateral principles of

Homeopathy, on the face of their advertisement. The true Homeopathist charges only for advice: their medicines being only the instrument to accomplish or carry into effect that advice. As well might an author charge for his pen and ink, through which he notes down his thoughts; or the mechanic, for his tools by which he accomplishes his mechanical skill, as for the Physician to make the principle charge for his medicine. Here is one very good criterion to judge between the quack and the man of science.

If advice is given free, the party must be very benevolent, or else the advice cannot be of much value. If he only charges for his medicines, he must calculate to make an apothecary shop of his patients' stomachs, where each organ may call for its appropriate medicine on its own hook, as the advice is worth nothing.

But Homeopathists should be the last people to be duped in this way, because they profess better things. There is not an intelligent layman amongst the Homeopathists, who cannot give a better "reason for the hope that is in him," than most of the professed practitioners of the other systems. I recollect, when practising the old system, having an idea of the worthlessness of the medicine when compared to the advice. A party applied to me for some derangement of the system,—I took it to be derangement of the liver, and prescribed accordingly; but need not tell you the remedy. He said he thought he should not take the medicine, and was about leaving. I informed him that he could do as he chose: if he took the medicine the fee would be half as much as if he took the advice, and left the medicine. He concluded to take the medicine. The people need instruction, that it is not the medicine they want, but the cure,—the advice.

So long as the false idea prevails, that it is the medicine they pay their money for, so long will they be blind to their own interest,—so long will they swallow nauseous drugs, and force them down the throats of their children, in order to get the worth of their money. A patient under this delusion,